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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Negus Pleads Cause in Assembly As Police Quell Noisy Fascists

World Basis for Peace Supported in Policy of Argentina

Limited Pacts Hit

Call for Assembly Session Raises Issue of Rights of Smaller Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The reasons back of the request of the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, for convocation of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva have caused much speculation in South America. Members of the Argentine Legislature received an explanation from Dr. Saavedra at a specially convened secret session.

The text of Argentina's request declared the object was "to discuss the situation created by the Italo-Ethiopian affair and the problem of the sanctions." Dr. Saavedra had suggested a secret congressional session in Buenos Aires to satisfy the socialist demand for a statement on Argentina's League policy.

Equal Opportunity

It was stated by the Foreign Minister that Argentina considered all members of the League of Nations were entitled to the opportunity of participating in the fundamental deliberations and decisions of the international institution, "thus cooperating in the solution of difficulties and the consolidation of peace."

Request for a special Assembly session was a "preparatory action," calculated to facilitate these ends. Dr. Saavedra hinted that his action was prompted by various countries, especially those of the American continent, and added, significantly, that the motive was to contribute to the harmonization of outlook and the establishment of law in international affairs.

Motives Questioned

Argument that American countries had prompted the Argentine initiative has been challenged by other South American leaders and by the evidence of considerable disagreement with the Argentine attitude. In other words, the motives of Dr. Saavedra and, presumably, of Argentina, have been questioned.

Chile wanted the sanctions removed immediately; the attitude of other countries, especially Uruguay and Peru, has been almost as peremptory. There are many South Americans, however, who attribute to Dr. Saavedra a desire to continue the sanctions against Italy rather than sacrifice any fundamentals contained in the League or his own antiwar pact.

At Odds on Sanctions

That the Italians have something to fear in this direction is obvious from the bitter attacks made on the Argentine Government by Italians and Italo-Argentines, who accuse Dr. Saavedra of imparting a "personalist" twist to his Geneva policy. The Foreign Minister is also being criticized by the conservatives, his own partisans, many of whom not only insist on jettisoning the sanctions, but also on withdrawing from the League, because it is alleged to be the instrument of only big powers and is costing Argentina the friendship of a country with which it has strong ancestral and commercial ties.

Helped by Opposition

Like other pro-League statesmen, Dr. Saavedra has been forced to rely on support from members of the Opposition—Liberals and Socialists who have set their hearts on the triumph of the collective and universal principles of peace.

Their idea is that by convoking the Assembly Argentina will prove once and for all whether the small powers have an effective voice in international policies especially where they concern fundamentals which vitally effect their own welfare.

The Assembly gathering, therefore, may well prove a turning-point in Argentine diplomacy. If it proves impossible to avoid domination of League policy by preconcerted agreements of the great powers then what for the present is a purely sectional demand for League withdrawal will assuredly develop on a national, all-party basis.

Viewed as World Power

But Dr. Saavedra is credited with a more optimistic outlook. He believes that all members incur an equal share of the responsibility for the success or otherwise of League policies. He wants to maintain in full vigor the fundamental of the universality of peace. He prefers to see Argentina as a world power rather than as an exclusively American one.

For the present he desires to hold aloof from regional agreements, though he would be prepared to accept them if the worst was realized and the League failed as an intercontinental institution.

Version of Opponents

It is only just to give his opponents' version of this policy. They—including influential Italo-Argen-

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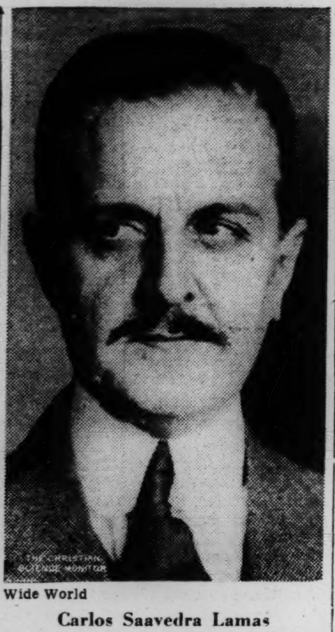

Wide World

Carlos Saavedra Lamas

Argentine Foreign Minister, Whose Action Forced Calling of League Assembly

Argentine Move To Clear Clouds Now Over Europe

An authority on South American affairs gives his impressions as to the reasons which prompted Argentina to call for a special meeting of the League Assembly on the Ethiopian situation.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Is Argentina being simply a good and loyal member of the League of Nations when she calls upon that body for an extraordinary session to discuss fully the Italo-Ethiopian question?

Is it Argentina's purpose to join the issue and to clear the atmosphere as to whether it will be America alone or America-and-Europe?

Is Argentina pursuing now a far-reaching diplomacy which looks far into the future and which goes to the depths of things in manners wise and idealistic?

These questions are legitimate because they are inspired by the Argentine note to Geneva, by its language, by the commentary of her newspapers on the subject and by the comments of European papers which are fairly well acquainted with Argentina's new diplomacy.

Peace Prize Bid Seen

Other questions come to mind because of statements made in American and European newspapers. One of these suggests that the Argentine

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Rome's Note Reveals More Conciliatory Attitude

Reforms Not Urged

Powers Fail in Efforts to Prevent Negus From Personal Appeal

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations broke into an uproar today when Haile Selassie, defeated Emperor of Ethiopia, went before them to plead his cause against victorious Italy.

Before he went to the rostrum, he heard the conquest of his nation described as "a sacred mission of civilization."

This declaration was contained in a memorandum from the Italian Government. It was read to the Assembly while the Negus sat in the fifth row of the Assembly.

Fascist Disturbance

Haile Selassie, granted the right to speak, went forward from his chair.

As he reached the rostrum a flood of shrieking and whistling swept across the Assembly from the galleries.

Within a few moments the big hall was filled with confusion.

Attendants attempted to eject Fascist demonstrators but were unable to restore order.

For five minutes the hall devoted to the cause of peace was chaotic, then a platoon of police arrived.

Police Jail Disturbers

The policemen at once began to weed out the trouble makers.

The demonstrators taken into custody were carted away from the League Palace in taxicabs and jailed, previous to an investigation.

When order had been restored inside the hall, Haile Selassie began to speak.

The Italian note to the League expressed the conviction that "the League requires adequate reform" and said Italy is willing to participate in this reform under the League Covenant.

Italians Absent

The note, read by Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium as President of the Assembly—no Italian delegates being present—stated the people of Ethiopia needed to be directed like other Africans in the forms of civilization, and economic, social, and cultural progress.

Italy announced that natives would be seated in the council of the government in Ethiopia.

Italy pledged that natives would

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, June 30

Cuba—Gomez Balances Budget

Passage of Cuba's budget for the fiscal year, 1936-37, in the Havanna House of Representatives, places income at $73,20,000 and expenditures at $73,166,971.

Meanwhile, before the Cuban Senate is a program of wide social reforms, including compulsory industrial and old-age insurance and a plan to "regulate proportional distribution of profits of every enterprise in the Republic." According to the Associated Press, the bill drew quick opposition from economic interests, but a committee will be appointed, to report within six months on measures of reform.

The budget now goes to Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, sworn in last month as President, thus ending the series of provisional governments in power since the fall of the Machado regime. Son of Cuba's famous Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, he assumes a heavy island foreign debt of $60,000,000 assumed for public works. Expenditure of $6,561,030 for interest and amortization is provided in the new budget.

Newfoundland—Squires Charges Autocracy

Native Newfoundlanders have now "less constitutional importance than the Negro populations of many of Great Britain's overseas possessions," Sir Richard Squires, former Premier of the island colony, is reported by the Associated Press to have stated today.

Sir Richard, Premier of Newfoundland before the present commission government was set up in 1932, declined to comment on the commission's activities.

He spoke, however, of Newfoundland's constitutional situation and remarked that in 1932 the Imperial Parliament had suspended the democratic constitution of the country and substituted an "obsolete theory of autocratic control."

TVA—Regulates River Navigation

Two weeks after opening of the sluice gates at Norris Dam, navigators on the Tennessee River feel the benefit of one phase of the Government's TVA project.

Boats annually in danger of stranding in the lower river, which this year fell to unprecedented low levels, may count upon a dependable channel considerably deeper than that experienced before during dry months.

First step in this regulation was taken last spring when flood waters, the river dwellers had reason to feel uneasy about, were impounded behind the new dam. The second step began June 19, when the sluice gates were opened.

Eventually, the lake behind Norris Dam will have a shoreline exceeding that of Lake Erie and but 40 miles shorter than Lake Michigan, which is 745 miles long.

Ethiopia—Italy Outlines Plans to League

Haile Selassie's schduled appearance before the Assembly of the

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These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Record Breaker

Wide World

Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews

Flies Plane From Puerto Rico to Langley Field in 11 Hours, 9 Minutes

Army Amphibion Sets Record For Straight Flight

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 30 (AP)—Flying 1425 miles without refueling from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Langley Field, Va., an army air corps amphibion piloted by Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding general of the G. H. Q. air force, set a world's distance and straight-line record for amphibions today.

The big army craft landed at Langley Field at 4:29 p. m., 11 hours and 9 minutes after the take-off at 5:20 a. m.

It bettered by more than 600 miles the previous record set last winter in a flight from Puerto Rico to Miami. The terms of the record require the flight be made without landing or refueling.

In the plane with General Andrews were Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Maj. J. F. Whiteley, co-pilot, and Lieuts. Joseph A. Miller and Hugh F. McCanfery, co-pilots and navigators. The enlisted personnel included Corp. John McKenna, crew chief; Private Ralph Aminor, assistant crew chief, and Private Charles J. Archer, radio operator.

A few minutes after the amphibion landed at the local army field, Major General McCoy, who made the trip to Puerto Rico for an inspection of the 65th Infantry, took off in another plane for Newark Airport.

Labor Board Power Curbed by Ruling Of Federal Court

CINCINNATI, June 30 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held today that the National Labor Relations Board lacked authority to issue orders affecting companies whose business "does not directly affect any phase of any interstate commerce."

It dismissed a petition of the board asking enforcement of an order it issued to Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit and directed that the order be set aside.

The Fruehauf Company attacked the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act in appealing from the order of the board.

Authority for the National Labor Relations Act, the Court said, "is claimed under the commerce clause of the Constitution. Since the order is directed to the control and regulation of the relations between the trailer company and its employees in respect to their activities in the manufacture and production of trailers and does not directly affect any phase of any interstate commerce in which the trailer company may be engaged, . . . the Congress has no authority or power to regulate or control such relations between the trailer company and its employees, the National Labor Relations Board was without authority to issue the order."

The board order directed the Fruehauf Company to "cease and desist" from discharging or threatening to discharge any employees because of activities in the United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19,375, from discouraging employees from joining the union, and to reinstate with reimbursement for lost pay any persons already discharged.

Airline Gets $1,236,000

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Reconstruction Corporation announced today a loan of $1,236,000 to American Air Lines, Inc., of Chicago, representing 60 per cent of the purchase price of eight Douglas 14-passenger sleeper planes, 12 Douglas 21-passenger planes, and 10 spare Wright-Cyclone engines.

New Law Seeks To End Politics In Ship Subsidy

Roosevelt Signs Bill to Set Up Nonpartisan Sea Authority

Limit Put on Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt today signed the compromise ship-subsidy bill inaugurating thereby a major revolution in the Federal Government's relations with the American Merchant Marine.

Under its provisions the handling of ship subsidies are to be taken away from the Post Office Department and vested exclusively in a new nonpartisan agency to be known as the Maritime Authority. In theory at least, politics is to be taken out of the handling of the merchant marine.

Two Kinds of Subsidies

The bill was passed during the closing hours of Congress under a threat by liberals to block the appropriation for continuing present ocean mail contract payments. It provides a system of maritime subsidy far more generous than the reformers wanted, but less also than the shippers themselves had hoped to obtain. The latter had hoped to retain the existing mail contract system under which they enjoy large subsidies, without federal regulation.

Under the new system mail contracts will gradually be liquidated. In their place will be two forms of subsidy: (1) a direct construction subsidy which may be as high as 50 per cent of the total cost of the vessel, and (2) an operation subsidy based on the estimated differential between operating costs on American and on foreign ships.

Government Control

Any shipping line which accepts a subsidy will, however, become subject to a degree of government control well beyond what exists at present. For example, companies receiving aid are forbidden to pay any of their executives salaries over $25,000.

This restriction applies not only to the operating company itself, but also to any affiliate. In this provision Congress had in mind the vast sums, in one case running up to $1,000,000 in a single year which some ship executives took out of their ship lines during the boom period. Congressional investigation showed that in several instances where lines were operating at a supposed loss the officers of the holding companies were drawing incomes in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Other Restrictions

Another restriction suggested by the congressional investigation forbids any shipper receiving a subsidy from doing business with wharf or stevedore or other ship service businesses in which relatives or business associates of the ship line officials are interested. Congress discovered that stevedoring affiliates were sometimes set up by the shippers who would be drawing high mail contract pay. The ship line would show a loss, but the stevedoring firm would made a big profit. The stockholders in the line would lose money, but the officials of the holding company would profit nicely from the affiliate service.

The maritime authority will take over from the Post Office Department jurisdiction over American ship routes. It will decide where a route is desirable and will select the company to handle the route. If no private enterprise is prepared to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Gov. Lehman to Run Again; Report Declares Farley Out; McCarl May Get New Deal Job

President Said to Have Postmaster's Resignation in Hand

Lacks Confirmation But Accepted as So

Murphy May Quit Manila Post to Run for Governor in Michigan

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced today he would yield to party pressure and run for a third term.

The Chief Executive of President Roosevelt's home state called newspapermen to his office and gave them a 200-word statement declaring he could "no longer resist the pleas of my party both in the State and the nation."

The Governor's decision came with surprising suddenness, and within a few days after the Democratic National Convention had staged a wild 17-minute demonstration for him, and the President had invited him to Hyde Park for the week end.

The decision means that Governor Lehman has reconsidered his announcement of this spring that the time had come for him to ask relief from the cares of office.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt returned to his desk here today to polish off his party's political organization for the coming campaign and, incidentally, clean up the pile of bills which Congress left on his desk when it adjourned.

Part of the political preparation task was completed during his visit to Hyde Park. Governor Lehman's announcement that he would run again for Governor of New York State took care of that delicate problem for the President and was believed to come as near assuring his victory in his home state as anything could.

It was reliably understood that Frank Murphy, High Commissioner of the Philippines, will resign that post and run for Governor of Michigan to do the same job to that State that Governor Lehman is counted on doing in New York.

Particular efforts were made to persuade Mr. Murphy to run because of his former relations with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. Mr. Murphy used to be the radio priest's legal counsel. It is felt that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's attacks on the New Deal, and on Mr. Roosevelt, might be mitigated, and would at least lose some of their force, if his former associate and friend were running on the same ticket with Mr. Roosevelt.

Farley May Return Later

Two more general problems were receiving careful attention by the President here. While it is now virtually certain that James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee will give up his Cabinet post, it remains a question whether he will depart from it permanently or only for the duration of the campaign.

Latest indications are that he will leave his department in the hands of William W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general. Thus his Cabi-

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Underwood

Herbert H. Lehman

Governor of New York, Who Has Decided to Run for Third Term

Treasury Reveals Deficit for Year Is $4,723,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—While the Treasury was closing its books today on an unprecedented year of peace-time spending, plans were being made a few blocks away for laying out a new supply of funds to meet America's most costly burden—the unemployed.

When the fiscal year ends at midnight tonight the Government's ledger will show that the public debt has mounted to $34,000,000,000 and has spent approximately $4,723,000,000 that it did not have on hand.

$33,913,590,295 Debt

The public debt on June 27 stood at $33,913,590,295, which is approximately $5,000,000,000 more than the Government owed at this time last year and $13,000,000,000 more than when President Roosevelt took over the helm of government.

This year's deficit of $4,723,000,000 compares with that of $3,486,237,797 recorded on June 27 a year ago.

While the mounting debt was attributed largely to the payment of the soldiers' bonus, an item which will not recur in next year's bill, the Treasury finds the even more costly relief bill sticking year after year like a leech.

Billions for Relief

Since coming into power, the Roosevelt Administration has spent well over $3,000,000,000 a year for relief. Despite the saving of approximately $600,000,000 that the Federal Government is making through turning the care of unemployables over to state and local authorities, relief officials are preparing now to spend on work relief during the coming year as much as, if not more than, during the current year.

As it enters upon the new fiscal year, the Administration has on hand appropriations amounting to approximately $4,050,000,000 to be spent for work relief. This includes all new funds and unexpended balances under former appropriations now available for public works, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Out of the available funds for relief during the fiscal year just ending, it is estimated that approximately $3,618,000,000 has been spent for work relief and public works

Relief Load Continues

The continued high level of relief expenditures from year to year is the natural consequence of the unrelenting unemployment load which has failed to decrease in the same ratio that recovery has taken place.

At the peak of work relief during the last year, 3,800,000 persons were being supported by the Federal Government. Next year, according to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, only about 2,875,000 will have WPA jobs. Of the other 1,000,000, about 400,000 are expected to be at work on Public Works projects, 350,000 in the CCC, and the rest are to be left for private industry to absorb.

N. Y. Governor Yields to Party Pressure in Surprise Letter

Aims to Fight For Social Security Act

Announcement Follows on Return From Week-End Visit to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today yielded to the demands of President Roosevelt, his friends and political leaders all over the State and announced he would be a candidate for a third term as Governor.

His announcement thus sets at rest all doubts with regard to who will head the Democratic state ticket, leaving open to speculation only the name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Announcement that Governor Lehman would seek a third term came in a statement issued by him at noon today. He said:

> I announced on May 20 that I would not be a candidate for reelection. I did so with an earnest desire to be relieved of the cares and responsibilities of the governorship in order to return to private life and the enjoyment of my family. My decision was reached after long and careful deliberation. I considered it final.

Has Been Deeply Touched

> Since then I have been deeply touched and stirred by the many expressions of confidence and friendship that have come to me from all parts of the country. I shall always be grateful for them.
>
> Regardless of personal considerations, however compelling, I feel that I can no longer resist the pleas of my party, both in the State and in the nation, or those with whom I have worked in close association for many years and with whom I have waged the fight for equal opportunity and social security.
>
> Therefore if my party in this State chooses to nominate me again and if the people in the State again call on me for service, I shall proudly accept the call and will during the coming two years devote myself wholeheartedly to the interest of the poeple of the State.

Democrats Hail Lehman Who They Say Will Save New York for New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Announcement by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that he would be a candidate for a third term as Governor of New York State was received with rejoicing in Democratic quarters here, while confidence was voiced that he would be re-elected and that his candidacy would practically assure the placing of the Empire State in the Democratic column in November.

While this was disputed in Republican quarters, it was admitted everywhere that Governor Lehman was the best vote getter New York has ever had and that his record on the social security question will bring to him practically the solid vote of the proponents of this legislation irrespective of whom the Republicans select to run against him.

Social Security the Issue

Governor Lehman's decision to run again was seen as having been influenced primarily by his wish to carry his social security program, killed by the Republican majority in the 1936 Assembly, forward until it is written into the statute books. This program will be the chief campaign issue this fall, it was declared. Had it not been for this issue, it was said in quarters close to the Governor, that nothing could have persuaded him to change his decision of May 20 that he was through with politics and was going to retire to private life.

Among those who hailed Governor Lehman's decision was Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the State-Wide Citizens' Committee for Lehman, a nonpartisan, nonpolitical body, who when asked for comment, characterized the Lehman announcement as "splendid news."

Tribute to Man and Governor

"It is heartening to all the millions of citizens of the State who have constantly looked to Governor Lehman to continue the fight for the completion of the social security program and to bring it to a successful conclusion," Mr. Davidson said. "The irresistible movement throughout the State of New York, which caused Governor Lehman to change his mind and accept the nomination, is a remarkable and unprecedented tribute to the man as well as to the Governor.

"Governor Lehman, by his conduct in public office, by his fairness, by his humanitarian policy and by his identification with the most forward-looking movement of our time, has become in the eyes of our State a great personality.

Free Schools and Democracy Held Inseparable by N. E. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 30—Democracy and free education. Can we have one without the other?

Delegates at the National Education Association's 74th annual meeting considered the problem from many angles yesterday and decided that the answer is a thundering no.

Free education—that is education in free schools under teachers free from the slightest infringement of academic liberty—this is a defender of democracy, and democracy is the friend and champion of free education, they asserted.

Studebaker Leads Discussion

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, told the teachers that they must be prepared to teach controversial subjects to their students for the good of democracy. It would be more convenient for the teachers if they stayed away from controversial material, he said, but such action would be promoting their professional status at the cost of their ideals. Because only through a thoroughgoing discussion of current topics can the youth of today be guided into an intelligent and active championship of democratic liberties, teachers must take the risk of opposing dictatorial minorities by teaching fearlessly the facts of modern times, he declared.

Yet in opposing the fettering of teaching, teachers must allow full expression to minority opinion wihch would curb democracy, Dr. Studebaker warned. Otherwise they would be in the position of championing democracy through undemocratic means. By careful concern for the fundamentals of their cause, teachers can oppose the suppression of freedom in education without placing their profession on either side of the controversy, he declared.

Adult Education Needed

Free education of the young, however, may not be sufficient to insure the preservation of democracy and true civil liberties in America, Dr. Studebaker stated. In addition he advocated a well-planned program of adult education, under di-

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British Continue Radio Ad Ban

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Advertising will be banned from British radiocasts for another 10 years, the Government announced today in extending the British Broadcasting Corporation's charter for that period.

All possible steps to prevent the broadcasting of foreign advertising programs to British listeners also will be taken, the announcement said.

The broadcasting company was instructed to continue refraining from commenting upon current affairs, both in its broadcasts and in the corporation's own publications.

For some time the British Postmaster General, within whose sphere the British Broadcasting Corporation comes, has been trying to prevent British firms from using radio stations on the European continent. He has been stoutly opposed by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers. Sponsored radio advertising is not allowed in Great Britain which has in the British Broadcasting Corporation a government-controlled radiocasting unit.

In order to circumvent London's "No advertising" policy, British advertisers have placed their commercial messages upon several high-powered European continental radio stations. These stations have poured their advertising messages into British territory despite the legal barriers.

According to British manufacturers radio advertising had increased sales compelling the employment of many more thousands of workers. As it has been one of the aims of the National Government to increase employment the advertisers placed the Government in a critical situation, without, however, turning them from their fixed purpose of keeping advertising off the air.

'If We Only Used Peace Implements'

Plenty of Machinery Devised Since War for Security

Pacts Manhandled

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?

Fifth of Nine Articles

Renewed Aggressions Spur Long Search for Real Amity

Regional Efforts

By C. K. Webster

Stevenson Professor of International History, London School of Economics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The failure of the League of Nations to prevent the entrance of the Italian troops into Addis Ababa has caused many to review the machinery of collective security. In Europe there is now proceeding in foreign offices, newspaper offices, academic circles and even in the minds of those less interested in foreign affairs, a sort of inquest on the whole problem.

Many, especially the more aged of the corps of ex-diplomats, have already pronounced the doom of the League with a satisfaction that betrays their rooted antipathy to the new system which they have partially concealed while it was more successful. It would be interesting if the age of the writers were appended to letters to the London "Times."

Forestalling Catastrophe

But those who realize that a new world is already here and must be put in some kind of order if universal destruction is to be avoided, have seen in these events a challenge and an added incentive to find some means of escape before it is too late. It is this driving force which still makes it possible that the catastrophe may be averted.

The system of collective security is a difficult one to plan and still more difficult to work. Some people think it is dangerous because it involves all countries in controversies that may affect only a few. But it is not so difficult or dangerous as the only possible alternative.

Dangerous Alternative

If it breaks up, the alliances and alignments that replace it will affect every European power and all Africa and Asia as well. All countries will be drawn into the one system or the other, for economic weapons will be used with a pitilessness and efficiency unknown before 1914 to compel them to take sides.

The use of air power will make small countries of even greater strategic importance, since each group will organize a system of air bases which will enable their squadrons to act over long distances.

The process has, indeed, already begun. Britain with her commitments all over the world and her route to the East threatened by attack from the air, will certainly not be able to maintain for long the isolation which characterized her policy during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Americas Affected

Even the Americas will find their markets dependent on combinations of other powers, and the future of the Far East will of course ultimately be linked up with the strategic forces in Europe. There will be a constant speeding up of armaments and the masses will be conscious of the existence of tens of thousands of airplanes with only one purpose—to destroy them by shell and gas.

The only means of escape from this condition is the organization of a real system of collective security. Events have shown how difficult the problem is. It is not easy to make men realize that they must be ready to act in a cause in which they have no special interests in order to vindicate a principle which is vital to their self-preservation.

Need for Overhaul

Yet the imposition of the economic sanctions against Italy showed how strong this feeling already was; for the cause was one in which none of the 50 nations participating had any direct interest.

Had France been prepared to put the principle so vital to her own safety before a conception of the balance of power, which is really out of date, the result might well have been a strengthening of the force of order in the world.

As it is, clearly the whole system has to be scrutinized and overhauled.

The experience of the last 16 years has provided plenty of machinery for the use of the world. The Covenant itself contains the basic principles. Had it been observed in spirit and letter by those who have signed it, there would be no need of further compacts.

Regional Compacts

There is, however, a fairly general belief that its general provisions need reinforcing by regional pacts, of which Locarno was the first model. This throws on powers nearest the danger spot a special responsibility, and enables the forces of order to be utilized in the shortest possible time.

It is such arrangements that are being worked out by the French and British general staffs. It is well to remember, however, that air power is transforming the whole conceptions on which Locarno was based, since the range and mobility of squadrons increases every year and enables states at a distance to play a much greater part than had been formerly supposed.

Air Arm Limitation

Nevertheless, it is probable that the idea of special regional obligations will be of great importance in any new scheme of collective security.

To that must be added some form of litigation of air armaments if any real success is to be obtained. Without some progress in that direction no one will believe that a peaceful solution is really intended. The activities of each power will stimulate those of the rest and the resources of the most powerful states will be more and more diverted into increasing in numbers and efficiency their aerial navies.

To consent to such limitation is, therefore, the test of sincerity. Any power that refuses a reasonable settlement will by that fact designate itself as a probable aggressor.

Bombers Forbidden

The abolition of aerial forces is probably impossible for technical reasons. But there is no reason why each power should not be restricted to a limited number of fighting airplanes, bombers being forbidden. This would be by far the greatest contribution to collective security that could possibly be secured.

So far as Europe is concerned, it would produce immediately such psychological results that progress in many other directions would become possible. Its only defect is that it strengthens the grip of Japan upon China, since it is only from the air that Japan can be attacked. But other means must be found to deal with this problem, which in any case can only be solved if Europe comes to some settlement within itself.

Franco-German Crux

The crux of the whole matter lies in the relations of France and Germany. If the peoples and leaders of the two countries can be brought to see that a settlement is necessary, all the other forces of Europe can be brought into line.

Some reorganization of the Danubian states is inevitable. It can either be done peacefully or by a conflict which will leave little worth fighting for. If Germany is determined to make a bid to create Central Europe in her own interest, there is nothing to do but organize Europe against her. But if she sees that this can only be done at such a cost that the task is not worth while, and that she had far better contribute to creating a Europa than a Central Europa, then there are great possibilities in the situation.

Reconstructing Europe

This is the objective of the British Government and it is backed by a great mass of public opinion in Britain. The time has long gone by when anyone in Britain thought his country could gain by the dissensions of other states.

It is now only too clear that unless Europe can be given collective security, Britain herself will be insecure as at no other period in her history. This fact may be the decisive one in enabling a system of collective security to be obtained.

Articles in this series appear Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Browder Nominated On Communist Slate; Assails Old Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The Communist Party of the United States has its national ticket in the field today with Earl Browder, general secretary of the party and a native of Wichita, Kan., heading it for President, and James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader in the Harlem district of New York City, for Vice-President. The nominations of Mr Browder and Mr. Ford were made by acclamation just before the close of the party's five-day convention which closed in Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Mr. Browder scored both the Democratic and Republican Parties. The latter, he declared, was "the chief enemy of the peace, freedom and prosperity of the American people," and he urged the voters to defeat it at the polls next November "at all costs." William Randolph Hearst, the Liberty League and Wall Street were the "chief allies" of the Republicans.

Mr. Browder charged that the Roosevelt Administration had "retreated before the attacks of reaction."

He then waded into the union party headed by Representative William Lemke, calling it "a stooge for Landon, with a platform even more misleading than that of the Republicans" and "standing for essentially the same policies." He voiced regret that the socialists had refused to join in a united front with the Communists to establish a farmer-labor party.

A 10-plank platform was adopted by the party. It called for: (1) Enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen social security bill; (2) Curtailment of the power of the Supreme Court; (3) A sharply graduated tax program that would take in incomes in excess of $5000 a year; (4) Extension of the Works Progress Administration; (5) The 30-hour week; (6) Increased educational and occupational opportunities for the youth of the nation; (7) The freeing of the farmers from debt, heavy taxation and foreclosures; (8) Capital punishment for lynching; (9) Imprisonment of employers found guilty of discharging workers for union or political activities, and (10) Full and equal rights for Negroes.

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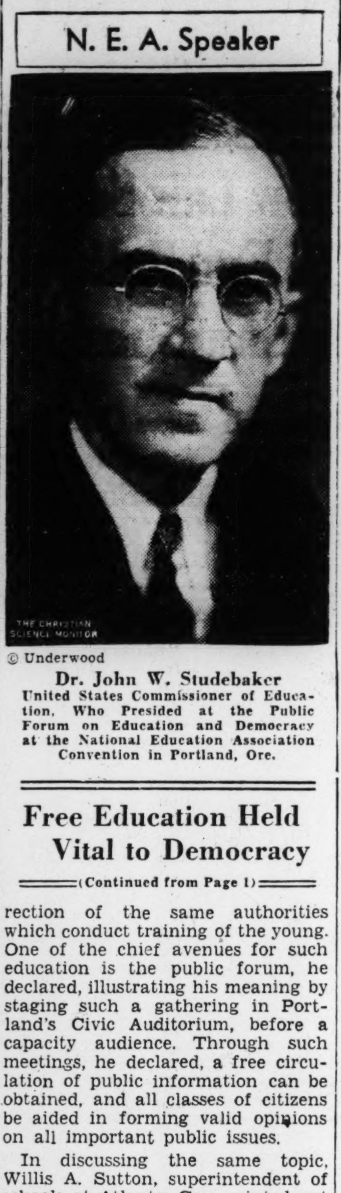
Puzzle Corner Answers

1. We like the Monitor better than any other newspaper because its pages are enlightening, instructive, and entertaining, and its puzzles are thought-provoking.
2. Why, Way, Day, Dot, Not.
3. 6 inches.
4. Obtrude, Doubter.
5. D is missed, D is missing (Dismissed, Dismissing).

N. E. A. Speaker



© Underwood

Dr. John W. Studebaker

United States Commissioner of Education, Who Presided at the Public Forum on Education and Democracy at the National Education Association Convention in Portland, Ore.

Free Education Held Vital to Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

rection of the same authorities which conduct training of the young. One of the chief avenues for such education is the public forum, he declared, illustrating his meaning by staging such a gathering in Portland's Civic Auditorium, before a capacity audience. Through such meetings, he declared, a free circulation of public information can be obtained, and all classes of citizens be aided in forming valid opinions on all important public issues.

In discussing the same topic, Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools at Atlanta, Ga.; pointed out the necessity of providing equal educational opportunities for children of all races in America.

Equal Opportunities

"If America is to be a democracy," he said, "if her peoples are to express their will at the ballot box, if all types, races and colors of American citizens are to become a part of the Government, they must receive something like equal educational opportunities according to their intellectual abilities."

John A. Sexson, superintendent of schools at Pasadena, Calif., pointed out that if equal educational opportunities are to be possible in states widely differing in the population of school age and in wealth available to support education, the Federal Government must take a financial hand in supporting the schools.

In one of the keynote addresses of the convention, in which he outlined the future policies of the N. E. A., Frederick M. Hunter, chancellor of the Oregon state system of higher education, declared that American education stands today at an unparalleled clash between opposing schools of thought.

Dictatorship vs. Democracy

The struggle, he said, lies between dictatorship and democracy: between the theories of "the highest good for all men as a mass," exemplified by experiments in Russia, Germany and Italy, and the individualistic thinking of democratic peoples. The American ideal of good government has been sadly tarnished in many applications, he admitted, but after outlining the dangers to democracy at length, he had this to say of education:

"The spread of knowledge has a creative rescue power for the ills of society. In the past, when it has seemed the last vestiges of civilization would perish from the earth, society has again and again been saved by a revival of learning. The teaching profession of the democracies of the world must never be allowed to forget this fundamental truth. The evidence of history is unmistakable and our mandate may be clearly read.

"Our American origin and the total of our life experience commits us irrevocably to the democratic philosophy of life. The wisdom of our forbears as stated in the Ordinance of 1787 is as applicable and valid today as in 1787: 'Religion, morality, and the diffusion of knowledge being necessary to the progress of the people, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.'"

New York Breaks Ground For 1939 World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Ground was broken for the New York 1939 World's Fair at a formal ceremony on the 1050-acre site at Flushing Meadows, Queens, yesterday. City and state officials attended the observance at which a lease, transferring use of the site from New York City to the Fair Corporation, was signed.

Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., broke ground with a shovel said to have been used by early settlers. It was presented to him by George W. Pople, president of the Flushing Historical Society.

THE
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

League today is scarcely expected to influence decisions regarding the status of Ethiopia or sanctions against Italy—but the Negus can make the occasion exceedingly embarrassing, particularly for representatives of those nations which pledged assistance to him.

He has nothing to lose by frank speech—probably little to gain. He will talk in Amharic which immediately will be translated into French and English for the benefit of delegates.

Meanwhile, Italy in a benevolent gesture stretches out its hands to the League, presenting a dignified program of education, work and wages for elevation of the conquered. Sorry part is, though, that Italy has had no authorization for such activity. Guns and gas led the way.

Question now is—Will the League through inactivity or ineffective activity, stand aside while Ethiopians in their native land are forced into the position of America's freed slaves—paid workers and free, but problematical in relationships with the dominant whites.

Fossils—Found in Idaho Marble

Prehistoric fossils in the slabs of marble lining the lobby of Danville, Virginia, post office, promise a novel "location" for paleontologists.

Close inspection has disclosed a wide variety of marine fossils and outlines believed to be the thigh bones of huge prehistoric animals.

Rodger B. Davis, Danville architect, studies such formations as a hobby, and has begun an investigation of the forms. The marble was quarried in Idaho.

Philanthrophy—France Honors Rockefeller

France today honors John D. Rockefeller Jr. for his contributions toward restoration of historical and architectural monuments. Total cost of restorations was set at approximately $3,710,000, according to the Associated Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller and their son Nelson were invited to the Chateau of Versailles to witness unveiling of a tablet of appreciation. Rockefeller donations included money for restoring the Versailles Chateau, Reims Cathedral and Fontainebleau Chateau.

Also from Paris comes word of new trouble in Algeria, with French troops called out to quell street fights and labor riots among French and native workers.

A detachment of guards left Bona for the interior, where 400 striking native miners attacked a freight train late yesterday and exchanged shots with a police escort.

Venezuela—Sends New Envoy to U. S.

From Caracas, Venezuela, comes word today of the appointment of Dr. Diogenes Escalante, veteran diplomat, as Minister to the United States.

Minister to Great Britain from 1915 until recently, several times representative of his country to the League of Nations, and a former Minister of Interior, he was once private secretary, says the Associated Press, to the present President of Venezuela, Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras.

Venezuela this year begins a new era of democratic government following 25 years of dictatorship under Juan Vicente Gomez.

Farley Quits Cabinet Post to Aid Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

net post would be waiting for his return after election day.

Mr. Roosevelt also faced the delicate problem of a successor to Comptroller General John R. McCarl, whose 15-year term of duty expired last night.

Big Political Potentiality

Mr. McCarl himself represents a potentially dangerous political opponent. In the circles around the President the possibility was being considered of offering Mr. McCarl another post in the Government.

Preceding such an offer it has been suggested that the President might advisedly discuss with Mr. McCarl just what he meant yesterday when he held a press conference and attacked extravagant spending by emergency New Deal agencies.

The question is whether to make use of Mr. McCarl's knowledge as being constructive criticism or turn him loose into the hands of the political opposition.

Borah to Mend Fences

Meanwhile Senator William E. Borah of Idaho prepared for a trip to Idaho which is expected to determine whether he runs true to form in the coming elections and stays on the G. O. P. bandwagon, or responds to the overtures which the New Deal has assiduously been making to him for weeks. A part of the New Deal strategy lies in a prospective offer to nominate him for reelection to the Senate on the Democratic as well as Republican ticket in Idaho.

The definite antimonopoly caste lent to New Deal policy by the President's recent public utterances are said to have made a considerable impression on the veteran Progressive, and White House sources are more than hopeful that he will follow the lead of his old friend, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, into the New Deal fold.

Confer on Contracts Bill

Meanwhile Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, conferred at the White House over the controversial Walsh-Healy government contracts bill which has roused powerful opposition from industrial sources and also from the Navy Department. The President is, however, under heavy pressure from labor sources to sign the bill and would run a grave risk of alienating his strong labor support should he fail to do so.

Considering the vast number of industrial and business interests who do business with the Government, the bill would go far to re-establish the wage and hour standards which were scrapped when NRA was outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Under the bill a 40-hour week and prevailing wages would have to be observed on all government contract work.

Why Navy Opposes Bill

Evidence of the potential extent of the bill is provided by the fact that approximately 4000 different trades and industries are involved in the construction of a single battleship—the reason the navy opposes the measure. The decision is one of the most difficult Mr. Roosevelt has faced as a result of actions of the last Congress.

Immediately following the word from Albany that Governor Lehman would run again, the White House made public an exchange of correspondence between the President and Governor Lehman which evidenced the former extreme pleasure over the development. The President's letter emphasized the social legislative side of the political picture and pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt believes the next two years will be critical ones, "and what takes place in New York will have an outstanding effect all over the nation."

Socialists Rebuff Communists Again On United Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The line of demarcation between the Socialist and the Communist Parties was more plainly drawn than ever before today, following the closing of a two-day convention by the New York State Socialist organization, headed by Norman Thomas at the Delano Hotel here yesterday.

The convention, after declaring in its platform that both the Democratic and Republican Parties were "unwilling and unable" to deal with fundamental problems, went on record for nationwide social, economic and political reforms, and, declaring itself irrevocably separated from the Communist doctrine, rejected an invitation by the Communists for united-front action and a campaign.

Laidler for Governor

Following adoption of the platform, Dr. H. W. Laidler was nominated as the party's candidate for Governor and elected state chairman of this Socialist group.

While rejecting the Communist invitation, the convention voted unanimously in favor of urging all labor organizations to join with the Socialist Party for united action to bring about social and economic betterment and to furthering workers' rights. This would make for a united front between the Socialists and labor, which the convention saw as necessary in preparation for the organization in the near future of a Farmer-Labor Party.

"The function of the united front is to solidify labor's fighting forces and thereby further its struggle," the resolution said. "As such, it must, in the period of the struggle for power, be a primary tactic. A united front of Socialists and Communists, unsupported by any substantial section of organized labor, would tend to isolate these political groups from labor rather than unify them with labor."

Basis for Merger

If the Communists are willing to accept the Socialist program, they may come in on this basis and participate in the united front body.

Communist leaders here today did not look on this proposal favorably, holding that if they did so they would cease to be Communists and would become Socialists.

The convention voted to have the Communists' letter answered by the in-coming state committee, headed by Dr. Laidler, instructing that the reply should be based on the policy of the Socialist national convention which opposed any joint political action or ticket in the coming campaign.

Organists Pick Cincinnati

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—The American Guild of Organists, at its recent annual meeting, recommended Cincinnati, Ohio, for the 1937 convention. Other cities seeking the nomination included Hartford, Conn.

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1937 VACATION CLUB

Politics Is Easy For Nancy Landon

By the Associated Press

Estes Park, Colo., June 30

NANCY JO, the four-year-old daughter of the Republican presidential nominee, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, has developed a political technique of her own.

It was discovered by a comparison of notes that the brown-eyed little miss, who has been much photographed, was telling each cameraman confidentially:

"I don't like photographers—but I like you."

"Apparently," said her mother, "that's what comes of being born in a political family."

Political Parleys Interrupt Landon's 'Loafing Vacation'

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon's plans for a "loafing" vacation apparently were under revision today with reports of more conferences at his ranch retreat.

After a conference yesterday with W. S. Rosecrans, Los Angeles Republican leader, it was reported the presidential nominee would confer Friday with W. D. Bell, New York, chairman of the Republican Finance Committee.

Another expected visitor this week was Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, the keynoter at the Cleveland convention. Also scheduled to arrive in a "day or two"—in Governor Landon's words—were four members of his campaign staff.

Mr. Rosecrans declined to disclose the nature of his conference with the nominee, except to say he had invited him to visit California.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Landon and his daughter, Peggy Anne, attended an outdoor "steak fry" with reporters and news photographers last night at Mary's Lake.

Chicago Revives Musical Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—An important musical institution has been revived here. Concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra are to be offered again at Ravinia Park, famous open-air auditorium. News of the project was welcome because the Ravinia Park concerts are a tradition, a part of Chicago's musical history.

Ravinia Park, with its roofed but open auditorium in Highland Park, became famous during the period when Louis Eckstein brought to it the best in opera. But for several years the park has been idle. Mrs. Eckstein has given the park for use of the symphony series and necessary financial arrangements assure a full season of good music. Among the half-dozen prominent guest conductors secured is Werner Jensen, conductor of the New York Philharmonic. The first concert is scheduled for July 3.

'Dictator' Threat Of Labor Leader Charged by Holt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 29—Denunciation of "dictatorship" within party ranks and defense of his attitude toward the Guffey coal regulation bill came from Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, in the closing session of the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute here yesterday. The discussion developed into a debate in which Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and formerly Labor member of the National Recovery Board, charged Senator Holt with "betraying the miners who helped elect him to office."

"I had been warned by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, that if I did not do what he said, I would not go back into the United States Senate," Mr. Holt said. "This same labor leader attacked me for my fight against waste in relief. I want to tell you that I have no more use for the delivery of votes by this labor leader than for the delivery of votes by the utilities. I have as much right to fight for my conscience as John L. Lewis."

Senator Holt charged that behind the coal bill was the delivery of 300,000 votes for the Administration from Pennsylvania, stressing that he fought against the measure because it was "a stepping stone to Fascism." He described Mr. Lewis as a tyrant, warning labor that by following the lobbying practices of big corporations and vested interests it was "digging its own grave."

Pleading for the independence of Members of Congress and protection from dictatorship by "leaders," the youthful Senator condemned the efforts of Mr. Lewis to force his influence upon the national legislature in dealing with the substitute Guffey bill against which Senator Holt filibustered near the close of the last session.

"I don't believe Americanism means that we must follow the leader wherever he leads," he said. "I will follow a leader as long as he is right, but I will not follow if he is wrong, and I don't care who knows it."

The institute had a report from participating labor organizers that they would ask Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to call a special session of the State Legislature to consider minimum wage laws in the light of their legal position following invalidating of the New York State law by the United States Supreme Court.

Two bills designed to accomplish the purpose of the invalidated act were proposed to the institute by Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York. The bills have been submitted to federal officials for study. Mr. Epstein said. One would provide that the State Industrial Commissioner be authorized to help employers organize for collective bargaining wherever wage and hour standards seemed to require such action. The other would rule out consideration of labor as a commodity as opposed to public policy, and would establish wage differentials in various industries.

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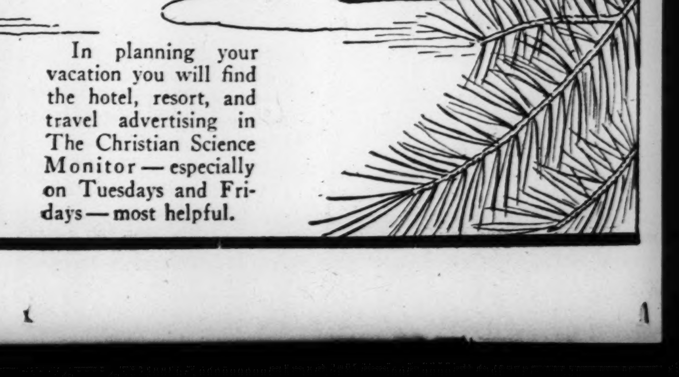


In planning your vacation you will find the hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor — especially on Tuesdays and Fridays — most helpful.

$20,000,000 Steel Mill Rolls Strips for Over 100 Products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., June 30—A $20,000,000 strip-sheet steel mill, a genii of modern industry which transforms thick slabs of steel into endless thin strips, wide or narrow, with magical ease and uncanny speed, was dedicated here today by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Directors, officials of the company and newspapermen inspecting the huge mill whose floor space measures 22 acres, watched an operator press a button to start the uninterrupted flow of a ribbon of shining steel from great machines and so witnessed another advance by the steel industry.

Significant Development

Today's ceremonies were significant of the important place which strip-sheet steel has established in the industry whereby these two products account for over 30 per cent of the total finished steel commodities.

The development of one-piece turret tops on automobiles has given strip-sheet steel a substantial market this year. This fact is interesting when it is recalled that the automobile industry is largely responsible for the practical establishment of this department in 1911. At that time slightly over 1,000,000 tons of sheets and strips were produced; last year the figure reached nearly 8,000,000 tons.

Used in Many Products

Outside the auto industry strip-sheet steel has been found increasingly adaptable to manufacture into 101 products. It is used to make refrigerators, metal furniture, stoves, cabinets, pails, tanks, tubs, drums, signs, cooking utensils and even tacks.

By a new method of continuous machine production, which has made possible a superior product at lower cost, this basic product of many industries today supersedes the old "hand mill" method of making strips and sheets of steel. Machine production, of course, has eliminated many hand-labor operations and speeded up production. Yet this new mill here at Lackawanna has not created unemployment, but increased the need for workers.

Increased Employment

"An increase in 1936 of 2000 more men on the pay roll than during the previous peak year 1929," said a company statement, "reflects the favorable effect on employment of the new mill and of the demand for 'consumers' goods' served by it."

The activities of the strip-sheet mill have been divided into two departments: the hot mill department and the cold mill department. The gigantic machine of the hot mill department—or the series of presses, rollers, and furnaces—stretches down one long corridor for 1350 feet, a quarter of a mile.

A white-hot steel slab is dropped from the furnace, the first operation. It is carried along a table of rollers into the first of the 10 massive presses. When the slab is first squeezed between these rollers it measures four feet wide, seven feet long and five inches thick. Two minutes later, after its quarter-mile journey, it is pressed into a strip 1100 feet long and one-twentieth of an inch thick!

In the cold mill department a finer grade of rolled steel is produced with "a more accurate thickness and a more definite degree of hardness and a better polished, glossier surface." The same process—the continuous flow of steel through rollers as in the hot mill department—is used for cold rolling, but so many varieties of products are processed that, as a guide told the group at the dedication ceremonies, "a description of the different processes of the cold mill department could fill a volume."

Refining Process

In both departments after the rolling is completed it is necessary to refine the strips and sheets, to make them workable so that they will undergo further manufacturing operations without cracking or breaking.

These refining processes are almost as numerous as the many uses to which the strip-sheet steel can be put—some sheets are annealed, some are "blued," some are "pickled," some are porcelain enameled, etc.

Features of Plant

Aside from the wonders of the electro-mechanics of Bethlehem's new mill, but just as interesting, are some features pointed out as the dedication tour was made. To operate the $20,000,000, 22-acre plant a single day:

1. Artificial illumination required would light the streets of a modern village of 5000 inhabitants.
2. Twelve large motors and 1800 small motors, in addition to the main motors of 4500 and 8500 horsepower are used.
3. An uninterrupted flow of 60,000 volts is necessary.
4. The amount of lubrication oil to start operations of this mill would refill an individual automobile crankcase for 4600 years.
5. To cool the rolls and furnaces requires 20,000,000 gallons of water a day, which would supply a town of 5000 population for two months.
6. Fuel gas consumed in an hour would heat the average home for two years.

Altitude Mark Set At Soaring Contest

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Soaring to a height of 5760 feet, Albert Slatter of Los Angeles and John D. Batterson of Pasadena, Calif., set what is believed to be a world altitude record for two-place gliders at the seventh annual soaring meet here.

Chester J. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J., 1935 junior champion, made the first "point and return" flight of the meet, soaring to Corning Beacon and back, a distance of 6.4 miles.

Thirty flights were made June 28. The longest were made by Richard C. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., 1935 soaring champion, and Emil A. Lehecka of Long Island City, each soaring about 39 miles.

Christian Science Program On Air Over WLW July 5

A studio program on Christian Science, given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Ohio, will be conducted over Station WLW, Cincinnati, by Bert Long, on Sunday, July 5, from 9-9:30 a. m., E. S. T. At the same time the program will be transmitted over W8XAL, shortwave transmitter of WLW, on a frequency of 6.06 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.5 meters.

Mr. Long will deliver a topical address on Christian Science. There will also be a short musical program. WLW operates on a power of 500,000 watts, the highest allowed in the United States, which is powerful enough to make its signal heard all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. The station transmits on a frequency of 700 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 428 meters.

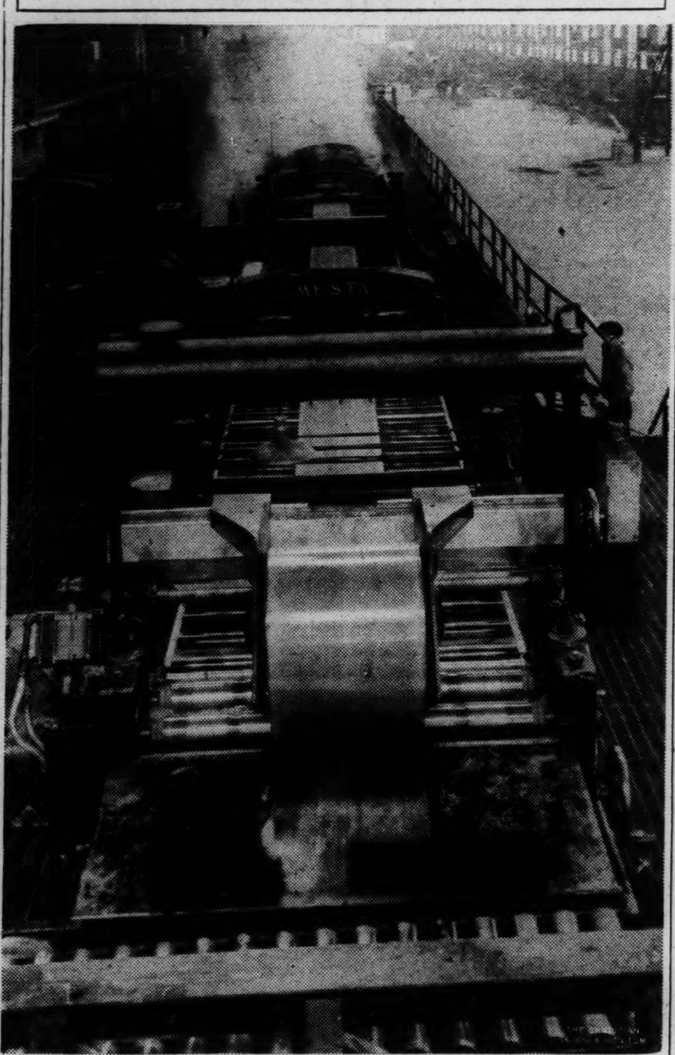
Property Sale to Gain Pensions Stirs Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30—Believing in the Townsend plan, thousands of elderly persons have sold their property, expecting to qualify for federal old-age pensions which they thought were based upon the Townsend program, Burdette C. Lewis, field agent for the American Public Welfare Association, told the Interstate Commission on Social Security of the Council of State Governments at a meeting here.

Mr. Lewis emphasized that old-age assistance now provided under the social security act was based upon need and was unlikely to amount to more than $30 a month.

One Man Operates Goliath of Steel Mills



Appleton

Strip Steel Machine in Operation

One Advantage in the Processing of Flat-Rolled Metal in Strip Form Is That the Coils Can Be Stitched Together and Pulled Continuously Through the Pickling Tanks. In the Photograph the Strip Is Shown Emerging From the Tank and Is Being Recoiled Preparatory to Further Processing

Lemke Declares Wallace's Dimes Fooled Farmers

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 29 (AP)—Congressman William Lemke, the Union Party's Presidential candidate, wooed the support of corn belt farmers today with an attack on Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and a "guaranteed cost of production" pledge.

Senator Lemke chose Secretary Wallace's home town—Des Moines—to open his midwestern drive. Offering his version of the "true story" of the AAA and its processing taxes, he declared:

"The Secretary of Agriculture reached his long, vandalous fingers into the farmer's pocket and took out a dollar. Finally he slipped a dime back in the other pocket and through his propaganda department shouted 'look at the dime I gave you' so loud that the farmer forgot the dollar he took."

Blames Both Major Parties

He assailed both Democratic and Republican Parties in addresses here and at Burlington. He asserted:

"With either party in power in the national administration—I'm not speaking of Congress—you'll get Wall Street back of the scenes."

Mr. Lemke also moved to present his case through his campaign manager, Congressman Usher Burdick, a colleague from his home state of North Dakota, before the annual convention of the National Farmers Holiday Association. Mr. Burdick was scheduled to speak before the organization at St. Paul, Minn., tomorrow. The association, sponsor of farm strikes in 1932 and 1933, called for formation of a "united front" of agricultural groups in 25 states as it prepared to listen to the new party's overtures.

Will Oust "Brainless Trust"

Speaking under the auspices of the National Union for Social Justice and the Townsend clubs, Mr. Lemke promised to "kick out the brainless trust," guarantee farmers production costs and adequate security of the aged "when I become President."

He charged the Agriculture Department was manned by "curly haired boys from Boston who wouldn't know the front end of a pig from the other extremity," but added:

"We haven't suffered three long years, but seven long years. The previous Administration suggested the policy of destruction and the present Administration carried it out."

He invited youth, farmers, laborers and small business men to join the Union Party's ranks. He said he would aid all congressmen who supported the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Pattern for U. S. Bank Marks 17-Year Record

BISMARCK, N. D., June 29 (AP)—The Bank of North Dakota—from which Congressman William Lemke, Union Party presidential candidate, would pattern a United States bank—has been in operation approximately 17 years.

Created in 1919, the bank was proposed as means of concentrating state funds in a safe depository.

Prohibited from loaning money to individuals and business houses, the bank is permitted to make loans to state departments and finance state industries.

Laws providing for deposit of all public monies, state and municipal, enabled the institution to open with deposits of about $40,000,000.

R. M. Stangerl, president, described its current condition as "very liquid" with deposits of $31,000,000, including approximately $17,000,000 in Government bonds, $6,000,000 in state bonds, $5,000,000 in cash and $2,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, municipal securities and loans to state departments.

Among other state enterprises created by the 1919 Legislature were the state mill and elevator, the rural credit department, and state home builders' association.

Fire Insurance Rates Ordered Cut in Illinois

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Ernest Palmer, state insurance director, yesterday rescinded his 30-day period of grace for fire insurance firms outside of Illinois to decide on compliance with his June 22 order to reduce premium rates on homes in Illinois and demanded they telegraph a decision immediately.

Failure to comply with his order, he said, would cause him to refuse to renew their licenses in Illinois, which expire today.

Replying to a charge of "politics" made by a committee representing the insurance companies after he ordered the premium reduction, Palmer asserted his office had been conducted "for three years without political considerations."

Vote Blocks Liquor Sale At Ravenswood, W. Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., June 29—Citizens of Ravenswood blocked the opening of a state liquor store by a margin of 39 votes. The tabulation showed 239 for and 278 against the store. In the 1934 state election, the community voted against liquor sales by a 5-to-1 margin. In the county referendum last year, the margin was 3 to 1.

Representative B. M. Jacobsen

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 30 (AP)—Representative B. M. Jacobsen (D) of Iowa who passed on here today won renomination for a fourth term in his party's primary, June 1. A native of Germany, Mr. Jacobsen chose to regard his own achievements in politics and business as proof of opportunities for success of a poor immigrant boy in the United States.

He liked to recall the steady progress he made from a job as helper in a saw mill at Clinton to a seat in the United States House of Representatives.

In the 1930 general election he defeated Representative B. F. Letts to become the only Iowa member of the Democratic Party in the seventy-second Congress. He was the first Democrat to represent the Second Iowa District since the time of Henry Vollmer.

Abuses Called Only Threat To Press Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Responsible newspapers should organize to protect their readers against unethical publishers, and unless they do so, the press may have to face possible loss of its freedom, in the opinion of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, who sees in the way some newspapers are conducted the possibility of legislation that will serve as a silencer of unauthorized, untrue and sensational statements.

"For anyone else to undertake to do this would open the door to tyranny," Governor Hoffman declared in an address radiocast over Station WOR Saturday night. "The press is a mighty power in the land and it should appreciate its great responsibility with a degree of humility.

Difficult Program

"It should safeguard its own freedom by striking off all shackles that even threaten its independence. I realize that starting such a program will be difficult. Few newspapers would care to set themselves up in judgment upon their fellows."

Any regulation upon the press, Governor Hoffman emphasized, should come from the press itself in dealing with a portion of the profession which fails to conform to the prevailing code of morality and ethics.

"No attorney who betrays the confidence of a client can do a fraction of the damage to public welfare that can be done by a newspaper that betrays the confidence of its readers," he continued. "The hundreds of daily newspapers which subscribe to the finer ethics of journalism should organize themselves to perform a service similar to that performed by the bar associations.

Responsibility of Press

"In times when we must depend upon the public confidence of our newspapers to carry a message of vital importance, any lack of this public confidence may work grave injury to the safety and progress of our country."

Condemning distortion of news reports, coloring of editorials and the publication of propaganda, Governor Hoffman stressed that newspapers indulging in such practices were not entitled to claim "the privileges of the great majority of decent and useful newspapers."

"The honest newspaper performs for its readers a service of inestimable value," he said. "It must be protected in the unlimited right to continue the performance of that service. The modern world cannot live without daily knowledge of events, of social and political happenings throughout the world and all the rest of that vast current of daily information which is the lifeblood of commerce.

"In the finer sense, an honest newspaper is a public utility. Unlike other utilities, its very nature is such that it must be free from even the slightest measure of political control.

"There is no existing menace to the freedom of the press, except a portion of the press itself. If any form of government censorship or regulation comes into being, it will be forced into existence by the failure of a few newspapers to comply with the prevailing code of morality and ethics."

Consuls Transferred

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The State Department has announced the following changes in the foreign service: Prescott Childs of Holyoke, Mass., consul at Berlin, Ger., assigned consul at Barbados, B. W. I.; Lawrence F. Cotie of Boston, vice consul at Martinique, French West Indies, transferred to Pernambuco, Brazil.

Grand Rapids Has Comeback As Metal Trade Metropolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 30—"Grand Rapids" may soon connote to the world metal products instead of factory-made furniture. For changes of recent years have brought that industry to the fore, with the result that it now employs 30 per cent more men than furniture manufacture here and this percentage will mount when the new $7,000,000 Fisher Body plant for stamping automobile bodies is in full swing.

General Motors decided to locate this plant in Grand Rapids because of the favorable labor market, it is claimed. Grand Rapids never has been a strong union town. Furniture factories have maintained open shop and the wage scale has been comparatively low. The automobile men appeared to appreciate the fact that the city has been comparatively free from labor strife. Another body plant, that of the Hayes Body Corporation, also is located here.

Furniture Men Sad

Local furniture manufacturers were not jubilant when the General Motors announcement was made. They claim that they cannot compete with the automotive industry's wages, that they are in fact already having difficulties in competing with the low-wage factories of the South. But the city as a whole is of the opinion that it cannot pin its hopes of recovery on the furniture industry alone, and expects greater diversification to be for the general good.

Diversification of industry appears to many Grand Rapids citizens to offer the one hope for the city's commercial recovery. Some years ago the city was satisfied to be known as the "Furniture Capital of America," but it saw the title vanish when big factories closed during the depression, leaving hundreds without jobs.

Eggs in Several Baskets

That experience showed to the city the need for placing its eggs in several baskets. Today it finds that the big Leonard Plant of the Kelvinator Corporation is supplying more jobs than any other of its industries.

Other important sources of employment are paint and varnish factories, and concerns manufacturing auditorium seats, carpet sweepers and a variety of other products.

Industry Coming Back

But the furniture industry is coming back, too. Recent markets have shown improvement. At the January market, the Robert W. Irwin Company, one of the leading manufacturers, put out what is considered the biggest line of samples in its history. The semiofficial May market saw the first display of the new Berkey and Gay line, after this name had been absent for several years. Two other "old-line" plants, Luce and Stickley Brothers, also are operating again.

16 Inches of Rain in Texas

EAGLE PASS, Texas, June 29 (AP)—This city's streets were flooded today from rain measuring 16.27 inches which fell from 10:30 p. m., Saturday to 7 a. m., today. Persons in the town could not leave because roads were flooded and train schedules were broken. The Rio Grande had risen six feet at 11 a. m.

Indians Invoke Pact To Halt Park Ouster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30—Based on rights by an ancient treaty between the white settlers and the Five Nations, six Tuscarora Indian women have regained permission to sell trinkets to tourists at Prospect Point, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Niagara Frontier State Parks Commission, which controls the Niagara reservation, ruled the Indian women off the beautiful spot overlooking the thundering falls last month, with the result that tourists there were unable to buy souvenirs from the Indians whose ancestors roamed along the Niagara River long before the white man made his first appearance in this land.

The Indians complained to Henry W. Killeen Jr., assistant federal attorney here, that the treaty rights had been violated, whereupon he started an investigation that uncovered the early treaty signed shortly before the United States came into being. The Indian signatores then were granted full right to go upon the property near the falls, and the right has come down to the Tuscaroras who are a member of the Five Nations.

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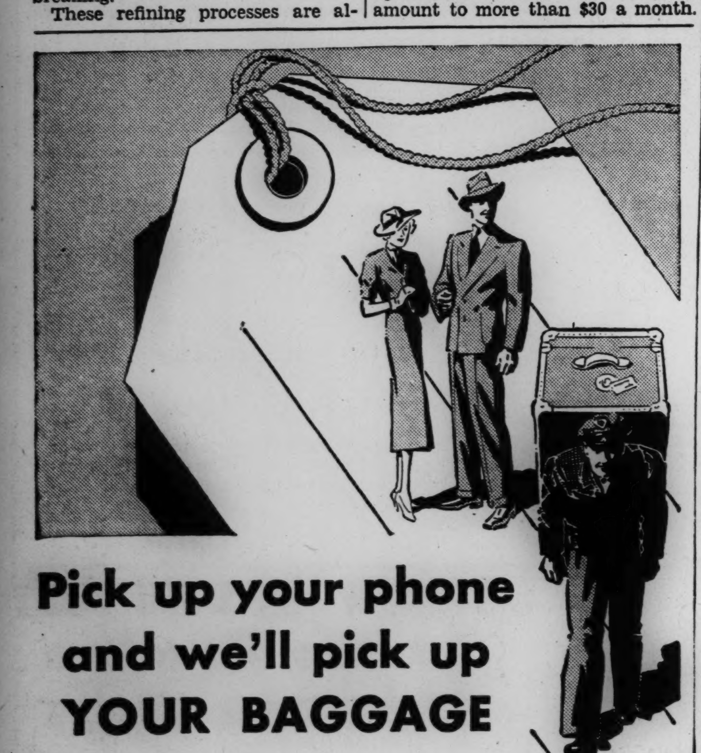

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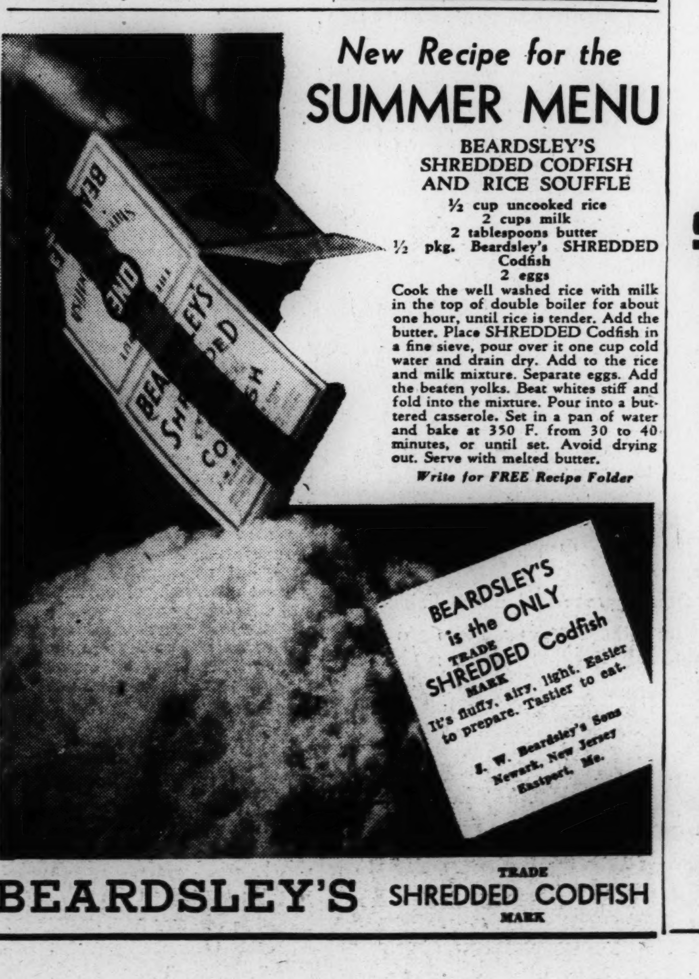
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Argentine Move to Clear Clouds Shadowing Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, may be making another bid for the Nobel Peace Prize, while in another quarter it is suggested that Argentina is demonstrating again her passage from national adolescence to national maturity and that her whole diplomacy must be looked upon as nothing more than the activity of a nation which begins to feel, rightly or wrongly, that she has become a world power.

The evidence on the last point is clearer than on any of the other questions which have been asked. The Argentine has been acting for many months like a full-grown nation. She has leaped forward in American affairs. She is defying Great Britain on two counts—on one she is asserting boldly her own independence and desires with respect to the Anglo-Argentine Treaty of 1932 which is about to lapse; and on the second she has assumed an attitude with respect to the Italo-Ethiopean question which, many commentators feel, goes against British interests. Furthermore, Señor Saavedra Lamas not only proposed many months ago an anti-war pact but has pursued the signatures of nations in all parts of the world.

A New Argentina

In any case the events of the last few months have presented to the world a new Argentina—more self-confident, more mature and active, and be it said to her credit, one loyally and consistently against all wars, but especially against wars for territorial gains. At bottom this may be the sole explanation of an action which has caused the welkin to ring in many quarters of the globe and which has captured much space and comment in the press of the New World.

With respect to some of the other questions there is a tendency in the Argentine newspapers, not only in editorial comment, but in the dispatches of Argentine correspondents in European capitals to link up, as an explanation of Argentina's demand for an extra session of the League, her own anti-war pact, the Stimson agreement of August, 1932, when 19 American nations agreed not to recognize territorial changes which came about as the result of the use of force and Article X of the Covenant of the League, which refers to wars of aggression.

American Principles at Stake

La Prensa suggests that the whole Italian episode goes against the grain and long-standing principles of the American continent and that Italy's annexation of Ethiopia not only violates the Covenant of the League and all the anti-war pacts, but this doctrine to which Argentina, the American nations members of the League and the others which signed the agreement of 1932, are committed to. It is suggested that the Argentine demand on the Assembly will ventilate fully this question.

It is also suggested that Argentina may be using this method of clearing the ground for the projected peace conference suggested by President Roosevelt and which is to meet in Buenos Aires in November or December next. The thought is that if the League "pussyfoots" with regard to these international problems on which the Latin-American nations have taken a definite stand that these nations will have no choice but will be forced to leave the League because she has fallen down on one of the basic principles which the American League members feel must be upheld. On the other hand if the League does come across then many of the suggestions for the formation of an American League of Nations proposed by Colombia and the Dominican Republic will lose much of their attractiveness and those nations which prefer a wider to a more regional association of nations will feel better about remaining in and supporting the League of Nations.

Subtle Interpretation

A more subtle interpretation is one which is inspired by the general situation of the world—by prophecies with respect to wars for raw materials on a wide scale—by the fears that an era of new and more vigorous imperialism is at hand. Is Argentina preparing the way now to defend herself and Latin America against the future action of other nations who, too, may forget all treaties and pacts, all civilization and civility, and all considerations of sovereignty? One of the matters often alluded to in the Argentine comments on the subject, and to make a drive against Latin-American nations themselves? Is Argentine seeking, as one European newspaper suggests, to forestal domination of Latin America by the United States if the League of Nations fails and an American league comes into being at Buenos Aires?

There is a growing realization in Latin America that her wide uninhabited expanses, her inexhaustible resources and many of her other conditions are tremendous magnets to nations sorely in need of raw materials and of room for surplus populations. One feels rather than reads or hears Latin Americans looking upon the fate of Ethiopia and saying "but for the grace of special circumstance there would we be too." In other words, though they do not think of their nations as other Ethiopias, they do believe that what happened to the black kingdom might happen to them because of the greater military strength of the "have-not" nations as compared to theirs.

Other Aggressions Possible

Support is lent to this consideration by the often mentioned fact that if Italy with all her civilization and culture could ride roughshod over treaties and weaker peoples, other stronger nations might seek to establish themselves in Latin America in manners just as cruel if not so crude. Or, putting it in still another way, the Latin Americans are beginning to lose faith in all the great powers of the world and to fear that they may be the next victims. It is for this reason that some few commentators believe that Argentina has called the bluff. If France and England stand by her and by the Covenant of the League, they will feel easier in their minds. If these nations, by default, support Italy, then there will be despair in Argentina and elsewhere in the Latin-American world.

For the moment Argentina has confidence in the United States, but comment there and elsewhere in the Latin American press is gloomy with respect to what might happen should the Republicans and their nationalistic program win in the U. S. election of 1936 or 1940. Thus one of the deepest motives behind Argentina's action may be to bring into the sunshine all the possibilities for the future by forcing the League to speak out plainly now, and if the matters do go awry to give her plenty of time to build new fences in Latin America, or with the United States should her confidence in Washington continue to last.

More questions have been asked than answered. But not even the Argentine papers seem to know all the reasons for this radical action of her foreign office. Though the action is called timely and is generally approved it has given rise to discussions and debates which suggest that there is more there than meets the eye.

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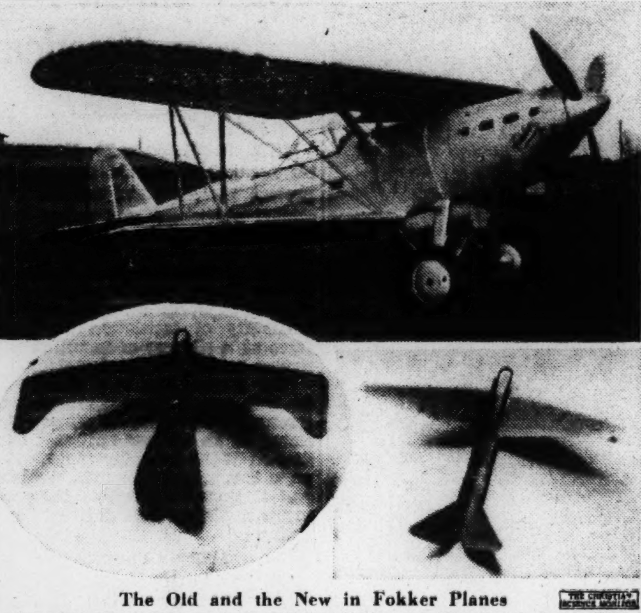

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

British Minister's Paris Talk Stirs Commons Protest

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The House of Commons decided to discuss declarations made by Cabinet ministers outside Parliament as a matter of "urgent public importance" today.

The move for the debate was initiated by Labor Party members who seek to know if Cabinet ministers are speaking for themselves or for the Government when they make public speeches.

The Prime Minister was represented by Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, who told the House that the Paris speech on June 26 by Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, War Secretary, was not a declaration of policy.

(In his speech, Mr. Duff Cooper told his French audience, "Your frontier is our frontier.")

The Home Secretary said that Mr. Duff Cooper's "remarks were, of course, not a declaration of policy, but a speech devoted to stressing the elements common to the people of both countries."

Sir John added: "The place for a declaration of the Government's policy is the Commons."

He said the War Secretary's observations were not designed to conflict with the policy fully stated in the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on June 18 and by Prime Minister Baldwin on June 23.

He disclosed that the draft of Mr. Duff Cooper's speech was submitted to the Foreign Office and subsequently altered but that Mr. Eden did not read it in its final form before delivery.

Mayor Clement R. Attlee, Labor leader, said the French press had treated the War Secretary's speech as expressing the policy of the British Government.

Sir John replied: "It is not possible to control the newspapers, either in Paris or London."

Then Mayor Attlee announced that he would ask permission to move the adjournment of the House. A maneuver to permit an emergency debate.

Labor Party members and Opposition Liberals arose en masse to support Mayor Attlee's request.

The motion was, however, rejected by a vote of 284 to 136.

League Meets to Talk Ethiopian Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

not be compelled to perform other military duties than local police work and territorial defense.

League Meets to Plan Policies on Ethiopia; Italy Hints at Mandate

GENEVA, June 30—The League Assembly meets today to consider the Ethiopian events. Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium was elected to preside, succeeding Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia.

There are three subjects before the delegates: Firstly, the raising of sanctions against Italy; secondly, non-recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia; thirdly, revision of the Covenant.

It is hoped, however, that despite the initiative of Chile and Argentina no irrevocable step will be taken either in regard to the status of Ethiopia or reform of the League.

The Negus, having expressed his intention of making a personal appearance and of speaking, much pressure has been put on him to refrain from doing so. Nothing he can say can now change the decisions taken by a majority of the states, but he could make the delegates exceedingly uncomfortable.

Particularly is there apprehension lest he should refer to the promises of certain countries to support him, which prevented him from making a favorable peace with Italy.

Thus far he has not yielded to these representations, for he has little to lose by making frank statement of what has actually happened.

Meantime, Italy has stretched out her hand to the League in what is perhaps her first conciliatory gesture since the dispute began. The memorandum which Italy has submitted is astutely designed to offer material for juridical ingenuity. At any rate, Italy indicates that although she does not solicit a mandate from the League, she will govern Ethiopia precisely as though it were mandated territory and will report to the League on progress made in efforts to raise the level of civilization there.

Her task will be to abolish slavery, according to this memorandum, to give paid and dignified work to the natives and to establish justice, to provide an efficient administration, to introduce hygiene, to open schools, to build roads, to inaugurate a postal service and generally to behave as though it were mandated territory, as France and Britain are acting in other regions.

The League's Committee of Five proposed in substance such a program, which was considered necessary to bring Ethiopia into conformity with the Covenant. Although circumstances have changed, Italy undertakes to endeavor to lift the people out of the primitive conditions where they now are.

The fatal flaw in this presentation of the Italian case is that Italy was never authorized to take on such a role but assumed it after the conquest.

It may well be, however, that the League will look on these explanations as a slight move toward its ideal and as a partial recognition of its authority.

The excuse of Italy for military action is a repetition of the statement made last autumn, but generally ignored, of Italian grievances extending over a period of 40 years. In effect Italy urges that Ethiopia was really the aggressor and that Italy, at the end of her patience, was compelled to finish with an intolerable situation.

Undoubtedly this view receives more attention here today than it did last year.

Italy, therefore, is anxious to take her place in the League, to forget the past, to co-operate fully in support of European solidarity. She wants, however, not only that sanctions be abolished, but also the dissolution of the defensive groups and the abandonment of special arrangements which imply suspicion or hostility.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria has been asked to come to Geneva for consultations on the status of that country.

Big Ethiopian Army Will Not Be Created, Italy Assures League

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—Italy, seeking to calm the fears of Great Britain and France, promised the League of Nations last night that she would not create a huge Ethiopian army.

The Italian note blamed Ethiopians for the war and sketched plans for the development of the country, promising to keep the League in touch. It announced Italy's intention to "collaborate in every way" with the Geneva body.

Haile Selassie wrote officials: "It is our intention personally to take part in one or several meetings of the Assembly at the head of the Ethiopian delegation."

The Negus, stripped of his empire by Italy, remained in seclusion in his hotel working on his appeal, to be delivered in French.

Creation of an "International College of Elder Statesmen" to help the League keep world peace was suggested by the Greek jurist, Nicolas Politis.

Behind Mr. Politis's proposal was the idea that the United States, Germany and Japan might join the League if members were freed of general sanctions responsibility.

Mr. Politis proposed to limit the participation of nations in economic and financial sanctions to those directly interested in any conflict and to restrict military sanctions to a regional group of states of which the victim of aggression would be a member.

He also proposed a new interpretation of Article X whereby nations would respect, but not undertake to guarantee, the territorial independence of other nations.

The suggested International College of Elder Statesmen would advise the council on the best means of maintaining peace during any menace of war.

Fokker Foresees New Era In Aviation Development

Aviation Comment

"Aviation has only just pecked its shell. The future will bring perfectly safe, huge airplanes carrying 100 passengers and more. We shall make airplanes so perfect that, technically speaking, disasters will become impossible. Except for the possible mistakes by the human being who will operate these machines, sad failures will belong to the past." That was the prediction made by Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker on June 7, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day the German Aero Club issued his international pilot's license.

Some 30 years ago a high school boy apparently wasted his time making numerous model airplanes with celluloid. The flights of the Wright brothers, Biéroit, and others in 1908 and 1909 attracted the attention of the whole world and had so impressed young Tony Fokker that he neglected his school work. His teachers and parents were desperate because of his all-absorbing hobby of the celluloid toy planes.

Aviation Was His Hobby

He had a bent for technical things, although theory interested him far less than the practical side. Once, when he was on a holiday at Mainz on the Rhine, he discovered a school for motor engineering and airplane construction with a flying school attached, and he was soon enrolled as a pupil. The school possessed only one airplane, and the fact that this machine came to an untimely end marks an epoch in young Fokker's life.

The loss of the school's airplane induced Mr. Fokker to build a machine himself according to his own ideas and based on the experience which he had acquired when experimenting with his celluloid models. And so, in the winter of 1910-11 Mr. Fokker, assisted by two workmen, built his first real airplane, which agreed in principle with the models which his mother found in the attic and which she has preserved to this day.

Taught Himself to Fly

When the machine was completed Mr. Fokker began to teach himself flying with it. At first it merely ambled over the ground, then made a few jumps, but soon he was actually flying through the air. And he got his license. Soon he set about improving his machine. The problem of lateral stability, which was defective in nearly all airplanes at that time he solved by constructing a wing with a pronounced sweep-back and a marked dihedral so that, although most flying had been done only in steady air until then, he could turn his machine at sharp angles even in strong winds.

In 1912 his machine participated successfully in a contest for military airplanes at St. Petersburg, and in 1913 Mr. Fokker considered that the time had come to turn his inventions into money and to establish an airplane factory. To do this, support and orders were necessary. He went to Holland, but, although he met with sympathy, no sufficient support was forthcoming. He then approached the British Government, but this errand likewise proved fruitless. Next he tried France, and here once again he was turned away. In Germany, however, a contest was held in 1913 for easily transportable military airplanes and Mr. Fokker won the first prize, and received an order for a series of machines, while he also was given a three-year contract to establish a factory with a flying school, first at Johannisthal and later at Schwerin.

His First Plane Factory

This small factory, which originally employed only 30 men, grew into a big industrial undertaking. The airplane plant had been established barely a year when the World War broke out, bringing with it a great demand for military aircraft. The factory was overwhelmed with orders and thousands of machines were turned out during the years 1914-1918. After the war he returned to the Netherlands, where in 1919 he established a factory at Amsterdam. Soon orders came in from home and foreign governments for military aircraft.

About this time several airway companies were founded. They began their services with military machines converted into commercial airplanes. Mr. Fokker saw that airplanes as means of conveyance had a great future. Therefore he concentrated on commercial aircraft and he designed and built a commercial airplane which fulfilled all needs. The F-2 was a high wing machine with a closed cabin for five passengers, while there was accommodation for two pilots. This was the first commercial airplane built in series.

Today Fokker commercial planes are flown on the aerial routes of 45 companies. Twenty-two governments selected Fokker military and naval aircraft for defense purposes. The number of licenses disposed of by Mr. Fokker abroad is not less than 23 in 16 countries. In the years 1919-1936 about 1200 complete airplanes were manufactured in the Fokker works at Amsterdam.

Argentina Supports World Peace Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

tine circles—allege that Dr. Saavedra is most interested in conserving European respect for his policy of non-recognition of conquests by force as laid down in the Saavedra anti-war pact; but they also admit that he is anxious for the prestige of the League which he thinks can be partially recuperated by a "totalitarian" discussion of the Italo-Ethiopian issue in the open by the Assembly.

These opponents attribute other motives, some of them quite personal, to Dr. Saavedra, but they deserve to be placed on record, as they already have been done in Il Mattino d'Italia of Buénos Aires.

The Foreign Minister, it is charged, wants to maintain the South American lead and put a stop to the anti-League movement which is gaining force in several neighboring countries.

He wants the League to survive, his opponents say, to end all discussion of a Pan-American League of Nations or a New World peace organization, as he fears that in any such institution Argentina would take third place, after the United States and possibly Brazil, whereas today his country occupies a prominent position in world affairs owing to United States and Brazilian nonmembership of the Geneva organization.

Another charge is that Dr. Saavedra wants to win the Nobel peace prize and that this can only be obtained through success "via Geneva."

Leaving aside the purely personal attacks, there is fairly general agreement that the opponents of Dr. Saavedra have made out a very strong case for his policy.

The main reasons they have stated in criticism of his latest steps are those that are cited in both hemispheres as justification for convoking the Assembly.

The Argentine Foreign Minister wants the League to survive, for small as well as big nations to have an effective voice in solving peace problems, and to hold on to the hopes for the indivisibility of peace and the triumph of the doctrine of nonrecognition of aggressive conquests.

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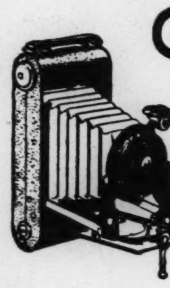

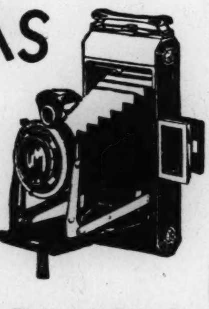

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Ohio Strikers Win Pay Increase But With More Work

KENT, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—William Crayford, president of the International Association of Machinists at the Black and Decker Electric Company, today announced settlement of a strike which has kept 450 persons from their jobs since May 3 and resulted in the shooting of six men.

Mr. Crayford said the workers would return to their jobs Thursday under an agreement which provides a 5 per cent wage increase, 40 instead of 36 hours a week, and the right to collective bargaining for the plant's employees.

His announcement was made to a meeting of the union, which yesterday took a secret ballot on the proposal. Mr. Crayford said 90 per cent voted to accept the settlement.

Dallas Has Its Third Taxi Strike in Month

DALLAS, Texas, June 30 (AP)—Approximately 500 taxicab drivers were idle today in the third strike in slightly more than a month. Six companies, operating about 300 cabs, were affected.

W. R. Williams, southwestern representative of the American Federation of Labor, charged operators discharged union cab drivers and replaced them with nonunion men. Mr. Williams also said the operators failed to carry out an agreement with employees recently reached by arbitration.

W. H. Clark Jr., attorney for two of the cab companies, said the union "probably is looking for an excuse to bring about a closed shop agreement."

Workers Claim Stoning

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (AP)—Reports that field workers in the vegetable strike area had been "bombed" by stones from airplanes were under investigation here today. Strikers seek union recognition and higher wages.

Strike Hearing Continues

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—An injunction hearing in which striking Remington-Rand employees disagreed over the orders that precipitated their month-long walkout proceeded in common pleas court today.

The company charged in its injunction application that strikers refused to permit employees to remove stock or machinery, despite a court order of last week which forbade pickets to interfere with such activities.

Alabama Protects Labor

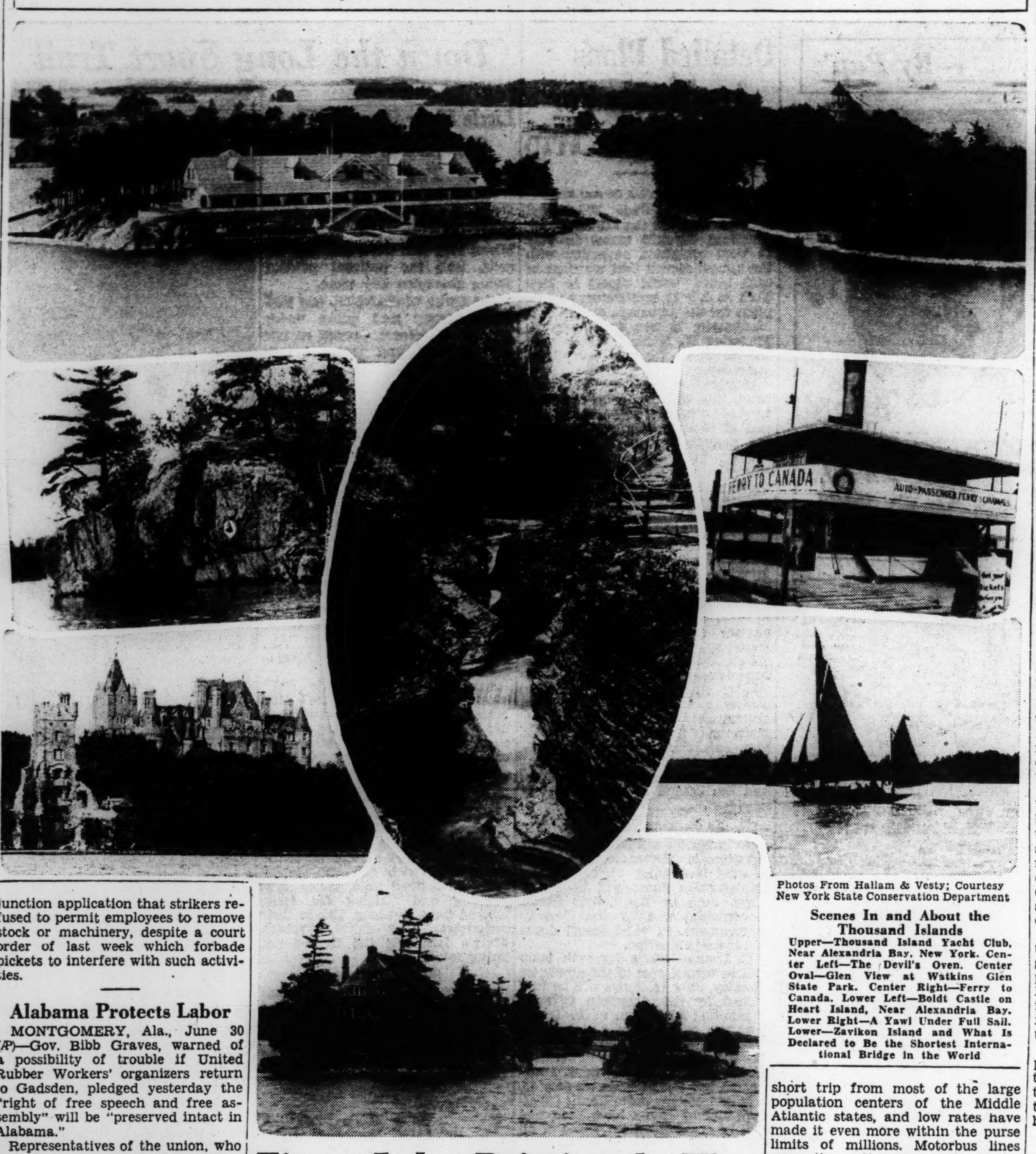
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Bibb Graves, warned of a possibility of trouble if United Rubber Workers' organizers return to Gadsden, pledged yesterday the "right of free speech and free assembly" will be "preserved intact in Alabama."

Representatives of the union, who have been endeavoring to organize workers at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant at Gadsden, were beaten by a mob last week and driven from town.

Texas Tankers Seek Rise

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 30 (AP)—Approximately 200 striking tank builders today warned their employers they would not return to work until the 1929 wage scale was restored. This would mean a rise of about 35 per cent.

Skirting the Shoreline of Northern New York



Photos From Hallam & Vesty; Courtesy New York State Conservation Department

Scenes In and About the Thousand Islands

Upper—Thousand Island Yacht Club, Near Alexandria Bay, New York. Center Left—The Devil's Oven. Center Oval—Glen View at Watkins Glen State Park. Center Right—Ferry to Canada. Lower Left—Boldt Castle on Heart Island, Near Alexandria Bay. Lower Right—A Yawl Under Full Sail. Lower—Zavikon Island and What Is Declared to Be the Shortest International Bridge in the World

Finger Lakes Pointing the Way To New Interests for Tourist

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

Superlatives often sound suspiciously provincial when applied to any area, but it is not extravagant to say that outdoor vacation opportunities offered by the Finger Lakes of central New York State and the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River are very nearly perfect. So great a variety of pleasant, interesting things to do is offered visitors to those two districts that it would be difficult to imagine how any interest could remain unsatisfied. Either separately or combined, they are worthy of special attention from the tourist.

From the pleasant city of Oswego, on the sunny, southern shore of Lake Ontario, about halfway between the two regions and itself a fine vacation land, the prospect of such a trip is stirring to anyone who enjoys the open country. In either direction, the journey would involve travel through pleasant woodlands and green fields and beside shining waters. Nights would be spent in cool, comfortable lodgings and the table would be set with wholesome food famous in the kitchens of western New York.

To indicate this type of vacation for prospective tourists is no new advice, nor is the journey an innovation. For generations the lovely character of the lake district and the island-dotted river have attracted residents, the mild climate giving relief from summer heat, the green trees and meadows pleasure to the eye, and vast stretches of water providing sports.

The very generosity of the land, in fact, made it the prized possession of Indian nations who lived there until civilization claimed the region for higher uses. To these tribes it was a land of plentiful game, fish and good camp sites. Modern campers find it fully as desirable for much the same reasons, though more of them are interested in finding golf balls they have sent in the rough than in the wild animals of the forest.

* * *

In scanning any good map of New York, the Finger Lakes are seen as a group of oblong, blue areas near the center of the state. Fashioned like an open hand, they stretch generally in a north-south position and range from 11 to 40 miles in length.

Following trails laid out by the Iroquois are 2000 miles of excellent highways that reach into every portion of the district and pass neat farms, lovely villages and forested shores.

There are 550 miles of shore line, studded with 4000 summer camps offering every conceivable type of accommodation from cheap shelter to elaborate hotel service. Since the country has an altitude reaching up to 2300 feet above sea level, the climate always is pleasantly cool and fresh.

Nearby cities are Ithaca, site of Cornell University; Syracuse, home of a university that bears the city's name; Cortland and Geneva. Not far off are Binghamton, Rochester and Elmira.

The entire region is one where beauty, charm and Indian legend are recalled at every turn of the road. Even the names of the lakes—Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco and Skaneateles—are reminders of the original inhabitants and sound like the "Leather Stocking" tales of James Fenimore Cooper.

Excellent railroad service place the lake district into the class of readily accessible places. It is only a short trip from most of the large population centers of the Middle Atlantic states, and low rates have made it even more within the purse limits of millions. Motorbus lines serve the entire area and an airplane trip may be made between New York and Elmira, southern gateway to the region.

For tourists driving their own automobiles, there are several excellent highways leading to Central New York. From North or South, the Lackawanna Trail (No. 11) is a good route to Cortland and Syracuse. Three trails are available for East-and-West traffic. One of these is the Cherry Valley Turnpike (No. 20), passing through Syracuse and Geneva; another is the Roosevelt Highway (No. 6), and the third is the Liberty Highway (No. 17), which passes to the South through Binghamton and Elmira. Tourist facilities are found along any of these routes.

Tourists may visit the lake district from many parts of the country in their own boats by passing through the Erie Canal, connecting with the northern end of Cayuga Lake and of Seneca Lake and affording direct connections between New York City, Montreal, Buffalo and points similarly situated with respect to inland waterways.

* * *

What is true of the Five Finger Lakes with respect to connections by water is even more applicable to the Thousand Islands, situated near where Lake Ontario empties into the St. Lawrence. Both the districts can be included in a motorboat cruise from New York City up the Hudson River, through the Erie Canal to Ithaca, Geneva and thence through the Oswego Canal to Lake Ontario. From Oswego the course lies across the eastern end of Lake Ontario, past Cape Vincent into the island group and down the St. Lawrence River past Montreal, to return by the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson.

Most visitors to Thousand Lakes, however, will arrive there either by highway or railroad, although steamship lines on the Great Lakes also touch the region. Whichever method is chosen, the traveler is certain to find his journey full of delight.

By highway, he can find three approaches from the American side and on the Canadian. In any case, he will arrive at Alexandria Bay, Clayton or Cape Vincent, all in New York, as the principal centers of interest, and on the Canadian side, Kingston and Gananoque, Ont. One route is to approach Thousand Islands from the south through Watertown, but the tourist also may choose between a trip across the Adirondacks or following up the shore of the St. Lawrence and still reach his objective.

* * *

Cape Vincent is the gateway for the southern approach to the wide expanse of river and islands, offering a particularly interesting voyage across to Kingston past Wolfe or Long Island and Simcoe Island. Both are on the Canadian side of the boundary, which about divides the area with the United States and her neighbor. Clayton is within 20 miles of a central archipelago containing 1500 islands, and Alexandria Bay is in the midst of the whole display of wooded shores and quiet waters.

Steamers and launches make frequent trips from all three ports, skirting along both shores. Houseboating on the river is extremely popular. Besides water sports, there are miles of bridle paths and many golf links.

Opposite Alexandria Bay is Wellesley Island, with Thousand Islands Park at its head, and on the lower end is Westminster Park, a playground of rare beauty. Many interesting vacation spots are within a radius of five miles. Close by is the tiny international bridge at Zavikon.

Brockville, Ont., is a picturesque city of lovely homes and resorts worthy of a visit from either side of the river.

Japanese System Of 'Pusher-Uppers' For Hills Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30—Here's a new fad for the American mountain climber: "Mountain-pusher-uppers."

Tourists recently arriving here from the Orient tell of the way they climb mountains in Japan. Here they have official "mountain-pusher-uppers" who take the hard work out of it. According to those who have tried it, one never has really climbed a mountain in de luxe fashion until he has had a "mountain-pusher-upper." The tourists on this particular trip report that they had ridden the slope of Mount Hiei by cable car. At the 3400-foot summit the party set out to walk up and down the steep slopes across the mountain.

And then came the surprise! Along came the "pusher-uppers." They were elderly Japanese women, each with a special stick like a crutch, with a padded cross-piece across the end of the stick. By paying one of them half a yen she places the padded stick against the mountain climber's back and patiently pushes uphill across the mountain, while the person being pushed just leans back hard and moves the feet.

Yellowstone Park's Flora Is Listed For Tourist in Handbook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, June 30—Demands from the thousands of tourists who visited here last year have been instrumental in the publication of a 160-page illustrated handbook giving information regarding the varied and colorful flora which abounds in the nation's largest park.

This booklet is entitled "Plants of Yellowstone National Park," and has been, so far as possible, written in the language of the layman. The authors, W. B. McDougall and Herma A. Baggley, have spent considerable time in the park, gathering data on the plant life, which is considered one of the major attractions of Yellowstone.

Word from various railroad and travel agencies report that the biggest attendance in the history of the park is foreseen this summer. The Northern Pacific Railway, in opening its train service last week, looks for an increase of 20 per cent over that of 1935.

Their estimate is based on the promising outlook for western vacation travel in general and to the fact that this season the Yellowstone tour rate via hotels is the lowest in history.

Ship Subsidy Bill Signed by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

open the route the authority may build ships and operate the route itself. Or it may build ships and charter them.

Profit on construction of ships which are being subsidized is limited strictly to 10 per cent. Accurate books must be kept. Any profit over 10 per cent must be refunded to the U. S. Treasury. The authority has the power to require that all profits of a ship line above 6 per cent be set aside as a reserve fund. At the end of each year 75 per cent of the reserve fund must be refunded to the authority, provided, however, that the refund should never exceed the amount of the subsidy.

Several reform measures concerning labor conditions are incorporated in the bill. Within a year after the act goes into effect the crews of merchant ships must consist entirely of American citizens unless citizens are not available. On passenger ships 25 per cent of the steward's staff may be foreign. Subject always to requirements of safety and maneuvering, no member of the crew can be required to work more than eight hours a day. Sundays and legal holidays must be observed where possible.

Portes Gil Reveals Year's Gains for Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., June 30 (AP)—Emilio Portes Gil gave the first convention of the National Revolutionary (Government) Party on June 26 an accounting of the initial year of his party presidency.

As major accomplishments since June, 1935, when President Cárdenas took control of the party from ex-President Calles, now in exile, he listed these:

1. Greater popular interest in elections.
2. Widespread unification of farm workers.
3. Increasing participation of women in public life.

Job Insurance for 400,000 Provided by Wisconsin Law

MADISON, Wis., June 30 (AP)—Wisconsin's new unemployment insurance law—the nation's first—goes into effect tomorrow.

Four hundred thousand workers will be eligible to receive benefits under its provisions if they lose their jobs after it begins to operate on July 1.

A $12,000,000 fund will be on hand if payments are needed on the first day.

This cozy nest egg was built up by Wisconsin employers under the state unemployment insurance law since 1934. The pioneer statute took hold then to cover employers of 10 or more persons long before enactment of the federal unemployment insurance clause in the national Social Security Act.

The Wisconsin law was placed on the statute books by the 1931 special session of the Legislature. Enforcement, however, was delayed by the succeeding Legislature until 1934 because industry found itself financially unable to assume the cost.

In 1934 the employers began contributing up to 2 per cent of their monthly pay rolls toward separate reserve accounts which have now reached $12,000,000 and will increase as time goes on.

Not until July 11 of last year was the full amount originally made subject to withdrawals for the benefit of workers laid off. The 1935 Legislature amended it, however, to dovetail with the federal law. Full operation of the statute thus was delayed until July 1 this year.

Approximately 3000 employers are affected and the 400,000 workers potentially eligible for assistance if they lose their jobs are those earning an average of $1500 a year or less.

The minimum benefit is $5 a week. This is increased to $10 for those whose full-time pay is $25 a week; to $12.50 for average pay of $25 to $30 a week; and to $15, the top rate, for workers who normally receive $30 a week.

The duration of the benefits depends on how long a person has worked for his employer after the probationary service period has expired.

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Happy ideas on how to look well, yet budget.

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No matter where you plan to retreat from the daily round, you will want the Monitor to keep you in touch with the best in the news. The features above are in addition to the regular Monitor news and editorial service, which includes the Weekly Magazine Section. They are typical of the excellently balanced reading this newspaper brings you; and as an introduction, we recommend your subscribing for six weeks at $1.00. Use the coupon now, and be sure to give your summer address, and tell us how long you will be there.

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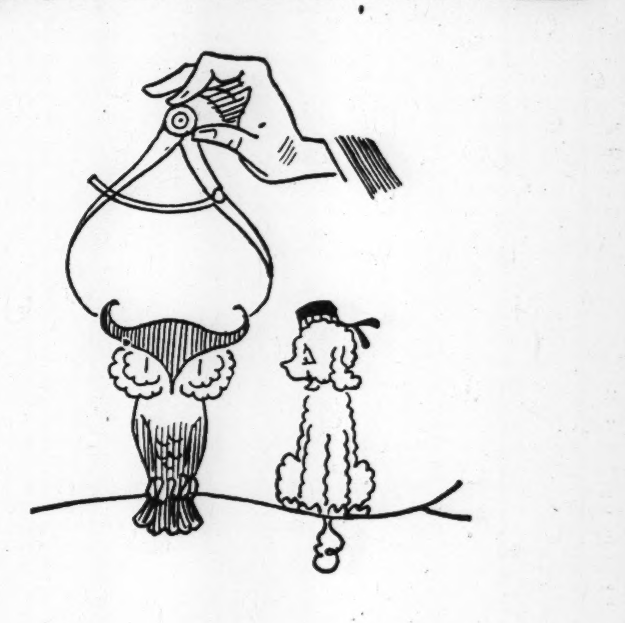

How to be believed in advertising!

We salute the Advertising Federation of America now convened in Boston for their 32nd annual convention.

We hail the progress of their "truth-in-advertising" movement whose silver jubilee they now celebrate.

We commend in particular the helpful attitude of the Censorship Committees of our daily newspapers who have done so much to rid their columns of false and misleading statements.

Business success is the result of public confidence.

Over a half century ago, we took our stand for ethical practices.

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Today, we have six stores (5 in New York and 1 in Boston) now concluding our biggest June in years.

We credit this gain as much to our traditional stand for "truth in advertising" as we do to the public's recognition of the *modern* Rogers Peet as a "style-authority."

Hung in our Advertising Office is the "advertising credo" on which this business has been built.

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Tell the truth in advertising, but *say less* in praise of an article than may truthfully be said.

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BOSTON: 104 TREMONT ST at Bromfield

Polish Tennis Star Proves Too Brilliant for Kay Stammers on Wimbledon Turf

Helen Jacobs Victor Over Anita Lizana

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, American champion and the favorite, advanced to the semifinal round of the all-England tennis championship today with a 6—2, 1—6, 6—4 victory over Anita Lizana, promising young Chilean star.

Miss Jacobs took the sting out of the Chilean's scorching drives in the first set by employing her famous chop stroke, but in the second set, Miss Lizana brought her powerful forehand under complete control and romped through the set swiftly, bringing off a series of brilliant placements.

It looked like the four-times American champion was on the brink of defeat when she was trailing 2—4 in the third set and Miss Lizana ran up a 30-love lead in the esventh game.

The third point in that game, however, proved to be the turning point in the match. There must have been a score of returns with Anita hitting blazing drives and Helen retrieving desperately until the Chilean player overdrove the baseline.

When Helen finally won the game it appeared to dishearten Miss Lizana. Thereafter the stock South American offered only feeble resistance as Miss Jacobs tenaciously chopped her way to victory. Miss Lizana. Thereafter the stocky South bles chasing baseline shots toward the close of the match.

Kay Stammers Beaten

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, rising young Polish star, today scored a major upset by defeating Kay Stammers, England's southpaw star, 6—2, 6—3, in the quarterfinals.

Mme. Simone Mathieu of France also gained a berth in the women's semifinals. She conquered the German ace, Marieluis Horn, 7—5, 6—3.

The plump, Polish star had the better serve and was more consistent with the depth, speed and accuracy of her drives than Miss Stammers. She ran the left-handed Briton ragged from corner to corner and finished the match with three straight, brilliant placements.

The comeback efforts of Dorothy Round, 1934 champion, were ended abruptly today when she was defeated by Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark, 6—3, 8—6, in the quarterfinals.

After trailing 2—5 in the second set, Miss Round made a great comeback, but she finally fell a victim of her opponent's steady slogging from the baseline. The former champion held up play five minutes in the second set to borrow a pin from a photographer to fix her shoulder strap, much to the crowd's amusement.

Miss Round had a greater range of strokes; but Frau Sperling's relentless retrieving turned many of the Briton's best shots into losing points and she had Dorothy shaking her head in helpless amazement.

In the semifinals Thursday, Miss Jacobs' opponent will be Miss Jedrzejowska, while Mme. Mathieu will meet Frau Sperling.

Van Ryns Advance

Mr. and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia advanced to the third round in the mixed doubles today with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over Enrique Maier, Spain, and Joan Ingram, England.

Merriam Cuninggim, former University of South Carolina player, and Jiro Itoh, Japan, defeated Guy Cooper and Robert Tinkler, England, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4 in the third round of the men's doubles.

Dorothy B. Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France gained the fourth round in the women's doubles with a 3—6, 6—2, 6—3 victory over Ruth Mary Hardwick and Ermyntrude Harvey of England.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, the Australians who were defeated in singles quarterfinals yesterday, lost the all-England doubles title today. They were beaten 3—6, 7—4, 2—6, 9—7, 6—2 by the veteran Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnong of France. The match was crammed with sensational exchanges, with Borotra the oustanding player on the court.

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The name of the Polish tennis star, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, who defeated Kay Stammers at Wimbledon today is pronounced: "Yahd-vee'-gah Yed-jay-yowf'-skah."

Two Seeded Players Lose in R. I. Tennis

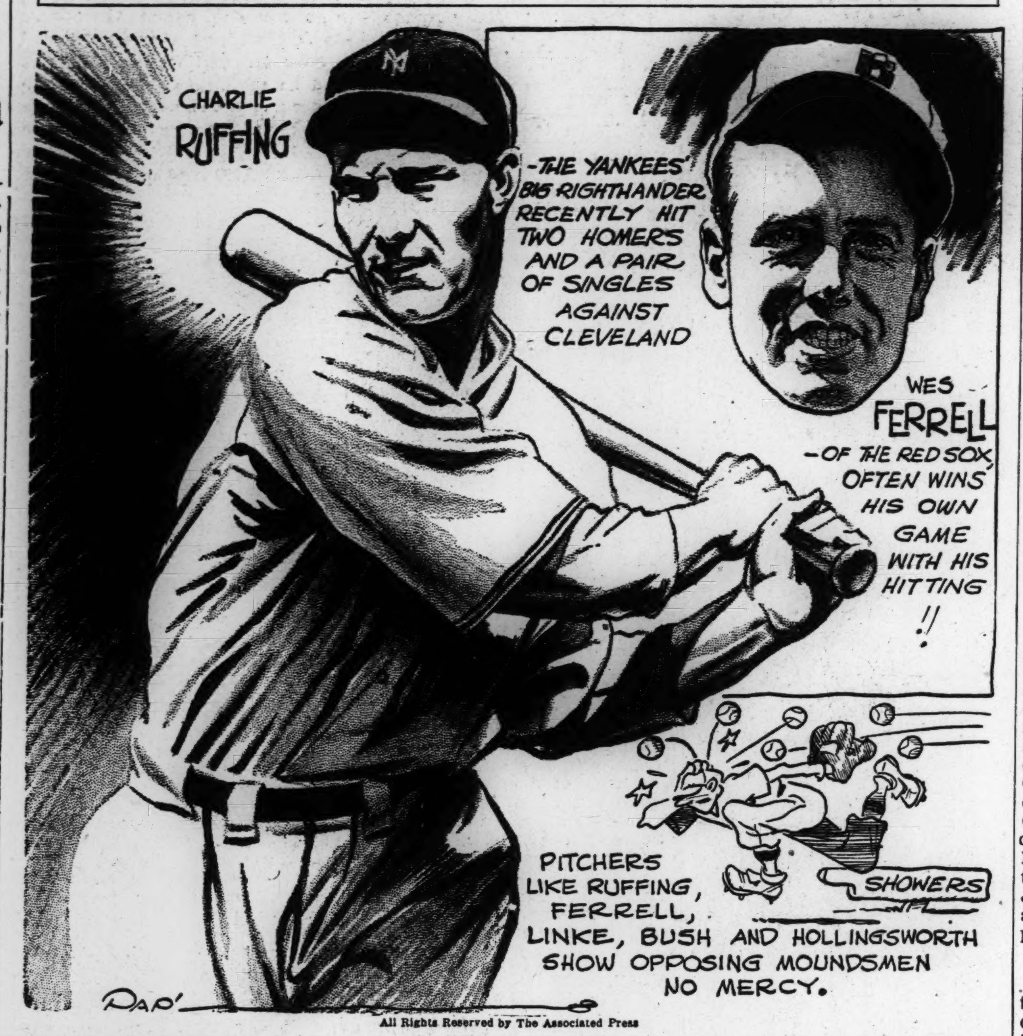
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 (AP)—Two seeded players were jolted out of the Rhode Island turf court singles as play in that title tennis tournament opened yesterday at Agwam Hunt. Carroll Harrington of the entertaining club furnished the first upset when he downed Ray Chace of Providence, former Brown net captain and seeded sixth in the current tourney, in a second-round encounter 7—9, 6—1, 6—3. Harry Kulik of Salem, Mass., turned in the other upset when he eliminated Sanford Webster of South Kingstown, R. I., eighth seeded entrant, 6—3, 9—7.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT—8:30
LAST 5 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax

Heavy Hitting Hurlers —By Pap'


CHARLIE RUFFING
-THE YANKEES' BIG RIGHTHANDER RECENTLY HIT TWO HOMERS AND A PAIR OF SINGLES AGAINST CLEVELAND
WES FERRELL -OF THE RED SOX, OFTEN WINS HIS OWN GAME WITH HIS HITTING!!
PITCHERS LIKE RUFFING, FERRELL, LINKE, BUSH AND HOLLINGSWORTH SHOW OPPOSING MOUNDSMEN NO MERCY.
SHOWERS
PAP'

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Little Presented Sullivan Trophy For 1935 Season

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, who in 1934 and 1935 won both the amateur golf championships of the United States and Great Britain, yesterday was presented with the 1935 James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, awarded annually to America's outstanding athlete.

The presentation was made by Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, at a luncheon tendered by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. William R. Bonthron, Princeton's great distance runner, received the honor last year.

Brundage, in presenting the trophy, said that Little, now a professional, by his performance as a competitor and by his influence as an amateur athlete did more than any other to advance the cause of sportsmanship in 1935.

Mulloy Advances To Round Three

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The tournament favorite, smooth-stroking Gardnar Mulloy of University of Miami, won two matches with the loss of three games and gained the third round yesterday in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championship on the grass courts of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island.

Mulloy, a semifinalist last year in his first tournament on grass, routed John Schmidt, C. C. N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, and H. Telfer Mook, Dartmouth, 6—0, 6—1.

Bill Tilden's nephew, William T. Tilden 3d, of Princeton, also won twice to gain the round of 16. Playing in impressive fashion, Tilden eliminated John Albertson, Swarthmore, 6—0, 6—3, and Richard G. McBride, Georgetown, 6—1, 6—0.

New England Sending 10 Men to Princeton

While there has been no boom regarding attendance at track and field in New England this season, there has been a distinct boom in competitors. The New England A. A. U. is sending its largest delegation to the National A. A. U. in years. Due to being Olympic year, the nationals, being held at Princeton this week end, have almost every leading star of the country entered.

Heading the local contingent of 10 athletes is the nationally prominent shotput star, Dimitri Zaitz. This strapping youngster is heading for the Olympic Games as a member of the United States team, having had several keen duals with the world record holder, Jack Torrance of Louisiana. Zaitz placed second to Torrance in the Eastern semifinals with a heave of 51ft. 9½ins.

Others going to the meet for this section are Dick Gill in the 400, Bob Campbell in the steeplechase, Carroll O'Connor in the 1500, Al Hakanson in the low hurdles, Jimmy Sandler in the high jump, Stan Johnson in the broad jump, Louis Welch, heel and toe, and Andy Zamparelli, 10,000 meters. Zaitz, Johnson and Welch are ineligible for junior competition. Zamparelli will try for junior, senior and Olympic recognition, the 10,000 in the A. A. U. being a final Olympic tryout event.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	41	25	.621
St. Louis	41	25	.621
Pittsburgh	38	29	.567
New York	37	30	.552
Cincinnati	36	30	.545
Boston	31	38	.449
Philadelphia	22	45	.328
Brooklyn	22	46	.324

Results June 29

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	22	.672
Boston	38	30	.559
Detroit	36	32	.529
Cleveland	36	32	.529
Washington	36	33	.522
Chicago	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	24	41	.369
St. Louis	21	42	.333

Result June 29

Detroit at Chicago, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

Sporting Around The Hub

More Disturbances

THE latest screech of those who do not harbor friendly thoughts toward either the U. S. Olympic officials or the Olympic Games is at hand. Now the idea is being promiscuously bandied about that the ticket situation for the Randall's Island final tryouts is being mishandled. The same who distribute that impression show their hand in making no attempt to reveal the actual situation.

Randall's Island, where the final tryouts are to be held July 11 and 12, happens to be a public project. There is no charge to the Olympic Committee for its use. City regulations, however, do govern its usage and the ticket situation comes under those regulations. It is required that a reputable bonding company handle the sale of tickets to the games.

Cannot Get Free Tickets

Certain of the "big-wigs" in track and field, who do not happen to be on the inside of the present Olympic handling, are furious in that they cannot secure free tickets, tickets on consignment or reservations without cash. To alleviate some of the furor the Olympic Committee has actually purchased tickets to its own games for the purpose of placing them at convenient points about the city for public sale.

So far there has been nothing in evidence to prevent, one, two or a thousand legitimate purchasers securing tickets. There is only one drawback cash on the line—as required by the bonding company. If obeying a city regulation and then requiring cash payment for tickets is exorbitant, unfair, or out of order, we give up. Being an Olympic official is not all fun.

Announcement Soon

Air mail and telegraph are active toward determining on times, distances and conditions, other athletes to compete in the finals, apart from those who placed one and two in the semifinals. According to William J. Bingham, announcement of the selection should be ready by tomorrow or Thursday at the latest. Six men in each track event and eight in each field event will be selected to compete with those who have already qualified.

Inclement weather, slow publicity and other attractions created conditions unfavorable to swelling the Olympic Games coffers with money from the eastern semifinals. A fraction over 750 attended the first day in the Stadium at 50 cents a head and two thousand, one hundred and a fraction "stormed" the gates for the final day, at $1 a head.

Here and There

Baseball fans on the Cape will welcome the opening of the 54-game schedule in the Cape Cod League Friday afternoon . . . Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth and Harwich are the league members . . . The four clubs have signed many Greater Boston schoolboy stars and New England college athletes . . . Harwich opens at Bourne and Barnstable at Falmouth . . .

J. F. Brindley of the Boston Herald won top honors in the weekly tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association . . . He scored a 93—77 at the Belmont Country Club . . . Larry Gannon of Happy Valley won the New England P. G. A. golf tourney at the Framingham Country Club yesterday with 143 despite a strong wind . . . Gannon scored 70 in the morning and 73 in the afternoon . . . A field of 22 competed . . .

Joe Hasenfus of Needham doesn't mind long pulls when it comes to representing Uncle Sam . . Hasenfus lashed his canoe to the top of his automobile, drove to Philadelphia, competed in three events in as many days, then drove home happy . . . He won the right to represent the United States in the one-man single-blade event at the Olympics in Berlin.

Olympic Trials Will Be Staged At Brown Field

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 (AP)—Final Olympic trials for women track and field stars will be held here Saturday regardless of the financial troubles of the Providence city council tercentenary committee which is sponsoring the tryouts, A. A. U. officials said today.

Ben Levias, chairman on women's athletics in New England, and Jack Farrington, local A. A. U. representative, said definitely this morning that girls already arriving here to compete in the tryouts would contest at Brown University field, and that "everything is all set."

More than 40 girls had arrived from all parts of the country today, and were put up at a downtown hotel. Mr. Levias said he expected the tryouts would cost nearer $1000 than the $2500 figure the local tercentenary committee has estimated.

Conferences between Dee Boeckmann, chairman of the women's athletic committee; Levias, Mayor James E. Dunne and other officials are to be held today and tomorrow, however, to determine if contracts already made with A. A. U. officials will be affected by a vote of the tercentenary group not to spend any more money until it knows how far it is "in the red" from past jubilee ceremonies.

Detailed Plans Are Ready For Overseas Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Official arrangements for the sailing of the American Olympic teams on July 15 were completed yesterday with the announcement that members of each squad would report in New York on July 13, preparatory to final plans for the departure on the S. S. Manhattan, it was announced by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, yesterday.

Members of the track and field team, who will qualify at the final tryouts at Randall's Island, July 11 and 12, the wrestling, rowing, fencing, basketball, baseball, swimming, cycling, gymnastic, weight-lifting, boxing, modern pentathlon, pistol shooting, fencing, field hockey, soccer and rowing squads will meet with officials and managers at the Hotel Lincoln no later than 12 noon for final instructions.

President Avery Brundage of the American Olympic Committee yesterday appointed an Administration Committee to assist in the details. Athletes and coaches will have all contact through their respective managers, who, in turn, will transact all Olympic business through the committee which consists of A. C. Gilbert, chairman; Daniel J. Ferris, chairman of the Transportation Committee; Leon M. Schoonmaker, chairman of the Housing Committee; Maj. Patrick J. Walsh, quartermaster; Frederick W. Rubien, secretary; James F. Simms, assistant secretary, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, vice-president.

No Passports Necessary

No passports will be necessary for the Olympic athletes from the period of July 15 to Aug. 31, as Olympic identification cards will be recognized, both by the United States Government and by the German Government, as valid travel documents for this period.

Steamship tickets for each team will be turned over to the managers Monday, July 13. Buses will be furnished by the American Olympic Committee at 9:30 a. m. to transport the entire team and baggage from the Hotel Lincoln to Pier 60 at the foot of West Twentieth Street from where the S. S. Manhattan will sail at noon on July 15.

Measurements for uniforms for all members of teams have been and will be obtained at the scene of all final tryouts wherever possible.

Reservations Made

Reseervations have been made for the housing of the team proper at the Olympic Village; at Grunau for the oarsmen and canoeists; at Kiel for the yachtsmen and at the Reichssportfield for the women competitors. Mail for competitors is to be addressed to the American Olympic Team, Olympic Village, Berlin, Ger. Women competitors will have mail addressed care of Women's Dormitory, Reichssportfield and canoeists and oarsmen at Grunau. Yachtsmen are to be addressed at Kiel.

The American Olympic Team will return on the S. S. President Roosevelt from Hamburg on Aug. 19, it was announced.

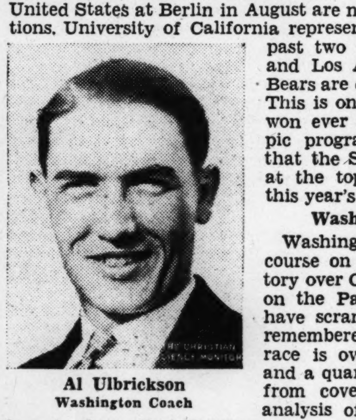
Post-Olympic tours will be under the supervision of Messrs. Ferris, Rubien, Schoonmaker, Walsh and Gustavus T. Kirby, according to President Brundage.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

United States Olympic Crew Outlook

WITH the completion of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, followers of crew racing have turned their attention to the coming United States Olympic trials which are to be held on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, next month. The distance for this race is 2000 meters, and the candidates for the honor of representing the United States at Berlin in August are now putting in their final preparations. University of California represented the Stars and Stripes in the past two Olympics at Amsterdam in 1928 and Los Angeles in 1932, and the Golden Bears are candidates with their 1936 varsity. This is one of the events that America has won ever since it was added to the Olympic program, and present indications are that the Stars and Stripes will again wave at the top of the Olympic flagpole when this year's race is over.



Al Ulbrickson
Washington Coach

Washington Scrambles Situation

Washington's victory over the four-mile course on the Hudson River and her victory over California in their three-mile race on the Pacific coast last spring seems to have scrambled the situation. It must be remembered, however, that the Olympic race is over a course only about a mile and a quarter long, which is very different from covering one four miles long. An analysis of the four-mile race at Poughkeepsie shows that the Navy crew was leading at the mile mark, with Pennsylvania second, Columbia third, California fourth and Washington fifth. At the mile-and-a-half mark Navy was still first, with Pennsylvania still second, California third and Washington sixth, so that if three Olympic crews were to be picked on this showing, Navy, Pennsylvania and California would get the call.

Five or Six in the Race

But this is not the basis on which the crews are to be picked. The selection will rest entirely on the result of the tests of July 4 and 5, and it now looks as if there would be at least four college and one or two club eights very much in the running. The next few days will see all of the candidates going through final preparations for the shorter distance, and the showing of the eights at Princeton may well be very different from that of June 22. There is a big difference between winning a four-mile race and a 2000-meter one. Navy and Pennsylvania did some fast work in the sprint races of the past spring, and it must be recalled that Navy, California and Pennsylvania were ahead of the Huskies at the Olympic distance on the Hudson. Then, again, Princeton, the New York A. C. and the West Side Rowing Club are candidates which have not yet been seriously tested, and all three are regarded as very good eights.

Huskies Must Sprint From the Start

In the Hudson River race, the Huskies showed a tremendous burst of speed over the last mile of the course. In the early stages of the race they were trailing and appeared out of it. Now the question is, can they show the speed over the 2000 meters that they showed over the last mile June 22. If they can, they should win the right to row at Berlin. If they cannot, then either Navy, Penn or the Golden Bears appear most likely to win the right to represent America. And what a race it is going to be.

Cotton Takes Lead In French Golf Tourney

ST. GERMAIN, France, June 30 (AP)—Henry Cotton, former British open champion, took the lead today in the first round of the French open golf championship with a record 65 for the St. Germain course.

Pierre Hirigoyen, French professional, shot his way into second place with a 70, and Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J., was third with a 71 in the opening of the 72-hole medal play test.

Auguste Boyer, the defending champion, was bracketed at 72 with Flory Van Donck, Belgium, and Angel de la Torre, Spain. Willie Goggin of San Francisco was fifth with a 73.

Down the Long Sport Trail

Little Mary Hoerger Finds Pressure of Defense Too Much

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Little Mary Hoerger, the 12-year-old Miami baby who never had time for dolls, isn't the national outdoor diving champion any more.

The crown of champion, one that makes strong men quake under pressure of defense, pressed on her babyish head and took its toll. Everyone, most of all Mary's own mother, didn't think pressure could reach that far down toward the cradle, but it did.

Years ago, Mary's mother, then Frances Bilsbarrow of St. Louis, was a sensation around her home town as a distance swimmer and 10-foot board diver. Lack of funds prevented her from competing in national events. Disappointed, she determined that if she ever had a girl of her own, she'd make her the youngest national champion in sport. Her dream came true last year when Mary, a little blonde wisp of 11 who hit the water like a pin, won the national outdoor title.

Giggles and Jokes

Then came the drills for title defense.

"Mary is a funny little girl," mused the proud mother, now Mrs. Frances Hoerger, as she watched her daughter drill. "The strain of championship doesn't bother her one whit. She doesn't know what it's all about. I can't get her to become serious about it. She giggles, jokes and fools around. But when the checks are down, she gets serious; she reaches her peak."

That's what the little champion did. As she pulled herself out of the water after each dive she giggled and had a swell time. Other girls, pressing and striving for form, worked hard and long. Yet, in their seriousness, they didn't approach Mary's form off the three-meter springboard.

Serious Business

And then came the hour when she had to defend her title, a prized one that thousands of girls struggled for years to win without success. As defending champion, Mary was called to make the first dive.

Wide World

Mary Hoerger, Miami
United States Diving Champion in 1935

Suddenly, the full weight of champion fell on her.

"Oh, Mama," she pleaded, "I don't want to dive first. I want to dive third or fourth—any place but first."

She had to dive first but as her babyish frame arched through the air and toward the water, it was a far different form from the one that pierced the salt waves so gracefully during the drills. Her entry into water wasn't so smooth. Later, she fell to pieces completely with one of her worst dives, sinking her title. She finished second, 3.12 points behind the graceful, steady Claudia Eckert of Chicago.

Chess

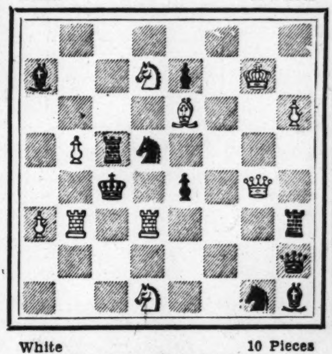
By Frederick R. Chevalier

June 30, 1936

Problem No. 1839

By D. T. Brock

Black 10 Pieces



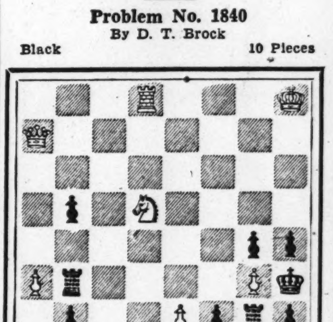
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Fourth prize, Columbia Chess Chronicle, 1889)

Problem No. 1840

By D. T. Brock

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Third prize, Illustrated American, 1891-92. The series of representative American problems continues, through the kind assistance of E. W. Allen. Brock was a leading Illinois composer.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1837.		R-K	
No. 1838.	1.	B-Kt	PxB
	2.	P-K3!	
	1.	——	RxB
	2.	Kt-Kt2ch	
	1.	——	B-Q7
	2.	QxB	
	1.	——	threatens
	2.	PxKtch	

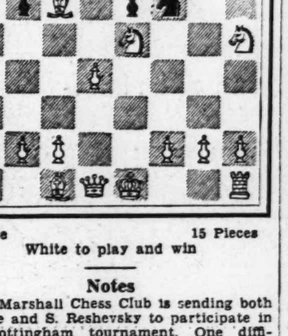
End-Game No. 310. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-K6! winning the Q or mating.

End-Game

It is seldom that White can embark upon a winning combination at such an early stage. Naturally there are numerous variations, some of which permit prolonged resistance, but White wins in the main variation in seven or eight moves. Won by Yates from Censer, London team tournament, 1927.

End-Game No. 311

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Marshall Chess Club is sending both R. Fine and S. Reshevsky to participate in the Nottingham tournament. One difficulty with American participation in Europe is traveling expenses. In this case, the Nottingham tournament committee is paying about half the expenses, while certain members of the Marshall Chess Club, New York City, are supplying the remainder.

Dr. Alekhine has just won a minor tournament at Dresden. His score was 6½-2½. Second was L. Engels of Dusseldorf, with 6-3. Maroczy and Stahlberg tied for third and fourth with 5½-3½, while Bogoljubow had to be content with fifth with 5-4.

The following games were played in the recent Moscow tournament, won by Capablanca, with Botwinnik second. The Botwinnik-Capablanca game shows Capablanca escaping from a bad position through the overzealous aggressiveness of the Soviet champion.

Zukertort-Reti Opening

	Capablanca White	Lilienthal Black		Capablanca White	Lilienthal Black
1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	28	R-R	Kt-Q2
2	P-B4	P-QB3	29	Kt-Kt3	K-B
3	P-QKt3	B-B4	30	R-R5	PxP
4	B-Kt2	P-K3	31	PxP	Kt-Kt3
5	P-Kt3	Kt-B3	32	RxR	RxR
6	B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	33	Kt-R5	R-R2
7	Castles	P-KR3	34	R-Q	K-K
8	P-Q3	B-K2	35	KtxKtP	RxKt
9	QKt-Q2	Castles	36	BxPch	R-Q2
10	R-B	P-QR4	37	P-B5	K-K2
11	P-QR3	R-K	38	BxR	KtxB
12	R-B2	B-R2	39	P-B6	Kt-Kt3
13	Q-R	B-B	40	P-B7	B-B4
14	KR-B	Q-Kt3	41	R-Q8	P-K4
15	B-R3	B-QB4	42	R-QKt8	Kt-B
16	R-B	B-B	43	P-Kt5	K-Q3
17	QR-B	QR-Q	44	P-Kt6	Kt-K2
18	KR-K	B-QB4	45	R-KB8	B-B
19	R-B	B-B	46	RxP	Kt-Q4
20	B-Kt2	B-Q3	47	RxP	KtxKtP
21	Kt-K5	BxKt	48	R-R7	Kt-Q4
22	BxB	KtxB	49	RxPch	KxP
23	QxKt	Kt-Q2	50	P-K4	Kt-K2
24	Q-Kt2	Kt-B3	51	P-B3	K-Q2
25	P-QKt4	RPxP	52	P-R4	K-K
26	QxP	QxQ	53	R-KB6	Kt-Kt
27	PxQ	R-R	54	R-B6	Resigns

Zukertort Reti Opening

	Botwinnik White	Capablanca Black		Botwinnik White	Capablanca Black
1	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26	PxP	QxP
2	P-B4	P-K3	27	R-QB	Q-Kt2
3	P-KKt3	P-QKt3	28	RxKt	QxR
4	B-Kt2	B-Kt2	29	KtxKP	PxKt
5	Castles	P-B4	30	RxR	P-B5
6	P-Kt3	Kt-B3	31	P-KKt4	Q-K2
7	B-Kt2	B-K2	32	K-R3	Q-Kt2
8	Kt-B3	Castles	33	Q-Q3	K-Kt2
9	P-Q4	KtxP	34	P-Kt4	P-QR4
10	KtxKt	BxB	35	P-QKt5	P-R5!
11	KxB	PxKt	36	P-Kt5	B-B4
12	QxP	Q-B2	37	R-Q6?	BxR
13	P-K4	QR-Q	38	PxBch	K-B
14	QR-Q	Q-Kt2	39	B-B6	K-K
15	P-B3	K-K	40	B-K7	R-B4
16	R-Q2	B-Kt4	41	Q-B3	K-Q2
17	KR-Q	B-B3	42	P-Kt6	Q-B3
18	R-Q3	B-B3	43	Q-Kt7	QxPch
19	P-K5	B-K2	44	K-R2	Q-Kt6ch
20	Q-B2	R-B2	45	K-R	QxPch
21	Q-Q2	B-Kt5	46	K-Kt	Q-K8ch
22	P-QR3	B-B	47	K-R2	K-B3
23	Kt-K2	Kt-B2	48	Q-Kt2	R-Q4
24	Kt-B4	P-Kt3	49	Q-B2ch	K-Kt4
25	P-KR4	P-QKt4		Resigns	

Official Group Named For Providence Meet

At Providence Saturday, where the national women's A. A. U. championships and Olympic Games tryouts are to be held, New England is being represented officially by named performers. These were selected by the N. E. committee based on their performances at Brockton and Norumbega Park meets. Other girl athletes may be entered, but these have been officially backed.

Outstanding in the group are Louis Stokes of Malden and Sylvia Broman of Brockton. Miss Stokes was a member of the 1932 Olympic team and a victor in national high jump and 50 meter events. Miss Broman has won sectional honors in the javelin, running broad jump and hurdles.

Others going to the meet are: Rena MacDonald, Alpha Club, shotput, and Mrs. Margaret Wright of Brockton, discus, defending national champions in those events; Olive Hasenfus, 1928 Olympic team member; Josephine Warren, Dorothy Lyford, Josephine Lally, Roberta Winton, Jane Hasslein, Betty Burch and Rebecca Irving, all of the Boston Swimming Association; and Catharine Cray and Edith Donegan of the Oneo Onteora Club.

International League

Results June 29

Newark 7, Albany 5.
Buffalo 10, Rochester 9.
Baltimore 15, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 11, Montreal 1.

Playing Pilots' Days Numbered Quinn Believes

By Edwin Rumill

Bob Quinn took time off from his duties as president and general manager of the Bees yesterday long enough to xpress his belief that the days of the playing manager are numbered.

"A manager of today has too much to do," began the hustling Boston prexy, as his gaze wandered around the Bees' office, where his son John, Duffy Lewis and John O'Leary were working like a swarm of gnats filling All-Star Game ticket requests. "The players have changed, the game has changed and the fans have changed since I first became interested in the professional game.

"Today, baseball is a million-dollar enterprise. Either a manager produces a winning team or out he goes. The responsibilities of running a club and playing at the same time are too great for the average man.

Players Have Changed

"The player of this age has to be told what to do. If he goes up to the plate with instructions to bunt, he'll bunt even if the first and third basemen are standing in front of the pitcher waiting for the ball. The old-timer would size up such a situation and slam the ball past the infield without waiting for instructions from the coaching lines.

"The manager of this day and age must think for the entire team as well as for himself, realizing that his every move is watched from the back of the grandstand where the club owners are waiting, listening to the howls of the fans.

"Look at Mickey Cochrane. Mike was a great catcher—probably the greatest of modern baseball. He went through two seasons as playing manager of the Tigers without any serious interruptions. But this year, when his team became riddled with injuries and form reversals, look what happened to him. Cochrane's playing days are numbered. He was trying to run the business affairs of the club on and off the field, and play at the same time. It can't be done."

Quinn might have gone further and cited the case of Joe Cronin, young Red Sox pilot. Since taking over the playing management of the Sox, Cronin has aged 10 years. Tom Yawkey wants a pennant and world championship. Money is no object. He has given Cronin a team of expensive players and Joe has spent many sleepless nights trying, without success apparently, to figure how these men might be molded into a winning combination.

Cronin on Spot

Perhaps it is a rash prediction at this time, but from outward appearances the task of playing and managing is proving too great for Cronin. An active pilot can coast along while his team is working like clockwork, but once trouble appears, he is trying to handle a situation that should be run from the bench. Cronin would probably be a great bench manager. He has the qualities and knows how to use them.

Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees told Bob Quinn yesterday that young Andy Pilney, the former Notre Dame football star, is sure to come back to the majors if his International League stay at Syracuse improves his batting eye.

"Pilney is a big-league fielder, thrower and base runner right now," the veteran leader informed his boss. "He can go a mile after a fly ball and his arm is strong. I think he will learn to hit, but it may take time."

Quinn expects to announce very soon that the entire grandstand is sold out for the All-Star Game next Tuesday. "We could fill a park twice this size," frowned the elder Quinn. "That's the way things go in baseball. You sit day after day waiting for the crowds to come and when they finally do, there isn't room for them."

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Globe Photos

Youth of Many Nations, a-Foot or a-Cycling, Is Building Deeply and Sturdily for International Peace. Here Are Groups Such as One Meets in the Youth Hostels in England and Scotland. Upper Row, Left, Looking Out Over the Waters of Loch Lomond, With Ben Vane, Ben Vorlich and Ben Lui in the Distance. Center, a Trio of Walkers Admiring the Scenery of the English Lake District Near Ambleside. Right, Making Friends With a Shepherd and His Dog While Resting in a Farmyard at Tairnfoot, Ambleside. Below, These City Girls Experience That "Top of the World" Feeling, as They Make Their Way up Box Hill, a Lovely and Famous Spot in Surrey

At the Sign of the YHA

An English Bank Holiday Week End With a Youth Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONE tiny light gleamed welcomingly in the distance. Yes, this must be the turning. "Around to the left from Chapel Row Post Office, down a steep hill on the right, then the first lane on the left"—we had said the directions over many times to ourselves. It was nearly midnight and we were late, very late for a youth hostel where lights are supposed to be out at 10:30, and every hiker and biker safely tucked into his or her bunk. But it was Whit-Friday and any Londoner knows what that means. We, too, know now and will never again leave the booking of a seat on a bus until the last minute at Whitsun, or any other bank-holiday week end. All London, we decided, was running a race to see who could get away fastest. Transportation facilities were taxed to their limit.

Never mind, we had arrived at last. The door opened at the sound of our footsteps and the rest of our party, who had set off from London on bicycles early in the day, tumbled out to greet us. They had come only half an hour before and were just finishing the meal, which the warden had kindly kept hot for them. Hastily they cleared a place for us, and we on our part fished knives and forks out of our packs and fell to with relish on the remains of the stewed beef and boiled potatoes, big chunks of bread and butter, prunes and rice. Never had food tasted better.

In the dim light of the one kerosene lamp the dark beams that supported the low ceiling assumed tremendous proportions, while in the opposite end of the room an empty fireplace yawned in the shadows. In one corner was an antique and lumpy sofa, for the pleasure of which we must draw lots, so our companions informed us. They had already explored the girls' dormitory aloft, only to find there were but three free beds for four of us. Before we could take possession of either beds or sofa, however, the dishes must be washed—a rule in all hostels. Short work we made of them in spite of, or perhaps because of, the fact that it was practically impossible to see what we were doing in the tiny kitchen where no strategic place could be found for the lamp—no wonder farmers live from sun up to sun down.

English Countryside

Everything tidy, we stepped outside to say good night to the boys, ere they retired to their sleeping quarters in the granary beside the barn. Overhead the stars twinkled gaily in the blue blackness of the night. Farmhouse and outbuildings loomed in friendly, irregular silhouettes. Near-by a tiny pond shone luminous in the reflected radiance of a brilliantly waxing moon, and all about us trees and shrubs swayed gently in the breeze. For a few moments we stood there, silent, intent, drinking in the fragrant air and listening—listening to the nightingales whose joyous notes bid us one and all a glad welcome to the countryside.

Then we parted with a whispered, "Good night. Sleep well."

* * *

"Chug, chug, chug, chug," I struggled to wake up, wishing whoever it was on a motorbike would move on. When I opened my eyes and peered out the window, however, I discovered the "chug, chug," was no motorcycle, rather a small pump which apparently had to do with the milking activities audibly going on in the barn. It was not yet 6 o'clock, but the farmer's family must have been up long since. A fire was crackling in the kitchen stove below and someone was diligently pumping away at the sink. The water was heaving into a tank somewhere over my head, and I felt in imminent danger of a deluge, for there were ominous bulges in the whitewashed ceiling which was a scant two feet above my upper half of a double-decker bed.

Most of my companions were still entirely oblivious to the farm activities now well under way. From where I lay I could see chickens, ducks, pigs, calves and farm horses. Certainly with good reason the sign had been hung in the common room below, "Farmer folk must rise early. Kindly remember them and retire early."

Bucklebury Youth Hostel

Like many of the hostels which now dot the British countryside, Bucklebury Youth Hostel is situated in an old farmhouse. Such a setting, indeed, is appropriate to the outdoor life of those who stop the night at the sign of the YHA. In some cases, as here, the farmer's wife acts as warden, a friendly, kindly person, too. In other and larger hostels, the duties of warden mean a full-time job, especially in the height of the tramping season. But whether in farmhouse or ancient mill, old schoolhouse, deserted abbey, or newly constructed dormitory, accommodation is meant to be simple, almost primitive, in keeping with the objects of the Youth Hostels Association which are defined in part as, "To help all, but especially young people, to a greater knowledge, care and love of the countryside."

* * *

Breakfast time—and the house was alive with hungry young men and women eagerly preparing or consuming their morning meal. Some of us were glad to eat the hearty breakfast of porridge, bacon, egg, bread, marmalade and tea supplied by the farmer's wife at very reasonable fee. Others had brought their own provisions and were cooking them over small portable stoves in the large stone larder which had been converted into the hostelers' kitchen. Good humor and the fragrance of sizzling bacon filled the air, while each hosteler was asking his neighbor whence come and whither bound and what the best route to point so and so.

Several Nationalities

An amazing representation of nations we were. Getting acquainted with people from here, there and everywhere is half the fun of staying at a hostel. Over his bread and tea, on this particular morning, a tanned Belgian lad was vigorously expounding Rexist principles and the qualifications of Leon Degrelle in rapid French to one whose nationality I never determined. Two husky Highlanders were combining the task of drying dishes and outlining a route for a would-be traveler in Scotland, while I listened with delight to their speech. In our own party were a Czechoslovakian, a Swiss, a German, a Chinese, a Hindu, myself an American, several English girls and one English boy. But we were all comrades of the road and our similarity of tastes and enjoyment were far more apparent than any differences created by variety of nationality.

Breakfast over and beds made up, the hostelers departed, some on foot, others on bicycles, each with his rucksack on his back. The Belgian set off alone, his bike well laden, for he was making an extensive tour of the country. A young man and his wife who belonged to a cycling club in Hertfordshire were the only ones with a tandem and we waved them a hearty farewell as we laughingly maintained that the wife would have to do the heavier pedaling. Our group was staying on, making Bucklebury the center for a week end of bathing, boating, and rambling over the downs of Berkshire.

Movement Spreading

I have found nothing more exhilarating than to start off in the morning, fresh and carefree, with no duties calling and only a lane lined with blossoming May trees and flowering chestnuts to beckon me on. It is fun to wander through sloping cow pastures along lazily flowing streams, and to stop now and then to climb a particularly inviting tree. There is a thrill about crouching in a rabbit warren with camera poised in the vain hope of snapping Master Cottontail as he emerges from his underground home. And it is always a pleasure to pause for a few moments of investigation and contemplation in the quiet precincts of the thirteenth century church whose tower or spire has been one's guide for two hours past.

These are a few of the joys that are coming to increasing thousands for whom the youth hostels provide a resting place at the end of a day's journey. In 1910 there was only one youth hostel, and that in Germany. Today there are thousands scattered over Europe and the movement is spreading in the United States. In most countries members of other national associations are admitted to the hostels on presentation of the hosteler's home membership card. Or one may become a member of the International Youth Hostel Federation. Journeying thus, young men and women of many nations are not only enjoying happy holidays in the open, but are getting to know their own and other lands in the way that best makes for real understanding and friendship.

ALICE MYERS

'This World So Wide'

'For to Admire an' for to See'—Youth Walks or Cycles

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ABOUT the same time there came winging in from England the article with which we are leading the page today, and the letters that are leading off the Round Table. Your Chairman and Editor thought you would enjoy having the whole lot at once, together with some pictures we collected. In sending us the two letters which immediately follow, Mr. G. S. S. of England also writes a personal note which includes the following excellent suggestion: "Could we, please," he says, "have one day a meeting composed of letters of description, as a variation from the 'discussion' letters. . . . Through the Youth Hostels, which cover the Continent, and are now spreading over to England and even reaching over to America, almost all young people can see the beauties of their own countries, and if they cannot yet visit other lands, they can meet with people from those lands, and so increase the strength of that higher thought of understanding which is enveloping the nations."—Chairman.

* * *

London, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

I am passing over to you excerpts from a letter I received from a Dutch student of English I palled up with this Easter holiday. This was his first visit to England, and I think the letter would be interesting to Round Tablers, as it gives his impressions of London, Eton and Oxford; and also mentions Youth Hostels, which are enabling so well the youth of the nations to get to understand one another. He is in his early twenties, and would like to hear from those "teachers or would-be teachers of English who are willing to inform him about conditions and prospects (both scholarly and social) prevailing among members of the profession." (Those are his words.)

The Dutch are particularly struck with the hills. As each vista opened upon us on our journeys, my friend would exclaim that he had never seen anything so wonderful (always with a sweet preliminary remark that Holland is incomparable).

Well, here is his letter. He is a reader of the Monitor, and it is with his permission that this is done.

(Mr.) G. S. S.

* * *

Amsterdam, Holland.

Dear G.:

It is a week today that I came home again, and I think I have a nice spare hour to tell you what happened since I saw you last, two and a half weeks ago. The next day, Thursday, I started for Windsor, together with one of the boys I palled up with at the (Highgate) hostel. It took us a long time to get out of London, but once we had passed Uxbridge the countryside became visible between the blocks of houses now and then. I think London is kind of jealous; she never likes to let you go to the country, but stretches her long arms to keep you with her. Anyhow, she wasn't successful this time, for without punctures or any other mishaps I arrived in Windsor after some three hours. Well, Windsor was a good reward for the tiresome trip. It is a marvelous place, and I could have stayed for hours on the Castle to look at the sunny landscape covered all over with flowering trees and light green young leaves. A landscape never to forget, with the glittering Thames quietly flowing by, dotted with the miniature boats of Eton boys. And this is another, be it less charming, feature of Windsor, namely the "top-hatted" and "tail-coated" Eton boys. It is of a peculiar attractiveness which is sure to bring visitors to the place.

© American Youth Hostel Association

Official Emblem of the American Youth Hostel Association

From Windsor we cycled to Twyford where the Youth Hostel is, and the next day we went to Oxford. If I don't tell much about the countryside in between the places where we stayed, it is because of the hills which made cycling like hard work for me now and then, although I had some coast-downs and rests with beautiful views from hill-tops. We arrived in Oxford at 2 o'clock and spent four hours in visiting about half of the sights. These were mostly colleges. Some of them were perfectly adorable; especially Worcester College garden, Christ Church's cloisters (and singing in the Chapel behind a closed door). If you should go there one day, don't visit all the colleges; they are so much alike that three or four of them will give you a good impression. You could use your spare time better, sitting on one of the benches in one of the gardens. You will like it, I'm sure. After Oxford—where, by the way, the hostel is going to be a marvelous place in the near future—we went to Hemel Hempsted. . . . That day I crossed the Chilterns again, and that was really hilly. It was worse than anything I had met with before. Yet there were wonderful woods and other views along the road, which I enjoyed while resting from a tiring climb. From Hemel Hempsted we returned to Highgate. . . .

(Mr.) J. H. W.

* * *

And while we are on Youth Hostels, so to speak—and because your Chairman knows the rich rewards of vacation trips taken on foot or cycling in one's own or another country—we are quoting from a letter of inquiry recently received, and answering it here in case others may be glad to have the information.—Chairman.

* * *

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

A group of young people are planning a two weeks' vacation together. We are a mixed group all in our twenties, eager to have two weeks of rest and relaxation and a chance to study, interested in nature, hiking, swimming, boating and all summer sports. Some time ago I read on the Education Page articles about the Youth Hostel movement in New England. The articles aroused my interest at the time, but as I had no thought then of ever taking advantage of the opportunities offered for low-cost travel, I did not take notice of any address or take steps to find out particularly of how to join the movement. Now it occurs to me that perhaps this is the solution to the problem of our group in planning our vacation. I will be very grateful if you can refer me to someone who can give us the information we need. There will be six or eight people in the group.

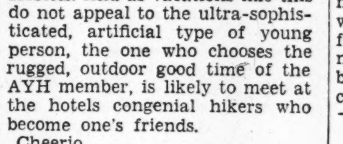
(Miss) A. S.

* * *

The headquarters of the American Youth Hostel Association in the United States is at Northfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe and Isobel Smith started the movement in New England with a hostel and an office, and there are now some 35 hostels in a New England chain about 15 miles apart, taking the hiker or cycler from Massachusetts into Vermont and New Hampshire. Membership in the Association entitles one to a pass which is good for all youth hostels in the United States and the some 4000 youth hostels in Europe. No smoking or drinking is allowed, and certain standard equipment is required of each person. The annual membership fee is low, and the cost of staying at a hostel is 25 cents a night. All details can be secured by writing the American Youth Hostel Association, Northfield, Mass. And inasmuch as the association itself is operated on a mere shoestring with volunteer workers, you might be glad to enclose a stamped addressed envelope for your reply from there. We know of no more wholesome way to spend one's vacations than is done by the thousands of young people who take advantage of the Youth Hostels. And as vacations like this do not appeal to the ultra-sophisticated, artificial type of young person, the one who chooses the rugged, outdoor good time of the AYH member, is likely to meet at the hotels congenial hikers who become one's friends.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman



Courtesy American Youth Hostel Association

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Civics Class on Field Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Downers Grove, Ill.

THE Alexander Bradley Burns Post of the American Legion, located in Downers Grove, Ill., co-operates with Miss Mildred Bales, teacher of civics and history in the Downers Grove Community High School, in making her subjects of concrete interest and value. To the legion, its part in the work is only one phase of its Youth Week program; to the students in the high school in general, and to those in the civics and history classes in particular, it is one of the high spots in the school year.

The courses in civics and history are climaxed each spring by an all-school election. Parties are formed, delegates elected to conventions, platforms written, slogans adopted, candidates chosen for governmental offices ranging from the purely local positions to those of United States senator and congressman. And the reward, given by the post to the boys and girls who are elected to fill these places, is an all-expense trip to the seat of the office which they were elected to hold.

This spring, therefore, two students were sent to the nation's capital, two to Springfield, the state capital; several visited Wheaton, the county seat, while still others were given an instructive trip around the offices in the Downers Grove village hall.

Great student interest is shown in the project, says Miss Bales. The enrollment of the high school is about 950, and the number of votes cast was about 825. To be eligible for nomination, a student must be enrolled in either a civics or a history class, must have an average of B in the subject, and a general average of not less than B minus.

The trips are excellent things for the students who receive the election honors; but the project as a whole brings a definite benefit to the entire student body because of the first-hand study they are persuaded to make of the important subject of government and citizenship.

For Broader Training

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

EDUCATORS training natural scientists and engineers have a definite social duty to perform in teaching as well the managerial side of industrial enterprises, it was agreed at a symposium on "Administrative Engineering," held at the University of Rochester.

Prof. John R. Bangs Jr., of Cornell, led the discussion at the 98th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, pointing out that science and research while responsible for removing limitation from human experience, through labor-saving devices and space-annihilating devices, had entirely neglected the social effects arising from such rapid technological development.

The amazing labor-saving devices of today liberate men from unpleasant routine tasks, but they bring about periods of readjustment which must be managed with social vision, he declared. For examples he quoted the experiences of two small southern mills.

"Both were typical of the primitive working conditions found in small southern mills, with their outcast labor working long hours at ridiculously low wages. When the automatic loom was introduced, two diverging policies were followed. The management of one mill planned to do a thorough job of engineering this significant change. They improved working conditions in the plant and sanitary conditions in the village. Adjustment to the new labor requirements was made gradually so no lay-offs occurred. Marketing methods were improved and new products were developed.

Social Vision Needed

"The other mill had no such consciousness of its responsibilities and allowed the old conditions to continue into the new era. The inevitable result was a strike. Unfortunately we have too often this second type of engineering. It might have been excusable in the old days, but the engineer of today must be more cognizant of human implications."

Dr. Bangs then discussed the question of what constitutes proper training for this more versatile modern engineer in business. "According to one survey," he said, "69 per cent of all graduates of five or more years' experience felt poorly qualified to cope with economic problems. Moreover, it seems, the engineer in general is at a disadvantage in handling data which is qualitative rather than quantitative."

The suggestion was made that perhaps his ability to think may be limited to a peculiar type of technical problems. In order to rectify this, the plan for a curriculum designed by Prof. Herman Diederichs, Cornell University, was quoted. This plan gives the social sciences a very definite place in the curriculum along with the fundamental sciences, professional studies and electives. Economics, social history and theory, business organization and others are considered—in fact, all the subjects which comprise the study of human relations.

'Human Engineering'

"There is a need for sound training in what Thomas A. Edison called 'human engineering,' according to numerous statements of prominent industrialists," Professor Bangs declared. "Here again at Cornell, an early approach is found desirable. The sophomore is introduced to the varied fields of personnel administration, employment, safety, retirement; and in succeeding years, work in law and industrial relations gives the student a chance to crystallize this theme.

"Paraphrasing William L. Abbott, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers: 'You must give as careful consideration to the human materials which enter into your products as you now devote to the physical materials.'"

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The Home Forum

The World Is So Full

IN THE dim backward and abysm of time, I vaguely remember there existed seven wonders of the world. Seven was doubtless an arbitrary number favored because a mystic property was attributed to it. There seems to be no reason why even the antique world should not have counted seventy instead of seven. Yet, seven or seventy, it is obvious that ancient times did not consider themselves rich in marvels. Moreover, this meager figure was accepted throughout the ages, right up to the days of my boyhood. I was made to learn by heart the list of wonders. I should be hard put to it today to recall more than one or two of them. Doubtless there were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. I suppose there were the Pillars of Hercules. And after that I falter. The other five are forgotten.

* * *

Now today I picked up an album of photographs with the enchanting title of "1001 Wonderful Things," and I turned over the pages with pleasure and perpetual surprise. Here, too, the total should not, I suppose, be taken literally. There are many more than 1001 wonderful things in the world. There may be more than 1001 wonderful things in this book. I have not counted them. Just as there is a fashion in sevens (the Seven Champions of Christendom, the Seven Ages of Man), so there has been, ever since Scheherazade told her stories night after night to the Sultan, a fashion in 1001. Why that odd one? For my part, I find it slightly irritating. I should prefer the rich roundness of a thousand. I have no use for the irrevelant unit. It seems an impertinence. It is stuck on like an extra lump of clay, on a beautiful statue. It adds nothing; on the contrary, it appears to me to subtract something. A thousand is sufficiently large in itself; it gives a general impression of multitude. When 1 is tacked on to it, that miserable 1 almost monopolizes our attention. The 1000 recedes into the background. That cheeky 1 is like the stray dog which is always in the processions of kings.

Perhaps some of my readers will disagree with me. They may find that 1000 first conveys great numbers; and then, when the great numbers are accepted, comes the final flourish of 1 which hints of many more, precisely as the colloquialism "and then some" opens up infinite vistas. I will not quarrel with this view; I will only say that if, for certain minds, the 1 throws ajar further doors, and gives glimpses of doors beyond doors, for me, on the contrary, it is definitely restrictive, suddenly banging, bolting, and barring the ivory gates of imagination. A thousand? Why, 1000 may just as well be a million or a billion. It is big enough to be virtually limitless. But 1001—what excess of precision! It is impossible even to proceed to 1002. The magic charm is broken at a stated point; we become merely arithmetical.

* * *

Nevertheless, by way of this digression, I come to my real subject. It is that somehow the world has expanded in our modern consciousness. Seven Wonders were ample for our ancestors. They were indeed too many for me as a schoolboy called upon to enumerate them. But today, 1001 Wonderful Things are presented to our gaze. And be it remarked that the authors of this compilation do not intend, despite the snap of the 1, their book of wonderful things to be exhaustive. They are not far from intimating that, if there is a satisfactory public demand, they are quite prepared to supply another 1001 Wonderful Things. These may be only samples. They serve their purpose in whetting our appetite. We have only to signify our Oliver Twist-like desire for more, and more Wonderful Things will be forthcoming. In my mind's eye, I see large staffs of green-shaded workers examining huge piles of photographs and choosing endless batches of 1001 wonderful things.

In this matter, I am all for quantity. The more the merrier. I am not for picking and choosing. I would heap up the wonderful things without order, without stint. That is the method of the editor, who starts with the Temple of Abu Simbel, built in the Sudan by Rameses II, and ornamented with statues 65 feet high, and proceeds to show us the fastest addressing machine which has, we are told, an output of 6000 envelopes an hour. No sooner have I admired the Taj Mahal, perhaps the most famous of all edifices, than I look at the ventilating plant used for air-conditioning the Dutch State Mines. And, properly considered, these varied productions of human ingenuity are equally remarkable—though some of them may be useful rather than beautiful, and some of them may endure for centuries and others may not outlive the next visit of the business expert.

* * *

On the whole, however, imposing natural phenomena and men's imitation of nature's magnificence in architectural creations, fill up most of the pages of this album. In other words, it is a travel book. It is a record of sights we might all see, if we had the time to take the various means of locomotion to the far-distant sites which they cover. These photographs delight me, but they leave me with a slight sense of the limits of travel. Comparatively how few places on the earth's surface has the most indefatigable globe-trotter, after all, seen. As I turn over page after page, I am bound to acknowledge that there are wonderful things which I shall never behold. Here, for example, is the Giant's Causeway in Antrim, famed in Celtic legends; and there the Tandil Rocking Stone, a 700-ton mass of granite precariously poised on the brink of a precipice in Argentine. Now and again I recognize a familiar picture; such as the Roman arena at Arles, or the fourth-century baths at Bath, or the Cathedral at Barcelona, or the Bayeaux Tapestry, or Bourges, or the Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice, or the Château of Pierrefonds which is perhaps the finest feudal castle in Europe, or the sky line of Manhattan, or Niagara Falls, or the incredible Duomo at Milan, or the Alhambra in Spain—indeed I am gratified to find so many old favorites. But, on the other hand, I confess my ignorance, except through images, of the mighty fortress of Gwalior, and I am not even on nodding terms with the Himalayas. Nor have I gone to find the springs of hot water in Iceland. Strangely enough, I have not even gazed on London's Broadcasting House which has sprung into fame as a happy specimen of modern building. I am tempted by the Brazilian forest, and the Kilauea Crater in Hawaii and the Yucatan Ruins in Mexico, and the Yomei Gate in Nikko (Japan), and the five-arched Ming entrance of white marble in Pekin and the Rocky Mountains in Alaska, and I know not how many more of the 1001 wonderful things. But envy, and even desire, is not to be encouraged. Perhaps I shall yet see some of these spectacles in my stride—read them as I run—but, if not, I am happy in the knowledge of the inexhaustibility of the treasure-house of travel.

* * *

The world, wrote Robert Louis Stevenson, is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings. And these things which should make us happy would not all be considered worthy of inclusion among the 1001 wonderful things. They would appear to the editor to be ordinary. Though he, too, realizes, as his pictures show, the marvellous character of things which are often regarded as commonplace, and side by side with the Château of Blois are some birds' nests, and not far from Bellini's painting are the crystal patterns of snowflakes, ephemeral jewels such as no craftsman ever made. Indeed, now I turn to the index, I discover that the wonders of animal, bird, insect and marine life, which most of us pass unheeded though they are before our eyes, take up many pages. I discover, too, that the wonders of engineering and invention are the largest section; and, if we look round our office, our sitting-room, or our kitchen, we will find that we are actually using many wonders of engineering and invention without being aware that they are wonders. Wherever we are, in fact, in country or in city, it might furnish us an excellent amusement for idle hours to compile a list of 1001 wonderful things within our reach. It can be done, if only we realize what is wonderful. I propose it as a new game. But it is much more than a game. It is designed to reawaken our attention and to renew our lost sense of the wonder which is all around us.

Sisley Huddleston

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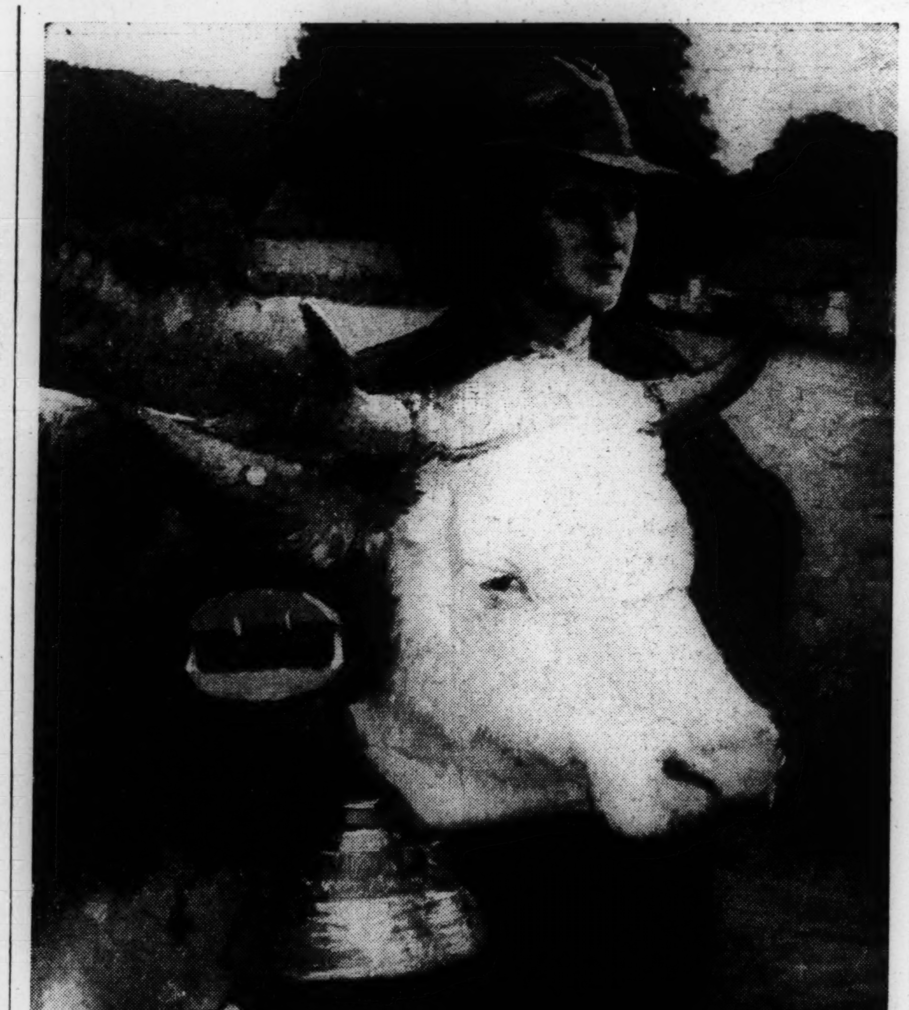

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"Vache Montbéliarde": *An Oil Painting by Robert Fernier*

ROBERT FERNIER is a native of Pontarlier, one of the cities of the old province of Franche-Comté, which was united to the crown of France under Louis XIV in 1678. The painters of this province have found their subjects almost exclusively in their own small country; but Robert Fernier has been even more exclusive and more faithful than the others, for he has, in a great measure, confined himself to painting Pontarlier and its department of Doubs.

Here he finds the inspiration to which he attributes his success. Here, in all its aspects, his unlimited material for his landscapes of winter and summer, his portraits and his types. There is nothing sensational, nothing extreme in his canvases. They are beautiful in color and simple in line, with an accuracy of values well composed and a real vigor of synthesis. In his paintings, he shows us what can be accomplished by love of one's work and love of one's land, its people and their daily life.

"Vache Montbéliarde" has his authentic charm of power and balance. Against the background of typical massive buildings of Franche-Comté, with their dull red peaked roofs and surrounding trees and meadows, is this peasant with his big friendly red cow, who wears the customary huge brass bell.

Robert Fernier of Pontarlier, as he is known, exhibited for the first time at the Salon of French Artists in 1923. He exhibits each year at this Salon, where he receives unfailing official recognition. Some years ago he organized an exhibition in Pontarlier which has become one of the principal artistic events of the region. In 1928, the fifth exhibition had an unprecedented success and since then it has continued to gain in popularity. Not only the native painters of Franche-Comté exhibit here, but also those who have endeared themselves to this country.

Robert Fernier is represented in museums and private collections of many foreign countries, including England and America, as well as in those of Paris and of the French provinces.

Audrey

She gathered berries in her glove,
Black and turquoise blue,
Plucking with a touch so light
It did not wound the dew;

And hearing as she stilly bent
To berried vine, to thorn,
The silver-lifting hoof, the bright
Neigh of the unicorn.

Charlotte Kellogg

Across the Fields With Masefield

AS I was lately reading John Drinkwater's admirable book upon John Hampden's England, and the equally admirable John Hampden: A Life, by Hugh Ross Williamson, two scenes rose to my mind. One was of a Sunday in summer just when this century was entering into its 'teens. During the night I had walked from Wendover to Princes Risborough along the edge of the Chilterns, sleeping for a time among the beechwoods, and in the morning had called upon the John Masefields, who were then living in a flint-faced cottage close beside Great Hampden Common. The scattered village stands on the high plateau from the edge of which, looking southwest, one can see over the Vale of Aylesbury to Thame, Watlington, the Dorchester Clumps, where the Thames joins the Isis, and the hills of Shotover and Cumnor between which Oxford lies just hidden. It is a finely typical view of English country, little altered hitherto from one century to another.

As it was Sunday, Masefield and I walked in the evening to the ancient church which stands close to Hampden House, where the Earl of Buckinghamshire was living, and we followed the old church path across the fields. . . .

The man at whose side I was walking was young, and his youth gave me hope. Except to the few who take the trouble to watch for the first gleam of poetic power, he was then unknown. No mortal creature would have taken him for a jolly Jack tar. His thoughtful light brown eyes, smallish and refined features, slim but active frame, deep and rather melancholy voice, and his exact but wide-ranging knowledge of all that is best in our literature made the truth appear farcical. I was indeed overawed by his past career, as I always am in the company of one who has known hard reality. He had been through the training of the Conway upon the Mersey, had sailed around the South American coasts, . . . and worked with the carpet weavers in Yonkers on the Hudson. So genuine an education had raised him to the status of a working-man, and had delivered him from a poet's perils of finicking, precious, and esoteric themes and far-sought expressions. A whole class of illustrious poets have passed through a similar hard apprenticeship. . . .

As to Masefield, he was then about twenty years from the Laureateship, and he told me he had to write three or four books every year for livelihood. He was then at work upon the strange life-story of a random old poacher, boxer, and general ne'er-do-well, to be told in verse. I said I hoped not in blank verse, for blank verse suggested a vain attempt to rival Milton; or in "free verse," which was then just opening a door to untrammelled and watery facility. He answered No. He could not attempt blank verse, and he would not try "free verse," though he recognized the natural desire of young poets to seek for a new form of expression, and perhaps a new harmony. His poem was to be in rhymed couplets, and I thought to myself that Pope would be as hard to equal in couplets as Milton in blank verse. But "The Everlasting Mercy," that extended his fame among all serious-minded people, was coming to birth in that tightly compressed head at my side.—Henry Woodd Nevinson, in "Running Accompaniments" (London: Routledge.)

River in Rain

White-needled rain falls tapping on the current,
Emerald-bodied ducks slice through the stream,
Fast stroking shapes, half merged with the swift water,
One with the rivers flow, one with its gleam.

Ruth Lois Simonds

"Reasoning from cause to effect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATURAL history and the theory of evolution have attempted to show that the universe and mankind have resulted from a physical cause; that their existence is the outcome or effect of the creative power of so-called matter. But present-day physicists, through more enlightened study, are gradually learning to recognize that matter exists only as a mental concept. How significant, that they should be searching for the cause of existence! Christian Science alone, however, provides the genuine foundation for right analytical reasoning, since physical science is not adequate to explain real cause or effect.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sounds the keynote of progress when she says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 467), "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter." Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, the creator of all that really exists. Beginning with a mental or spiritual cause, reason dictates that the effect of this cause must be spiritual. Spirit, Mind, God, cannot produce matter, and inversely, matter cannot represent Spirit. The question, "Whence and where is matter?" is answered when it is understood that in truth and reality matter has no cause, and therefore does not exist. The material sense of things is a dream which exists only in supposititious mortal consciousness. It is unreal and unsupported by spiritual law, for it is based wholly upon belief. The understanding of these facts leads to the unfoldment and demonstration in individual consciousness of the perfect spiritual qualities of divine Mind, God.

While carnality may appear in some phases of human experience as having great power, it is incapable of causing or creating one iota of truth, a single vestige of love, or one breath of life. Through spiritual sense we behold and understand the real creation or reflection of God's infinite being. "Goodness reveals another scene and another self seemingly rolled up in shades, but brought to light by the evolutions of advancing thought, whereby we discern the power of Truth and Love to heal the sick," says Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 1, 2). Thus, through the establishment of goodness in individual thought, all may learn to comprehend the omniscience and omnipresence of the divine Mind. "The evolutions of advancing thought" show that creative power is made manifest in the overcoming of material falsity, of ignorance, envy, malice, hatred, selfishness, and such like. This overcoming evidences true reasoning, and reveals immortal attributes, such as joy, peace, health, abundance, and harmony.

Again, Mrs. Eddy says on page 279 of Science and Health, "Every system of human philosophy, doctrine, and medicine is more or less infected with the pantheistic belief that there is mind in matter; but this belief contradicts alike revelation and right reasoning." Spiritual understanding finally came to Job in his search for the true God; and his healing resulted from this revelation. We too may attain this spiritual height through prayer, consecration, purity, reason, and right activity.

In the treatment of disease the ordinary physician diagnoses effects, and in striving to correct them prescribes material alteratives: but the Christian Scientist, whether faced with physical sickness, inharmony in human relationships, poverty, contagion, or accident, begins with the mental cause to uproot the difficulty. He sees that since God has made all, and all is good, there exists no opposite to God either as cause or as effect. Consequently, there is no inharmony of any name or nature in God's universe. Therefore, that which appears as the effect of illusion, or false belief, requires intelligent mental refutation and replacement with the truth about God and man.

Such was the method of Christ Jesus, who thought and acted from the premise of perfect cause and perfect effect. The Principle underlying his ability to heal all manner of discord, whether physical or mental, is made abundantly available here and now through the revelation of Christian Science. This Science is effectively practical in the degree that we learn through right reasoning to distinguish between Spirit and matter, between that which is true substance and that which is substanceless. Thus, in following the example of the master Physician we come to a fuller realization of the inseparability of real cause and effect. Referring to this oneness, Christ Jesus said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Raisonnant de la cause à l'effet"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HISTOIRE naturelle et les théories évolutionnistes avaient entrepris d'établir que l'univers et le genre humain proviennent d'une cause physique; que leur existence est la résultante ou l'effet de la matière et de son pouvoir créateur. Mais grâce à une étude plus éclairée, les physiciens d'aujourd'hui apprennent graduellement à reconnaître cette proposition: la matière n'existe que comme concept mental. Fait significatif, ils cherchent la cause de l'existence! Toutefois la Science Chrétienne peut seule fournir la vraie base d'un raisonnement analytique correct, car les sciences physiques sont incapables d'expliquer soit la cause soit l'effet réels.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, donne la note tonique du progrès lorsqu'elle dit à la page 467 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures):* "En raisonnant de la cause à l'effet dans la Science de l'Entendement, nous commençons par l'Entendement qui doit être compris au moyen de l'idée qui l'exprime, et qu'il est impossible de connaître au moyen de son opposé, la matière." La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est l'Entendement, le créateur de tout ce qui existe en réalité. Or si nous partons d'une cause mentale ou spirituelle, la raison veut que l'effet de cette même cause soit spirituel. L'Esprit, l'Entendement, Dieu, ne saurait produire la matière; d'autre part, la matière ne peut représenter l'Esprit. Il est possible qu'on demande: "D'où vient la matière? où est-elle?" Cette question trouve sa réponse si l'on comprend qu'en vérité, en réalité, la matière n'a point de cause et par conséquent n'existe pas. Le sens matériel des choses est un songe n'existant que dans une conscience mortelle hypothétique. Il est irréel et la loi spirituelle ne lui donne aucun soutien, car il se fonde entièrement sur la croyance. La compréhension de ces faits produit dans la conscience individuelle le développement et la démonstration des qualités spirituelles parfaites ayant leur source en Dieu, dans l'Entendement divin.

D'après certaines phases de l'existence humaine, on pourrait supposer que l'affection de la chair exerce un pouvoir considérable; mais elle est incapable de causer ou de créer fût-ce un iota de vérité, une parcelle d'amour, un souffle de vie. C'est par le sens spirituel que nous percevons et comprenons la création réelle qui reflète l'être infini de Dieu. "La bonté révèle une autre scène et un autre moi qui semblaient enveloppés d'ombre, mais sont mis en lumière par les évolutions de la pensée progressive grâce auxquelles nous discernons le pouvoir de la Vérité et de l'Amour qui guérit les malades," déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (pp. 1, 2). Ainsi, par l'établissement de la bonté dans la pensée individuelle, tous peuvent apprendre à saisir l'omniscience et l'omniprésence de l'Entendement divin. "Les évolutions de la pensée progressive" montrent que le pouvoir créateur se manifeste dans les victoires remportées sur les faussetés matérielles, sur l'ignorance, l'envie, la malice, la haine, l'égoïsme et leurs pareils. Ces victoires, qui sont l'indice d'un raisonnement juste et vrai, révèlent des attributs immortels—la joie, la paix, la santé, l'abondance et l'harmonie.

Citons encore ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy, à la page 279 de *Science et Santé:* "Tout système de philosophie humaine, de doctrine et de médecine est plus ou moins infecté de la croyance panthéiste qu'il y a entendement dans la matière; mais cette croyance contredit à la fois la révélation et le bon raisonnement." Nous savons que dans sa recherche du vrai Dieu, Job trouva finalement l'intelligence spirituelle, et cette révélation lui apporta la guérison. Quant à nous, la prière, la consécration, la pureté, la raison, l'activité correcte nous permettront aussi d'atteindre les hauteurs spirituelles.

Lorsqu'ils traitent une maladie, les médecins en général diagnostiquent des effets qu'ils s'efforcent ensuite de corriger par des médicaments matériels; mais quel que soit le problème —maux physiques, inharmonie des rapports humains, pauvreté, contagion, accident—le Scientiste Chrétien s'attaque à la cause mentale de la difficulté. Sachant que Dieu a créé toutes choses et que tout est bon, il se rend compte que Dieu n'a pas d'opposé, soit comme cause soit comme effet. Par conséquent, l'univers de Dieu ne comporte aucune espèce d'inharmonie. Ce qui paraît discordant est l'effet d'une illusion ou d'une fausse croyance; il faut donc le réfuter mentalement d'une manière intelligente, et remplacer l'erreur par la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme.

Telle était la méthode du Christ Jésus, dont les pensées et les actes avaient pour base la perfection de la cause et de l'effet. Le Maître pouvait guérir toute espèce d'inharmonie physique ou mentale; et grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, le Principe sur lequel il s'appuyait est abondamment accessible ici même et dès maintenant. Cette Science se trouve être efficace et pratique dans la mesure où par le raisonnement juste, nous apprenons à distinguer l'Esprit d'avec la matière, la vraie substance d'avec ce qui est insubstantiel. Suivant ainsi l'exemple du Médecin par excellence, nous en arrivons à saisir d'une manière plus complète l'inséparabilité de la cause et de l'effet réels. Concernant cette unité, Jésus le Christ a dit (Jean 14:12): "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais; il en fera même de plus grandes, parce que je vais auprès du Père."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Most Fascinating of Hobbies

THERE are a great many people who are genuinely fond of flowers, who yet have not much time for gardening. Many who live in the suburbs, and have small gardens, have neither the opportunity nor, indeed, sufficient means to indulge their hobby as much as they would like. To them, very rightly, the hallmark of excellence in a plant is garden worth. They cannot experiment. Gardening, after all, is the art of making plants grow; and so long as they stick to plants which generations before them have proved will grow anywhere with the least possible attention, they are safe. Of course they can only claim to be somewhat timid gardeners, however keen they may be. But for very many it is the only possible form of gardening. Happily there are plenty of first-rate plants, none the worse because they have been grown in every garden for many years, which will grow by themselves, anywhere, with a minimum of trouble and expense: Wallflowers, Roses, Irises, Fuchsia, Michaelmas Daisies, Phlox, Delphiniums, Pinks, Lilies, Poppies, Anemones—there seems to be no end to them. And of course there are innumerable annuals—Sweet Peas, Nemesias, Clarkias, procurable for a small outlay. To raise them from seed the gardener needs rather more skill. Who will blame us for sticking faithfully to these old friends! They are all first class garden plants. . . .

And it all comes back to this: that there are no rules for gardening. The ultimate object of gardening is no doubt to make a perfect garden; but few indeed achieve that ideal. Which is as well, since to achieve an ideal is to put an end to endeavour. Most of us do no more than bring up a certain number of plants, in permutations and combinations—itself no mean feat. The fact is, no plant behaves quite the same with everybody; or to put it another way, everybody's experience with plants is slightly different. Therein lies both the charm and the provocation of gardening. So long as we look upon gardening as a perpetual experiment, so long will it be the most fascinating of hobbies. Gardening is empirical and pragmatical. That which works is best; and the best is different for different people. Thus nothing ought to surprise us. I do not mean to say that, having grown tired of seeing water lilies growing in a pond, we ought to try growing them on a cliff; that is pushing the passion for experiment to foolish and quite unnecessary lengths, since water lilies already grow very well in water.—F. Kingdon Ward, in "The Romance of Gardening." (London: Cape.)

Chinese Chromatic

On cool heights
Above the pepul trees
Against the coral-mosaic of sky-seas
Purple and jade-green, Chinese
Are flying imperial yellow fish-kites.
Where brown rice-field sedges
Wrinkle mauve water edges
Pink-throated cranes rise
Bewildered by shoals of yellow fish
Swarming the skies.

—Arthur Truman Merrill, in "Wings Against Dawn." (Ontario, Calif.: Silhouette Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1936 ★★

Report Rejects Age Fund Transfer; Dolan Grilled by Counsel for City

Boston Today

Curley Proposals For Age Funds Hit

The House ways and means committee today reported that the Governor's amendment to the old-age assistance bill to return all unexpended funds to the State and to do away with the special fund in which the liquor tax receipts for old-age assistance are placed, ought not to be adopted.

Representative Christian A. Herter declared such an amendment was out of order, was not germane to any provision of the old age assistance bill. In 1934, he said, the Democrats voted to have the State raise funds for this form of relief and that it should not now come out of the $3,214,000 in accrued liquor tax funds. A bill to transfer this sum to the general fund is still pending.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall ruled that the amendment was beyond the scope of the original petition and that therefore the Governo's amendment was out of order.

Hurley of Clinton Climbs Into Ring

James M. Hurley of Clinton, former Commissioner of Civil Service, today obtained 1000 nomination papers from the director of the State Elections Division, William N. Hardy. Mr. Hurley did not announce the purpose for which the papers were taken out, but his activity following the pre-primary convention of the Democratic Party at Springfield indicate that these will be circulated to set Mr. Hurley up as candidate for the nomination of State Treasurer, running against Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, party nominee at the convention.

Millions Planned For Closed Banks

Early payment of $20,000,000 to some 35,000 depositors in closed Massachusetts banks is a likely possibility, Henry H. Pierce, state bank commissioner, disclosed today. The payment may result from loans obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the plan announced last April 7 whereby closed banks may turn over their remaining assets to the RFC, obtain cash for them and then liquidate.

Mr. Pierce said that he and Joseph P. Carney, local RFC chief, would leave soon for Washington in an attempt to consummate the deal. The particular banking institution involved in the deal under discussion was not revealed by Mr. Pierce, but when the new RFC plan was announced it was expected that virtually all the 50 New England banks having loans under the RFC would avail themselves of the new opportunity. According to local RFC officials today, this liquidation process is now at its peak.

Fishers Pay Duty On Lumber 'Catch'

Capt. John Doren and crew of the fishing schooner Helen M. today learned that there is a difference between pulling fish out of the sea and floating lumber.

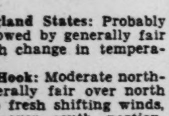
A few days ago the Helen M., returning from the fishing ground with a catch of fresh fish beneath deck, passed through a field of floating lumber. It was nice new lumber. The crew visualized a little extra money, if they could bring the lumber to Boston markets. Dories were launched, large quantities of lumber were corraled, piled high on the deck and the vessel came to the Boston Fish Pier.

Customs officials, learning of the arrival of the lumber, visited the Helen M., told Captain Doren that all derelict merchandise salvaged from the high seas was dutiable. Today the fishermen contributed $8 to Uncle Sam at the Boston Custom House as duty on 4000 feet of rough spruce lumber.

Meantime it was learned that the lumber had been lost during a storm from the British motor vessel, Apohaqui, en route from Weymouth, N. S., to Providence, R. I.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Light showers are possible tonight; Wednesday probably fair; continued cool; moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cool.

All Other New England States: Probably showers tonight, followed by generally fair Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and generally fair over north portion; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest over south portion, with showers tonight, followed by generally fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	71	Minneapolis	58	82
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	58	76	New York	64	78
Denver	62	82	Norfolk	82	86
Helena	60	74	Philadelphia	62	80
Jacksonville	80	96	St. Louis	84	102
Kansas City	80	102	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	68	88
Miami	82	90			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 30.
B—Maximum, June 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:03 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 9:38 a. m.; height, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Another Naval Controversy On

NEW ENGLAND history is no simple affair. The question of who fired the first shot in the Revolution, and where, has lately been something of a moot point, but far from the only one that rests under the shadow of doubt. That is what complicates the normally simple matter of erecting a bronze tablet to commemorate notable events or individual service.

The State Committee on State Administration was smack up against such a problem today. They had before them a message from Governor Curley asking for a tablet in the State House for Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, Maine, held to have been the first commander of the navy. He is credited with having captured the British man-of-war Margaretta on June 12, 1775, and to have been commissioned in recognition of this.

But Representative Malcolm L. Bell of Marblehead had another suggestion. He told the committee that Capt. Nathan Hannah of Marblehead captured the British frigate Unity on Dec. 6, 1775, six months before the seizing of the Margaretta.

In view of this, he was made the first officer of the United States Navy. Since Massachusetts was also under the United States and had, as a consequence, officers of the United States, Captain Hannah, in the opinion of Representative Bell, should have the honor of the tablet.

But apparently the committee decided to overlook Representative Bell's objections, for the Senate, on recommendation of the committee, voted to erect the tablet to Captain O'Brien.

Dumaine Praised In Amoskeag Work

A eulogy of Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the closed Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, was delivered in Federal Court today as Andrew Marshall, counsel for the Amoskeag Company, orated on his wisdom, good judgment and self-sacrificing efforts to save the business of the largest single textile plant in the work for the city of Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Marshall was making his final argument on the question of the parity of the firm's bondholders—whether those who bought bonds in the open market should have prior rights over those who had exchanged their stock for bonds. That buyers in the open market do have prior rights as creditors is claimed by Lothrop Withington, counsel for Mrs. Eliza S. Leland of Brookline, bondholder. Mr. Withington raised the issue in the reorganization proceedings of the mills being heard before Arthur Black, special master.

In an effort to "clear away the underbrush so that the forest might be seen," Mr. Marshall has a brief history of the facts pertaining to Amoskeag, beginning with the for-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

WPA Officials Plan New Program

As the Federal Government prepared to close its books for the fiscal year ending tonight, WPA administrators of the New England States made ready to inagurate new plans and policies formulated at their all-day conference yesterday at the Park Square Building.

Results of the session were made public by Paul Edwards, acting administrator for Massachusetts, who said that beginning tomorrow municipal officials will be held responsible if persons who are not in need obtain WPA jobs or are continued in employment on projects.

Mr. Edwards further announced that more than $7,000,000 has tentatively been allotted to Massachusetts to carry the program through July, the first month of the new program. He said that he will confer today with city officials throughout the state in order to discuss the new program.

One of his first visits, he stated, will be to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, and among other things he will discuss erection of a new amphitheater in the Fenway. Proposal to build such a building was made last week at a meeting of the trustees of the George Robert White fund, Mr. Edwards said that by combining money from the government with some from the White fund, the project could be accomplished.

State Administrators at the conference besides Ray C. Branion, regional director, and Mr. Edwards, included Albert Abrahamson of Maine, Henry C. Harden of New Hampshire, Harry W. Witters of Vermont, J. Burleigh Cheney of Rhode Island and Matthew Daly of Connecticut.

Hordes of Youths Heading for Camp

Thousands of school children from Boston, and cities throughout the East, lately released from the somewhat monotonous routines of educational systems, are this week headed for camps all over New England.

Boston & Maine Railroad officials estimate 12,000 youngsters would be transported to northern New England summer camps over its lines, alone.

Special trains, extra sections of regular trains, extra parlor cars and coaches have been added to the railroad lines in order to take care of the hordes of children bound for the outdoors. The rush of excited youngsters for the annual vacation in camp will continue during Wednesday and Thursday, according to the Boston & Maine.

Boston Today

Dolan on Stand Contradicts Self

Cheerful and apparently as self confident as ever, Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston City Treasurer, made a series of self contradictions as he underwent cross examination in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Pursued without interruption by short, telling questions from Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, Mr. Dolan blandly denied having ever paid for bonds before they were delivered and then admitted that he had probably done so.

The city treasurer under Mayor James M. Curley, from 1930 to 1933, is being sued for $250,000, along with five other defendants, by the city of Boston. The city alleges that Mr. Dolan and his associates made profits from the city indirectly by selling securities through the Legal Securities Corporation and other "rummy" firms. Mr. Dolan is said to have controlled the negotiations.

Mr. Dodge asked if it wasn't true that in 25 transactions Mr. Dolan delivered the city's checks for the bonds before he received the securities.

"Never," replied the witness, "that would be directly against my orders."

"Isn't it true that Atlantic Coast Line bonds were purchased from Legal Securities at 85¼ on Dec. 1, 1930, and they gradually dribbled in up to the middle of January, having been bought by Legal Securities at prices sometimes as much as nine points below what the city paid for them?" asked Mr. Dodge.

"I don't recall."

"Isn't it true that on 25 bills there was written in your own hand writing 'Bonds to be delivered'?"

"That's probably true."

"Is that true about $565,000 worth of City of Chicago bonds?"

"Well, every bond had to be delivered before they (the dealers) were paid."

"Is that true in every instance?"

"Yes."

"But Legal Securities had no bonds on hand but bought them afterward, using the city's check."

"I wouldn't know."

"But you know John Dever?"

"Yes."

"Did you know that he used the city's check to pay for bonds?"

"I didn't handle his business."

"Well, can you give us the name of a single bond where you gave Dever a check at the same time you receved the bond?"

"I don't remember."

Returning to his original line of questioning, Mr. Dodge asked:

"Well, even where the bill says in your handwriting, 'Bonds to be delivered,' does that mean that you probably had the bonds already?"

"Yes."

"But won't you admit that they probably had not been delivered?"

"Yes."

Then Mr. Dodge said:

"Did the representatives of Burr Gannett offer you City of Boston bonds?"

"I don't recall," answered the witness.

"Now isn't it true that they offered you Boston bonds and you refused, but purchased the same bonds an hour later from Legal Securities?"

"I don't see how that could happen. I don't recall it and I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Dolan, conclusively.

"Didn't you turn them down and immediately telephone to Supple to go down and get them? That might have happened, mightn't it?"

Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for the defense, objected: "Are you asking him if it did happen?"

"I think it did," snapped Dodge.

The questioning was then directed toward the sale of $1,500,000 worth

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Rescuer Plays Part of 'Rescuee'

Rescuer of countless vessels, the Coast Guard patrol boat Thetis, went into reverse today and became the "rescuee."

Bound for Chelsea Creek to take on bunker oil for fuel, the Thetis grounded in soft mud about 500 feet from the Meridian Street bridge. Tide was out and the Thetis was marooned in the heart of Boston harbor, a stone's throw from shore, where the waters are calm. Three tugs rushed to the rescue, one a navy tug and the others of the fleet of the Boston Towboat Company.

Unable to move the vessel that has made brilliant dashes into the teeth of nor'easters and triumphantly brought to safety many a fishing and pleasure craft, the tugs left the vessel hard and fast until the rising tide late today, when the Coast Guard cable ship Pequot will aid in floating the Thetis.

June Declared Normal Month

As the last page came off the June calendar today, Bostonians, mildly shivering in 66 degrees (at noon), learned with some surprise that the month's weather has been normal. The United States Weather Bureau would admit only a 3 per cent deficiency in the June average temperature.

This, they explained, was because the first half of the month was warm, the latter half cool and moist. The rainfall during the month was 2.37 inches, only .41 below normal.

Hottest day was June 26, when the mercury climbed to 85. Coldest days were the first and 22d, when 53 degrees was noted.

Probable showers were forecast for tonight with fair skies in prospect for tomorrow. Not much change in temperature is expected.

Ely Denounces Demagogism In New Deal Plan

Former Governor Finds Goods Scarce Instead of Over-Supplied

Sees Dictatorship

Flatly denying that America is producing more goods and foods than it needs or, in fact, within 70 or 80 per cent of what its citizens should have for liberal living, former Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts supplemented today his recent anti-New Deal utterances with a leading article in the current Saturday Evening Post.

Quickly following up his denial that we have greater productive capacity than we can use, the former Governor further throws down the gauntlet on two other questions that have, in his opinion, become fallaciously accepted by large groups. These are: (1) That there is not enough necessary work to employ our workers. (2) That business cannot plan, and that therefore the Government must plan for it.

Believes in American System

Former Governor Ely treats these three propositions from the standpoint of one who appears to favor what he terms the American system of economic freedom as opposed to what he calls the planned economy of the New Deal.

He excoriated President Roosevelt as one upon whom "greed for political power, ambition to stand forth as the 'greatest President or the last President,' susceptibility to cheers from the crowd, and the obsequious agreement of swarming political parasites, all had their effect."

Former Governor Ely then described the functioning of the New Deal as, "a quasi dictatorship with loose-thinking liberals and parlor pinks lording it over free men, with a doughty general cracking down on business and tossing a few little fellows in jail because they dared to exercise the freedom conferred upon them by the Constitution; with unctuous fireside talks; with a poultry professor dictating our monetary policies; with demagogism of the cheapest kind flowing from the capital; with the strongest appeal to class hatred ever practiced in America; with the conniving of the ward politician taken to high places—a period in our history over which we and our children will learn to hang our heads in shame."

Never Has Been Enough

Going into the matter of overproduction, former Governor Ely wrote:

"Undoubtedly, a great percentage of our people believe that we have a greater productive capacity than we can use. Much has been heard about 'the economy of abundance' and 'want in the midst of plenty.' Overproduction has been held out to the American people as one of our greatest enemies.

"No more malicious gospel has ever been preached. It implies there is enough—even more than enough, if it were only properly divided. It implies we have the capacity to produce more than we can use. It has led to all manner of fantastic panaceas. It underlies the modern delusion that the less we produce and the more we spend, the more we will have.

"The truth is that there is no over-capacity to produce and there is no abundance. As a people, functioning under the American system of political and economic freedom, we have reached the highest point in this respect. But the facts remain that we have never yet been in sight of that happy state of general abundance."

Declares Increase Is Needed

Former Governor Ely then presents figures—he does not state from what source he obtained them—purporting to show that if the national income in 1929 had been divided equally among all the gainfully employed, each would have had about $30 a week with which to support himself and those dependent upon him.

Quoting other figures which he attributes to the Brookings Institution volume, 'America's Capacity to Consume," the former Governor builds up a case designed to prove that, to supply all persons in the United States with what is accepted as a liberal diet and liberal way of living, an increase in the production of all kinds consumer's goods and services by something like 70 or 80 per cent would be required.

Taking up the matter of permanent unemployment, former

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Sincerity Put As Major Test Of Advertising

A. F. A. Moves to Extend Scope of Standards of Ethics

Educational Drive

Advertising men of America, gathered in Boston today, took steps to inaugurate a movement that promises to be as significant to the commercial world as the "Truth in Advertising" drive, launched here in convention a quarter century ago.

Resolution—under consideration in committee of the Advertising Federation of America—seek to go far beyond requiring "truth" alone in advertisements.

Sincerity Used as Test

The resolutions, to be submitted to the full session of the thirty-second annual convention, will make "sincerity" of purpose a test of advertising integrity.

Thus the advertisers seek to eliminate, not only untruthful and misleading statements, but to prevent the "unethical fringe" of dishonest advertisers from taking advantage of technicalities and legal tricks to defraud the public.

The move is in full keeping with another closely allied portion of the resolutions which are today under consideration. The convention is expected to go on record favoring continued "self regulation" of the advertising industry.

Self-Censorship

Apparently viewing with some concern the steps of the Federal Government to increase control over wide ranges of a commercial activity, the advertisers are strengthening the position of their profession as able to preserve well-ordered ethical standards. It is pointed out, however, that reaffirmation of advertising "self-censorship" is within the established tradition of advertising—the "truth" campaign, undertaken at the 1911 convention in Boston, having been entirely stimulated within the profession itself.

Yet the advertising men recognize that much ink has run from presses in the past 25 years and that study of the place which advertising occupies in the modern world is necessary. Accordingly they are preparing to define the place which advertising holds in the economic sphere today.

Incorporated in the drafts of the resolutions, as at present under consideration, is such a definition. It is intended to form the basis for the forward movement of the profession in line with its desire for progress to a greater attainment of sincerity and integrity.

Educational Program

But advertising men would not be advertising men if they planned to hide their light under bushel baskets. The world will know what they're doing—and indeed this knowledge is intended to prove a valuable factor in the drive for "sincerity." Accordingly, an educational program is expected to be launched as one of the points in the resolutions to be adopted by the convention. Details of the educational drive are at present in process of formulation.

Advertising men who gathered to hear high praise of their profession, received a surprise yesterday when Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, honorary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, discovered a "big black bear" of suspicion in their midst.

Mrs. Poole, speaking vigorously and frankly, told the Admen that many women still continue to look with suspicion upon advertising statements.

Mrs. Poole's Warning

"I stand before you today as a believer in advertising," she said, "but believing strongly that until you can slay the 'Big Black Bear' of suspicion and distrust that both directly and indirectly you are responsible for, you cannot make the progress you desire.

"Because I know women well and have worked with them in every state in the Union, I know that once they are convinced that advertising is what its leaders want it to be, the support of those who control the business welfare of this country is yours."

Mrs. Poole continued:

"I will admit that the type of advertising that urges people to live beyond their means, mortgage their future, in order that they may own, if you can call it that, expensive

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

National Rivalries Choke Growth of World Peace, Wellesley Institute Hears

Europe Presents Paradox of Fostering a Desire for Unity Together with Increasing Nationalism, Berlin Correspondent Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—The paradox of Europe today is that an intense and growing desire for peace and international co-operation exists side by side with an equally intense and growing nationalism, J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, declared in a New England Institute of International Relations lecture at Wellesley College last night.

"Never before have the people of Europe desired peace more than they do at the present time," he asserted, "yet colossal preparations are going on, ostensibly on the theory that 'if you want peace you must prepare for war.'

Goal Still Ahead

"Increased democracy has been able to break down the diplomacy of the prewar era, but it has not been able to build up international co-operation in its place—yet."

Mr. Williams recalled the famous words spoken by Sir Edward Grey on the eve of the outbreak of war in 1914, "The lights are going out over Europe. They will not be relit in our time." But although many indications point to the truth of that statement, he said, there are numerous others in which can be recognized the struggles incident upon the birth of a new era. The most promising of these signs is the growth of public opinion in support of co-operation and law between nations—and the fact that all European politicians and statesmen realize fully that another world war would mean the end of the whole present system of civilization.

Defeat of Civilization

"The next world war—if it should be fought," he said, "would mean not the defeat of one nation or group of nations, but rather the defeat of civilization as we know it. There would be no victor."

"The last war," he added, "solved no problems. It only raised greater ones. War can never help human progress, it can only retard it."

Briefly, Mr. Williams sketched the stage seting in Europe at the time of the outbreak of the World War in 1914, and then outlined the major developments and the forces behind them, since that date.

Running like a central thread through this international drama he drew attention repeatedly to the universal desire for disarmament—accompanied by an equally general fear to take the first steps in that direction.

Germany Disappointed

Germany joined the League of Nations, he said, expecting that definite steps toward disarmament would be taken. When her representatives returned time after time, bringing nothing with them in the way of reported accomplishments, German public opinion — already largely motivated by a feeling of inferiority resulting from the provisions of the Versailles Treaty which left them shorn of colonies, for one thing—was ready for the in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Vermont to Stage State Competition On Town Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 30—Diplomatic overtures are now being made to draw two more states into Vermont's practice of making town reports readable and interesting.

Vermont wants her neighbor, Maine, to try the same plan, and she wants the Governor of Rhode Island, and the Rhode Island Tax Commission to serve as judges in an interstate town report competition.

The Vermont State Chamber of Commerce put town reports on library tables in homes by its local finances and reports committee "going modern" and adopting a new format for the ordinarily dry, statistical annual reports of town finances.

A New Venture

The movement took root and many attractive booklets, with pleasing cover designs, and comprehensive tables of income and expenditure, and readily understandable graphs and charts were issued.

What the Vermont group sought is embodied in 10 points of award which are suggested for the Vermont-Maine competition. At the recent annual meeting of the chamber at Montpelier a resolution was adopted instructing the chamber committee to invite the Town Report Committee of the Maine Municipal Officers and Assessors Association to enter a competition with the Vermont organization on town reports for 1937. The Rhode Island Governor and tax commissioners will be asked to judge the results on the following basis:

Basis of Competition

1. Novelty and attractiveness of the cover. 2. General appearance and orderly arrangement. 3. Setting up of a budget. 4. Presentation of a balance sheet and financial status. 5. A striking summary of the most notable achievements of the past year. 6. Quality and substance in reports of departments. 7. Historical and statistical data about town or city. 8. Schedule of distribution of expenditures over a series of years. 9. Graphic display of financial and other facts through the use of bar charts, graphs, etc. 10. A planning page devoted to a report concerned with the needs and possibilities and future of the town.

Bay State G. O. P. Grooming Weeks For Chairmanship

The important post of driver of the Republican state bandwagon during the fall campaign is expected to fall to former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton. This was forecast yesterday when the defeated candidate for the senatorial nomination was elected a member-at-large of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, thus making him eligible for the position of chairman.

Mr. Weeks's election depends upon the wishes of the seven Republican candidates for the principal state and national offices. If they signify approval of the ex-mayor by next week's meeting, his election virtually is assured. John W. Haigis of Greenfield, the Republican nominee for the governorship, although supposed to be endorsing the candidacy of Heslip Sutherland of Quincy for the chairmanship, has indicated through a representative that Mr. Weeks would be acceptable to him.

Two Favor Weeks

Judge Felix Forte and Oscar U. Dionne, the Republican candidates for Attorney General and State Auditor, the only party choices present at the meeting, signified their willingness to elect Mr. Weeks. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House and candidate for Lieutenant Governor, also is thought to be favorably inclined toward his townsman's candidacy.

Vernon W. Marr was elected as chairman pro tem, with the understanding that he will relinquish the post if Mr. Weeks is chosen. The settlement upon Mr. Weeks is foreseen as insuring complete harmony within the party ranks, there having been some resentment on the part of Mr. Weeks's workers about the outcome of the recent Springfield convention, where Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. received the nomination in a last-minute defeat of the Newton man.

Registration Drive

Yesterday's meeting inaugurated a sweeping registration drive, which is to be carried on in every town and county throughout the State. This is to meet the inroads made of late by the Democrats, who have increased the strength of their party in western Massachusetts, once one of the strongest Republican strongholds in the country.

Survey Under Way For Game Sanctuary Near Calais, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, June 30—Two crews of surveyors under the direction of Engineer Phillips of the biological department are surveying the boundaries of the various parcels of land that will comprise the game sanctuary between Calais and Meddybemps.

The work of surveying will take the greater part of the summer and, before it is completed, it is expected that the Federal Government will have taken title to all of the property. It is not expected that it will be necessary to start condemnation proceedings on any of the property, as owners in most cases have been willing to sell at the price offered.

Studies made by biologists reveal the fact that the Moosehorn Valley or Pennamaquan Meadow and uplands adjacent thereto, are the finest woodcock breeding grounds east of the Mississippi River, and it is expected, when the birds are protected, that the number will increase rapidly. Under the system followed in other preserves, the area will be carefully patrolled, and rangers will be stationed in the area during the entire year. Living quarters will be erected for the employees if houses on the property purchased are not available.

New R. I. Law Strikes Blow At Sweatshop

Licensing of Home Work Results Outlined by Labor Official

Benefits Are Marked

Tendency Seen Toward Building Additions to Plants to Meet Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30—Taking account of stock after one month of operation of the new state law regulating industrial home work through state license, L. Metcalfe Walling, chief of the State Division of Labor, announces that the sweatshop here has received a blow which has practically put them out of business.

The home work regulation law, which became effective June 1, was passed at the last session of the General Assembly as the result of the pressure of the American Federation of Labor lobby.

Describing the industrial home work law as supplementary to the minimum wage legislation, Mr. Walling called attention to an investigation conducted by his department which showed that the collapse of the NRA had resulted in wholesale abuses and general exploitation of workers through sweatshops. He said that records show that wages from $1 to $33 weekly were paid for home work and the $33 mark was reached only because eight children aided their parents.

Low Wages

Commenting on the low wages, Mr. Walling said: "Some employers have been able to hide the low rates of pay by placing on the pay roll only the names of the mother of the family although actually several others, sometimes the neighbors, were helping her to get her work out on time and were dividing with her the wage which appeared on the payroll, so that she actually received only a fraction of what the books of the employer showed."

He also said that in the past the home work policy has led to the employment of very young children working for long hours, sometimes into the night in poorly lighted rooms in an attempt to rush the work out on time. It seemed to be the general belief that unless the work was completed on schedule that the employer would refuse to send more, it was said.

These abuses are eliminated under the new law, the Labor Department spokesman points out.

Another Aspect

Calling attention further to the conditions which prompted the labor agitation for the law, Mr. Walling said that "there is another aspect besides the unfair competition through under-cutting of wages and that is the lower cost of operation which is possible for an employer who does not have the plant upkeep and the tax burden equivalent to that of his competitors on the same type of work in a factory instead of the homes of the various workers.

"A fair share of the tax burden of the community is not being borne by this employer who is sending his work out to be done in homes instead of building an extension to his factory which the extent of his business actually requires. It is interesting to observe in this connection that the list of homeworkers in many communities contains names which are also found on the relief rolls, showing that the community as a whole is bearing the burden of supporting these workers who are not being paid a living wage by their employer."

Continuing Mr. Walling said: "It is because of these abuses that many people have argued that it is not possible to regulate home work but that it must be eliminated entirely. Such a step, however, would be drastic in Rhode Island, where some of our communities, particularly in the Pawtuxet Valley, are entirely dependent on work which they receive from factories to be done in their homes.

Position Forced

"The problem which confronted the General Assembly therefore was to attempt to eliminate some of the worst abuses and still not create unbearable hardship and severe economical dislocation on some communities which were entirely dependent on homework. The law therefore prohibited after June 1 of this year any employer from sending out work to be performed in the home and returned to the employer unless he has been licensed to send out this homework by the Department of Labor.

Mr. Walling made it clear that in any industry where home work has been customary, such as the lace industry, license and certificates will be issued unless the Department of Labor finds that the standard of wages and working conditions of factory workers would be jeopardized, or welfare of the home worker himself, or of the public, if the license or certificate were issued.

In regard to industries where home work has not been customary, licenses and certificates will not be issued unless in the case of workers who have been physically handicapped, workers who are unable to go to the factory and home workers over 50.

Lace Industry

"So far the largest number of applications have come in the lace industry as was expected, where nine establishments have asked permission to employ 336 home workers; the next highest number is in the jewelry industry, where five firms have asked to employ 29 home workers.

What—When—Where

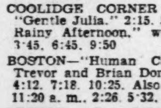
In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Little Miss Nobody," featuring Jane Withers. 11:14 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Parole," with Henry Hunter, Grant Mitchell and Ann Preston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55.

TREMONT — Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore in "Treasure Island." 9, 12 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Woman in Red," with Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Frances Langford and Sir Guy Standing in "Palm Springs." Fenway: 2:19, 4:58, 7:37, 10:16. Paramount. 10:39 a. m., 1:20, 4:13, 6:55, 9:47. Also "The First Baby," with Johnny Downes, Shirley Deane and Dixie Dunbar. Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:58. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:02, 2:54, 5:36, 8:28.



UPTOWN — "Sons o' Guns," with Joe E. Brown. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "The White Angel." 11:15 a. m., 2:01, 4:47, 7:33, 10:19. Stage: Patricia Bowman headlining a musical variety revue.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Gentle Julia." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50

BOSTON—"Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:06, 4:12, 7:18, 10:25. Also "Three of a Kind." 11:20 a. m., 2:26, 5:32, 8:38

EXETER — Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "I Married a Doctor." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Boulder Dam," with Patricia Ellis and Ross Alexander. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet"	Meyerbeer
"Emperor" Waltzes	Strauss
"Entrance of the Little Fauns"	Pierné
"Finlandia"	Sibelius
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne"	Wolf-Ferrari
Largo from "Xerxes"	Handel
Second Hungarian Rhapsody	Liszt
"Roberta," Selection	Kern
"Minute" Waltz	Chopin
Fifth Hungarian Dance	Brahms

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Little Boy Blue."

MODERN—"The Case Against Mrs. Ames," featuring Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. 10:24 a. m., 1:15, 4:06, 6:57, 9:48. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Lowell Thomas in "Going Places," "Catching Trouble," "Carnival Days," Chic Sales in "Important News," other shorts and latest newsreels.

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert," "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts.

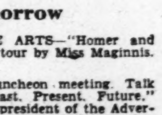
Radio Programs
On Page 10

UNIVERSITY—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns." 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Lecture on "Liberty at the Crossroads," by Roswell P. Barnes, Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8:15. Open to the public.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS—"The Doctor in Spite of Himself," presented by the Back Bay Community Theater. Also talk on "Rolling Down to Rio," by Rev. William R. Leslie, and vaudeville and concert by the City Concert Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.



ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF AMERICA—Annual convention. Boat sail down Boston Harbor for delegates. Dancing. 7:45. Tomorrow: General session, luncheon, Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — State Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Memorial High School 8:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Homer and LaFarge" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "Advertising—Past, Present, Future," by H. B. LeQuatte, president of the Advertising Club of New York. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. New York Giants. 3.

Women's Place in Sun Of Advertising World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

That American women have already established a lasting place for themselves in the advertising world and are not taking a back seat in the present drive for truthful, constructive advertising was evidenced today at a breakfast of nationally prominent advertising women at the Hotel Statler.

Taking up a challenge thrown at them by Edgar Kobak, chairman of the board of directors of the Advertising Federation of America, these women delegates, here for the thirty-second annual A. F. A. convention, gave proof of their untiring action in a series of reports and addresses.

Mr. Kobak told the breakfast group of more than 150 members of the Women's Associated Advertising Clubs, that the standards in the Truth in Advertising Movement were set by women.

This fact in itself, he held, constituted a challenge to them to "find ways and means to clean up this work." The speakers replies showed they had already accepted the challenge and had been "on the job" longer than men had realized.

Trend Is Widespread

Proof that this feminine movement for better and more truthful advertising for the consumer is national—not localized in any one section—became more evident as the speakers were introduced from nearly every part of the country.

Presiding at the breakfast meeting Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz, of St. Louis, an Advertising Federation of America director, and acting chairman of the Council on Women's Advertising Clubs, indicated that the speakers today were chosen with the express purpose of showing the widespread influence of women in advertising.

The speakers as introduced were Miss Louise C. Grace, retiring president of the Women's Advertising Club of Detroit; Miss Edith B. Ellsworth, president of the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women; Miss Dorothy Crowne, delegate from the Advertising Women of New York, Inc.; Miss Opal Sweazea, president of the Women's Advertising Club of St. Louis; and Miss Mercedes J. Hurst, retiring president of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago.

Need Consumer Education

Miss Grace emphasized the importance of consumer education in advertising, stating that "Advertising works toward the constructive improvement of the standards of living," and it is along this line that women are working. Women are better prepared than men to approach the consumer, she said, because women make up the greater part of consumers and it is only logical that the woman advertiser should be able to approach the woman consumer with greater understanding and ease than men.

"Previously," asserted Miss Grace, "women were classed in three categories: namely, the butterfly, the homemaker, and the business woman. But today we work on the assumption that the business woman is present in the other two classes, because all women wish the best return for their money."

Miss Grace declared, "Advertising is the connecting link between business and homemaking." Recognition of this by the Advertising Club in Detroit caused the development of a co-operative scheme between the club and the Board of Education in that city. The board has instituted courses in "buymanship," which are designed to train women in homemaking. The courses have been most successful and the enrollment this past year was exceptionally large. Believing that the home economist and the advertiser should work together, the Women's Advertising Club of Detroit gave radiocasts to put the idea across to the public.

Reaction to Advertising

Miss Dorothy Crowne of New York spoke of the importance of consumer education, but she also said that it is not enough to merely sell the woman consumer on advertising, but that we must keep a watchful and critical eye on advertising itself and the women's reaction to it.

Miss Crowne stated that women have accepted the challenge flung to them by the men, "But," she emphasized, "there is no reason why women should carry this crusade more than men. But it seems traditional, for women have entered the fields of politics, religion, industry, education, and have started to clean up the "graft." Their aim is to continue to do so until the slate is wiped clean."

Miss Crowne urged upon the women, as well as the men, a constructive program designed to focus attention on truth in advertising. She brought to the attention of her speakers a plan which is being considered by the Women's Club in New York, whereby a "Board of Consumer Inquiry" would be established to be done through radiocasts, personal contact and speakers' bureaus.

The New York Club, according to Miss Crowne, is also considering the appointing of a chairman of legislature in their research bureau. Such action, she stated, would be to the purpose of not only keeping advertising clubs informed regarding legislation affecting advertising, but to work with the Federated Women's Clubs for proper legislation controlling advertising.

Control Forecast

"For," she continued, "we will have such control whether we will or not."

According to Miss Ellsworth, the speaker from Philadelphia, the problem of consumer education should not vary in the different cities, though, of course, tastes vary.

"Truth in advertising begins at home," she stated.

Miss Opal Sweazea, from St. Louis, asked the question "Do Women Demand Truth in Advertising?" and answered it by referring to a study tabulated from 1878 questionnaires on the subject.

Put out by the Better Business Bureau Committee of the Woman's Advertising Club of St. Louis, this questionnaire on comparative price advertising showed that both men and women consumers believed that such advertising is exaggerated.

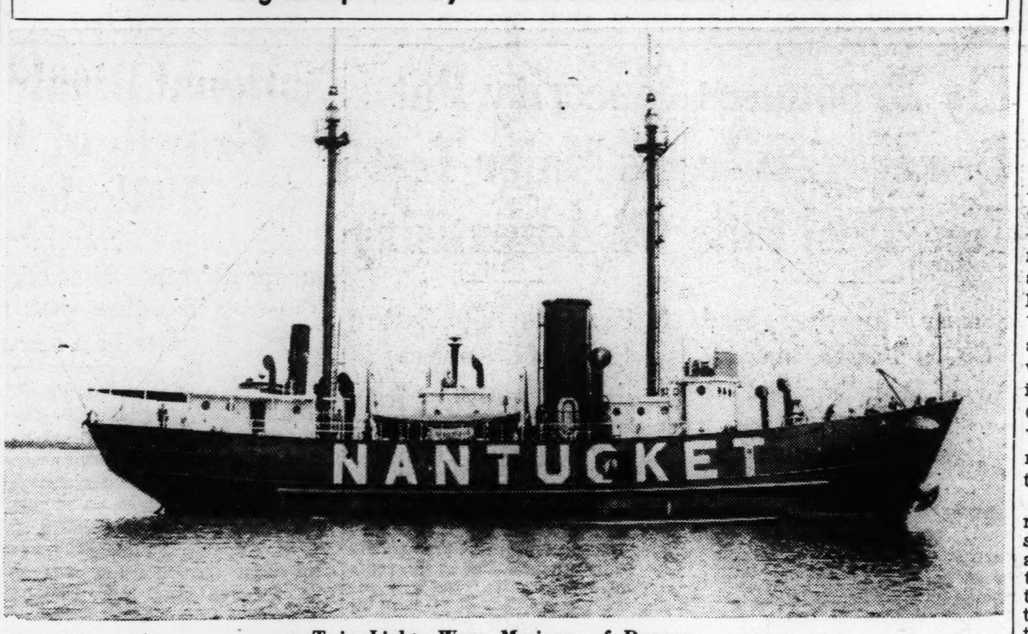
The tabulation showed 801 persons replied "exaggerated"; 503 "Truthful"; 469 "Misleading"; 57 "false."

Which proved, she said, that there is much to do in cleaning up advertising. The public must be educated and can only be educated to believe that advertising is true through correct advertising. This survey, while generally favorable to advertising, gave proof to one contention voiced elsewhere at the convention that "now is no time to be satisfied with the progress already made."

Miss Mercedes Hurst of Chicago held that women must be careful not to create the wrong impression of what they are trying to do. This does not mean, she said, that they should hesitate to go ahead and fight for more truthful advertising.

She indicated that men sometimes felt women incapable or afraid to take drastic steps, but came back with the sharp retort that "men are so scared to do things."

New Lightship Ready to Brave Nantucket Shoals



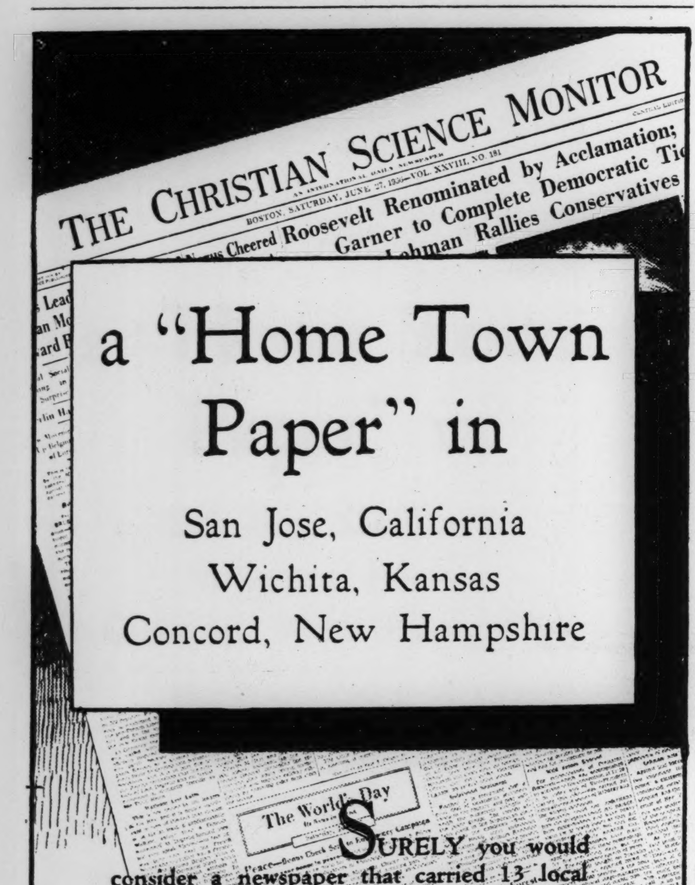
Twin Lights Warn Mariners of Danger

When the new Nantucket Lightship, No. 112, goes on duty 41 miles southeast of Nantucket Island some time this summer, it will replace the lightship sunk two years ago after collision with the Olympic. The contractors, Pusey & Jones Corporation of Wilmington, Del., embodied several improvements in building the new vessel.

Two 500-millimeter, aluminum mast lanterns weigh 325 pounds less than those formerly used. They weigh only 455 pounds, yet increase the beacons' stability and visibility.

The lightship's numeral, 112, does not mean that it is the 112th to see service at the Nantucket service, nor the 112th lightship in the United States. There have been several more. The boats are numbered consecutively as they are constructed, but by some error No. 112 was omitted. The Nantucket got it.

Since 1746, when the country's second lighthouse was built on Nantucket Island, signal lights have guided mariners around the dangerous waters of that portion of the north Atlantic. Lightships have been in use in the United States since 1820, at Nantucket since 1854. More than 50 are now in service along United States coasts.



a "Home Town Paper" in

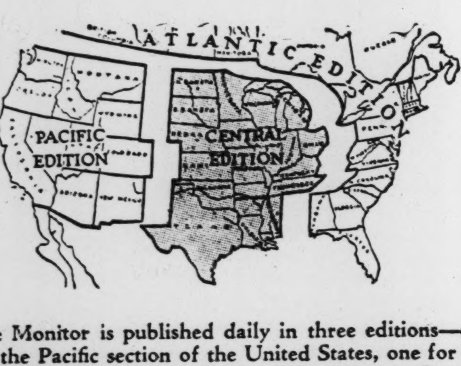
San Jose, California
Wichita, Kansas
Concord, New Hampshire

SURELY you would consider a newspaper that carried 13 local retail advertisements as having local interest. One day last week The Christian Science Monitor carried *local* copy of 13 San Jose advertisers, and 11 advertisements of *retailers* in Wichita. The previous day it had 14 *local* advertisements of Concord merchants, among a host of others.

During the year 1935 a total of 16,934 retailers in 810 different cities and towns of the United States placed *local* advertising in the Monitor.

The answer is that the Monitor has, *through its advertising*, a "home town" appeal in every one of those 810 communities—a condition existing with no other newspaper in the world.

In addition to United States local advertising, 401 cities and towns of *other countries* were represented by 4408 local advertisers during 1935.



The Monitor is published daily in three editions—one for the Pacific section of the United States, one for the Central states, and one for the Atlantic coast, Canada, and overseas. Each edition carries local advertising from that region. National advertising usually runs through all three editions, but may be placed in one or two editions at the discretion of the advertiser.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Art Museum Plans Special Exhibits

Various departments of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are contributing their treasures to the summer weekly exhibitions just begun. A single work of art will be selected for special study each week.

The one chosen for this week is a fourteenth century stone Madonna and Child sculpture by an unknown artist of France, probably of Lorraine. The figure is an important example of its period and region and an outstanding piece among those at the Museum.

It is claimed that it originally stood in the parish church of St. Goery in the town of Epinal, west of the Vosges Mountains. In 1919 it was purchased by the museum, by means of a fund established by a young and promising connoisseur, the late Hervey Edward Wetzel.

Ely Finds Capital Reeks Demagogism

(Continued from Page 9)

Governor Ely quotes the Brookings Institution as estimating that with a 51-hour week and with some shifting of farm labor into industry, we could just about man our 1929 productive capacity.

"We have already seen," he continues, "that 1929 production was far short of what is necessary if our people are to live in reasonable comfort. It must follow, therefore, that we shall need our entire productive capacity, both of men and machines, to attain even the very limited prosperity of 1929.

"If we are to achieve the necessary production to support all our people in reasonable comfort, we shall not only require our total labor strength, we shall also have to increase greatly the use of labor-saving machinery."

Attacking the argument that business cannot plan for itself and that, consequently, the Government must do the planning, former Governor Ely says an examination of inventories of manufactured goods from 1921 to 1935 discloses that at no time were they allowed to become burdensome. "A study of plant capacity during the same period," he writes, "will give convincing proof that it was never far out of line with the current capacity of the public to consume."

The former Governor sums up his arguments on this score by roundly condemning past examples of government planning and management.

He cites the conduct of the Tennessee Valley Authority as an example of what is to be expected under government planning and management.

In this connection he says that although TVA owns some 232 automobiles and trucks, 53 of these, during one period covered by the comptroller's report, were driven less than 1000 miles, whereas—during the same period—cars hired at 7 cents a mile were driven 114,000 miles.

Apparently the item which most roused former Governor Ely's indignation was an entry listed "Cash stolen" and "Children playing with the register" as explanations offered for "losses running as high as several hundred dollars a day in receipts from cafeterias, commissaries, and so on."

Buying Power Of N. H. Farmers Found Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—An increase in New Hampshire farmers' purchasing power is reflected here in the annual reports of the Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, a co-operative organization whose stores serve the farmers of four counties.

At the yearly meeting held here George M. Putnam, president of the exchange, reported that the exchange's sales went up in 1935-36 to more than $100,000 above 1934-35. Ralph E. Parmenter, manager, revealed that within the last few years "tonnage sales to farmers have doubled."

Agricultural leads explained that the increases were also attributable to more patronage of the exchange's stores and to the fact that somewhat improved prices are encouraging farmers to move production up nearer the pre-depression level.

Roy W. Peaslee, sales manager, pointed out that the improvement over last year is even greater than is indicated in the $100,000 gain in sales since the exchange has been selling all year against a falling market in grain, the biggest commodity in which it deals.

For the past five years the exchange's sales have been: 1932—$1,064,722; 1933—$1,045,774; 1934—$1,272,713; 1935—$1,412,000; 1936—$1,530,390. Records of the exchange for the 16 years it has been in operation show that since it started in 1921 with sales of $68,000 it has made a year-to-year increase, almost without exception.

Pageants to Mark Tercentenary Of Old Maine County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNK, Maine, June 30—A series of pageants, plays and other social events in August, to be climaxed by Maine's annual Summer Visitor's Day, are some of the attractions being planned for the hundreds of visitors who will help York County commemorate its 300th anniversary and the founding of what is claimed as the first organized city on the North American Continent, this year, George J. Wentworth of Kennebunk, chairman of the Tercentenary Committee, revealed today.

World-famous figures in the realms of literature, the stage, music, statecraft, art and the church as well as distinguished persons interested in the unusual early history of York County will contribute their time and talents to make the tercentenary one of the outstanding historical and social events in the history of Maine.

Every city and town in York County will be given an opportunity to participate in the anniversary, the region being so rich in historic lore and scenic beauties.

Throughout the month, succeeding days will be devoted to each of the modern towns and villages of today, which, in Colonial days, cradled American independence. Pageants and plays in which descendants of early New England patriots will take leading roles under the direction of leading American historians, playwrights, authors and stage managers will be features of the Tercentenary.

With Maine literature in the foreground at the present time, added interest will be given to the anniversary by the presentation of "As the Earth Turns" as a play by the author, Gladys Hasty Carroll. The presentation will be at South Berwick, the writer's home.

Another famous Maine novel, "The Peabody Pew," by Kate Douglass Wiggin, will also be presented in play form at Buxton, a few miles from the author's old home in Hollis.

Davis Proposed For Maritime Post

Boston's waterfront contingent was rooting today for Frank S. Davis, manager of the Chamber of Commerce's Maritime Association, when it became known that President Roosevelt is considering his name for one of the five positions on the new National Maritime Authority. The Authority was created by Congressional action only 10 days ago when the Ship's Subsidy Act was passed.

The President asked Propeller Clubs throughout the country to submit a list of men whom members believed to be qualified, because of experience and executive ability, to handle the affairs formerly supervised by the Shipping Board. It was understood in Boston shipping circles today that Mr. Davis was the only New Englander to be recommended by the Propeller Clubs.

Purpose of the Maritime Authority, as explained in the act, is to promote and extend the American merchant marine so that it adequately serves the nation and provides defense facilities.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamships	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	July 1	Plymouth	July 7	June 30, 8:00 pm	July 1, 8:00 am
Berengaria	July 2	Cherbourg	July 9	July 1, 8:00 pm	July 2, 5:30 pm
Ile de France	July 3	Plymouth	July 9	July 2, 8:00 pm	July 3, 7:00 am
Amer. Importer	July 4	Liverpool	July 13	July 3, 8:00 pm	July 4, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Aorangi	Seattle	July 15	July 10, 4:00 pm	July 10, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	July 21	July 16, 4:00 pm	July 16, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	July 23	July 18, 4:00 pm	July 18, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	July 11	July 6, 4:00 pm	July 6, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	**Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, fare-**	Baseball broadcast	Recordings and reports
5:15	Ernie Stemms's Orchestra	**well address**	**National Education Association**	Recordings and reports
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	Musical Turns	Billy Mills's Orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checker Board": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Journal; speaker	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Midweek Hymn Sing	"News of Youth"	Male quartet pianists
6:30	News; music; sport talk	Bright Spot: vocalist	Sport reports	Music; dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sports review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; music
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Ray Block's Orchestra; Debo-	Yankee News Service
7:15	Tony Russell, songs	Voice of Experience	nairs Trio; soloists	Concert ensemble
7:30	Lum and Abner: comedy	After-Dinner Revue: variety	Miller's Orchestra	"Carnival": recording
7:45	sketch; songs	Fred Hufsmith, tenor	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Crusaders' program: address
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	Hammerstein Music Hall: Lucy	Jerry Johnson and his
8:15	serial dramatic sketch	soloists; Phillips Lord	Laughlin	orchestra
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Ken Murray; Phil Regan,**	Lewisohn Stadium Concert:
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**tenor; Morgan's Orchestra**	Jose Iturbi, conductor; all-
9:00	**Ben Bernie and All the Lads;**	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	**Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians;**	Wagner program
9:15	**Patsy Kelly, screen star**	**People": sidewalk interviews**	**soloists; glee club**	Stadium Concert
9:30	WBZA Players	**Ed Wynn's "Scrapbook": Gra-**	Caravan: Rupert Hughes;	Stadium Concert
9:45	WBZA Players	**ham McNamee; soloists**	Benny Goodman's Band	Stadium Concert
10:00	**NBC Concert Hour, H. Leo-**	Chicago Safety Drive program:	Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; so-	Stadium Concert
10:15	**pold Spitalny conducting**	Mayor Edward J. Kelly	loists	Stadium Concert
10:30	NBC Concert Hour	Sports program	News dramatizations	Yankee News Service
10:45	NBC Concert Hour	Meredith Wilson's Orchestra	Sport program	Carl Gross's Orchestra
11:00	Reports: news; George Har-	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:15	ris's Orchestra	Sport review: recordings	"Dancing by the Sea"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30	Don Ferdi's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	Don Ferdi's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.

9:15 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI (WEAF—National) Advertising Federation Convention: Bruce Barton; Raymond Moley.

3:00 WNAC, Bees-New York baseball game, reported by Fred Hoey.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketches; music.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Willie and Eugene Howard; Fifi D'Orsay.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Lavender and Old Lace": soloists; organ; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Kay Thompson and Rhythm Singers; Andre Kostelanetz's Dance Orch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Stoopnagle and Budd."

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Come On, Let's."

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Strings": Second Symphony by Frederick the Great.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Year after year we've noticed that there's always a great "to-do" . . . as well as a lot of publicity . . . about June Bride; there being something about the combination of the month of June and the picture of a lovely bride that seems to make people go into a dither. Hence we wish to sort of dedicate (without any ceremony whatsoever) this paragraph to America's forgotten woman . . . July Bride! Because after all, some girls do get married in July . . . or don't they? Funny, but offhand we can't think of a single girl we know who picked that particular month, but inasmuch as we've never received official notice to the effect that it's a "closed season," we still have her in mind while we try to tell you that Carbone's . . . at 342 Boylston Street . . . has just about the widest choice of positively unique wedding gifts that we've seen around.

Variety of Ideas

Just to look at their perfectly appointed tables (and you can usually depend on being able to see at least one from the street window), will give you a variety of ideas in the way of furniture, china and what not. The day we were in they'd just done themselves up proud with a colorful setting for a luncheon. And was it good looking! Despite the appetite that we usually have with us, we were satisfied with merely looking. The table, which seated eight, was long and narrow, and made of reed with a heavy, serviceable cork top . . . grand for the woman who has no desire to spend her days hand in hand with a polishing rag! The chairs . . . and they were plenty comfortable and roomy . . . were white reed with midnight blue cushions, and the Italian pottery luncheon set rested on individual crocheted raffia mats. The attractive floral centerpiece (which is just one more of Carbone's specialties), was placed in one of their lovely low bowls. They've also plenty of formal tableware, in many, complete open-stock patterns, as well as the colorful potteries that are so popular for terrace and porch luncheons.

Floral Sprinklers

If you know that the bride's home will boast of a plot of grass around it . . . then we suggest one of Carbone's floral lawn sprinklers. That is, you have to use a hose, this is a glorified schnozzle for the nozzle. It screws on, and then rests on the ground and goes to work in a serious way. It's all in the form of a water lily and pad . . . and really very attractive, in various combinations of colors. Way under $5 too.

Insect Annihilater

To those who insist that they get no pleasure out of sitting on the porch in the evening (and that's the only time some people have to indulge in it!), because of insects . . . We have the solution. Or rather, Filene's Gift Shop has it. It's the "Electracide" . . . The porch lamp which, while it goes about its regular job of supplying light, also attracts, and then annihilates, mosquitoes, moths and every other variety of winged pest. The bulb in the lamp is completely surrounded by harmless looking things that look for all the world like glass icicles. And that's where the bugs are fooled. There's current in them . . . But it won't harm human beings, rest assured. Once the bugs contact all this they fall into a sort of deep dish receptacle that forms the base of the lamp . . . A neat procedure. This particular Electracide sells for $9.75 . . . But there are other models for garden and terrace that run from $16 to $26.50.

Down Deep

Now even if Down Deep did nothing but remove household stains and grime we'd mention it . . . It's *that* good. It's an easy way of cleaning your hands without water . . . anywhere. But it does something that's just as important . . . if not more so . . . to our way of thinking; it kills odors, too! We tried it on our hands after a serious conference with eight onions . . . and there wasn't a trace of the onion odor left. In its place there was the refreshing fragrance of Down Deep . . . Which leans toward the peppermint-y. It's grand to carry in your purse, too. You see it's a cream that's of a frothy whipped-cream consistency, and comes in a fat tube . . . If you know you aren't going to be handy to a faucet. On camping, and picnicking parties, while on a bus or plane, for instance. Just wipe it off on a hanky or towel . . . A mere rinsing will leave the towel clean. It's perfectly safe (Good Housekeeping endorses it), and contains no grit or acid. And, incidentally, it can be used as an "invisible glove" . . That is, you rub it on your hands before you go about your household tasks, and it forms a protective coat. Especially good in around the finger nails. You'll find this boon at T. D. Whitney's.

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday feature.)

New London Players Announce Opening July 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, N. H. — The fourth season of the New London Players opens on July 2 at the Barn Playhouse, here. Mrs. Josephine E. Holmes, dean of the Curry School of Expression, is the director.

Among the plays to be produced this year are: "Ah, Wilderness," "The Bishop Misbehaves," and "Another Language."

Sincerity Put As Major Test Of Advertising

(Continued from Page 9)

and labor-saving devices today make me fearful for the welfare of our people. I am not one of those persons who believes that when you earn a dollar, you should spend a dollar and a half. Rather I believe you should earn a dollar and spend 90 cents. Still I am aware of the fact that the door would be closed to many people in this machine age if they could not take advantage of the installment-plan proposals put forth by many of the advertisers of the country.

Mouthpiece of Business

"Of course, I know that advertising is simply the mouthpiece of business and that business is the lifeblood of the individual home, community, state, nation and the world. I also know that probably not a single person within the sound of my voice fully realizes how much our every-day ives are affected by what happens in the business world in the remotest corner of this universe. More and more, however, the women of this country are realizing this and therefore they are just as keen as are you that advertising shall be honest in order that faith and confidence in the wares advertised may make it possible for them to live happier and more intelligent lives.

"I believe there are several ways in which women can help the business interests of this country. Certain types of legislation are necessary to curb the extravagance of business, but I look with real apprehension at this time upon the present tendency in our Government to control and direct all business. We must never forget, however, that businesses are directed by the human element, and therefore a certain amount of regualtion and policing are necessary.

"A certain freedom of development and action is necessary and should be preserved at all costs for, as is true in all avenues of life, the majority of the people concerned are true, honest and upright and desire to work for the best interests of the country.

"Therefore, I believe that women should be alert to extravagant, untrue advertising. They should fight these types courageously and fearlessly and drive them out of existence. They will be doing a service not simply to humanity but to the advertisers as well, for as I have said in the first place, so many times a great industry is judged by the few mistakes it makes and must suffer through the extravagant unjust persecution of a small but determined minority.

"No matter how centralized the government may become the time will never arrive in the United States when we are free from civic obligations wherever our homes are located.

Hinges on Business

"It is necessary for another type of education to enter into the picture. It is hard to convince certain women whose husbands are not directly concerned in the business or the manufacturing of a community that good times and bad times affect their professional husbands. Once you can convince this large group that business interests can only pay their bills when business is good, you will increase the influence of the large consuming element of this country in demanding throughout in advertising a higher standard of business ethics and a more complete loyalty to this underlying foundation which brings prosperity to every individual in this country of ours."

Grange Meeting Reveals Old Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUNDERLAND, Mass., June 30—When Sunderland Grange took "The Old Homestead" as a topic for a meeting, members probably little thought this town boasted so many notable old homes.

Carlton M. Gunn, who occupies the oldest house in the town, built 30 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is of the sixth generation of his family to occupy the home. The Caleb Hubbard Tavern also has been occupied for six generations by one family and in its rooms Pacific Lodge of Masons was organized in 1801. Many other dignified homesteads were revealed in the search for material for the Grange topic.

LAST 3 DAYS
to save from
33⅓% to 50%
in the great
Peck & Hills
STOCK
REDUCTION
SALE
of fine furniture

Seven floors of fine furniture at bargain prices you may never see again. Prices go back to regular on Friday. Buy now and save. Goods stored free till Fall if desired.

Peck & Hills
FURNITURE COMPANY
573 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Open Evenings

National Rivalries Choke Growth of World Peace, Wellesley Institute Hears

(Continued from Page 9)

tense wave of nationalism on which Hitler came into power.

"Hitler succeeded largely on his foreign policy promises," Mr. Williams declared," —promises to remove the stains on German honor, such as the implication that Germany was 'unfit' to govern colonies, and to work for international peace and security."

Italy Sets Example

When Germany saw Italy go into Ethiopia in the face of strong opposition from League powers, he continued, it began to feel that "the only way to get things is to take them"—and the revival of conscription and the remilitarization of the Rhine zone began.

This remilitarization, by arousing apprehension in France and making it necessary for that country to be prepared for a sudden attack on that frontier, has had an important result, Mr. Williams pointed out.

It means that France cannot easily go to the aid of her allies in Central Europe and elsewhere—so that she has lost some prestige.

Power of Plebiscites

Germany, he stated, is strongly in favor of plebiscites in various countries where there are large numbers of German-speaking peoples. It believes that these countries would favor unity with it. It is especially interested in Austria, but would not think of acquiring it "by the old-fashioned method of sending in conquering armies. It realizes that economic power now precedes political power."

In England, Mr. Williams declared, there are three bodies of public opinion. One would support Germany's standpoint, another would work closely with France, while a third—and much smaller group—would like to forget all about Europe—21 miles across the Channel—and would concentrate on binding together the English-speaking peoples of the British Empire and the United States. In the meantime, the government, seeing old diplomatic balances of power becoming increasingly unstable, is arming heavily—leaning for protection to guns rather than to alliances.

Two Schools of Thought

Two schools of thought are struggling in Europe, he continued. One is concerned with nationalism on a racial basis, and the other with internationalism and co-operation. Unless the second wins, he declared, a new war seems inevitable.

But, Mr. Williams indicated, real co-operation between nations seems possible only with a reorganized League of Nations. Such a reorganized League, according to a growing public opinion, would have to have an entirely new basis. On this basis there would be a series of leagues rather than one world-wide organization dealing with all details. There might be one league for Europe, another for the Americas and a third for the Orient—with processes of co-operation on matters of general import.

"We stand at the beginning of a new age," he concluded, "although the change may be bringing confusion temporarily. The great thing to remember is that this new age will not be brought into being through talking only, but through the practice of genuine co-operation by each one of us."

Peace Picture Shown

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' lecture, a demonstration of the Emergency Peace Campaign's portable sound-picture equipment, which is being used this summer for outdoor movie shows over the country, was given—using the regular Alumnae Hall screen. One picture only was shown. It was "Drums of Doom," a German production which has been given English dialogue. It follows two young Germans through their experiences in the trenches—in a way calculated to remove any glamour which may still be associated with modern warfare.

The difference between "the next war" and the trench warfare of 1914 to 1918 was emphasized by Roger Babson, chairman, in his introduction of Mr. Wililams.

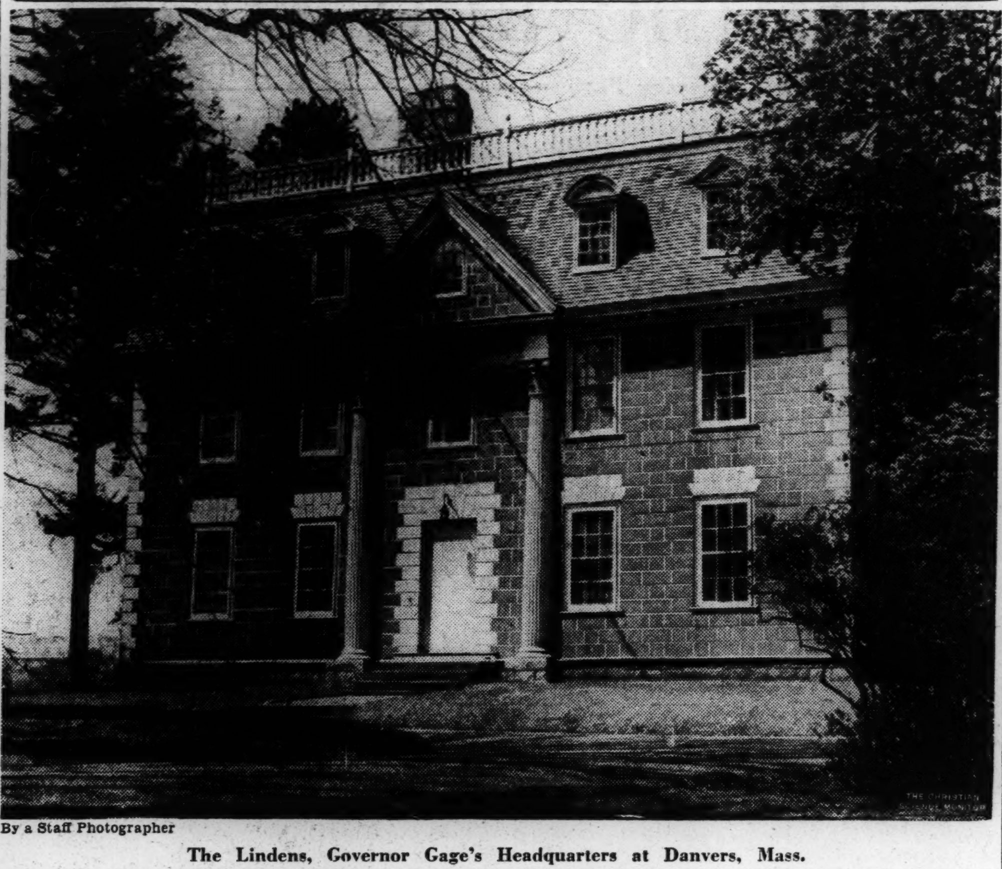
The next war, he said, would feature aerial attacks upon large cities. Well-directed bombs anywhere along the 40-mile length of the aqueduct supplying New York City with water, could leave nearly 7,000,000 people waterless, he pointed out, while similar attacks on the two gas works and the two large generating stations on the East River could cut off much of its light and heat.

Food Supply Cut

The three bridges over which 83 per cent of New York's food supply is brought in, Mr. Babson continued, could also be destroyed with comparative ease. The result would be that the whole population of the nation's metropolis would be driven to seek refuge elsewhere.

Backing up this picture of possible civilization-destroying warfare, Mr. Williams remarked that in Berlin, six weeks ago, he watched the progress of an air-attack drill, with gas masks universally used.

Transplanted Far From Its 18th Century Environment



By a Staff Photographer

The Lindens, Governor Gage's Headquarters at Danvers, Mass.

View of House Before It Was Taken Down Piece by Piece and Removed to Washington, D. C. The House Was Taken Over by General Gage When He Moved the Seat of Government From Boston to Salem

Dolan on Stand Contradicts Self

(Continued from Page 9)

of Arkansas and South Carolina bonds to the city by Legal Securities at a profit of $31,000.

"If they made that profit, they did very well," commented Mr. Dolan.

"They did very well. I'll agree to that," said Mr. Dodge.

"You knew at the time," he continued, "that that was a falling market."

"I don't recall."

"Well you you had all the information available?"

"Yes."

"And did Supple have information that you did not have?" pursued the plaintiff's counsel.

Edward J. Supple was the alleged president of Legal Securities at one time.

"He may have," admitted Mr. Dolan.

"But you knew, didn't you, that New York brokers were willing to sell those bonds at a loss and that they were a drug on the market?"

"I don't recall."

"You may have known at the time?"

"Probably."

Mr. Dodge asked if Mr. Andrews of Lawrence had offered Mr. Dolan City of Lawrence bonds.

"Never."

"On the fifteenth of June?"

"No."

"But there was a vote passed on June 7 directing you to purchase them."

"I don't know."

"Well, the records show that."

"But you didn't purchase them?" asked Mr. Dodge.

"I probably didn't have any cash available."

Then he admitted that there was $180,000 on deposit at that time and that he did purchase City of Lawrence bonds on June 24 from Legal Securities.

Mr. Dolan left the stand at 2:30. It was expected that the defense would be concluded this afternoon. Arguments are scheduled for Friday before Judge Edward F. Hanify, who has been hearing the case in a jury-waived session.

Under direct examination this morning Mr. Dolan testified that the sum of $16,000 deposited in the E. L. Dolan "special" account at the Old Colony Trust Company between October and December, 1929, was for the mayoralty campaign fund of James M. Curley and not for the formation of the Legal Securities Corporation.

Before a courtroom crowded to capacity for the first time in several weeks, Mr. Dolan repudiated completely the testimony by Edward Donovan, an attorney, who previously testified that Dolan had attended meetings in which the formation of Legal Securities was discussed.

Mr. Dolan testified that he was the treasurer of the Boston Sinking Fund and a member of the Retirement Fund Commission. He said that he studied market conditions before buying securities.

"Did you ever purchase any bonds at a price above the prevailing market price?" asked Mr. Mahony.

"Never."

Mr. Mahony called the witness's attention to the testimony by a representative of R. L. Day & Co. that he had been unsuccessful in selling bonds to the city. Mr. Dolan then explained:

"I declined to make a market for dealers who had recommended that their customers sell city of Boston bonds, as improper holdings. This was disastrous to the city and I did not feel that I could encourage this practice of discouraging the purchase of city of Boston bonds."

The statement that bonds were paid for by the city before they were actually delivered and that prices paid by the city were often three points above the quoted prices on the New York Stock Exchange were then touched upon by Mr. Mahony. In response to question, Mr. Dolan told the court that following the crash, dealers in Boston carried very few bonds. They would therefore secure options on bonds and "would make commitments to sell before they actually would sell them."

As to prices, these would be fixed at a given time and not at the time of delivery to the city.

During the course of his purchases for the Franklin Foundation in 1931, Mr. Dolan testified that he bought from other houses than the Legal Securities Corporation.

With complete composure, the city treasurer told the court that he had bought $250,000 worth of bonds from Lee Higginson & Company, because Charles E. Cotting, a member of the firm, was treasurer of the Franklin Foundation; that he had bought $250,000 worth from Hornblower & Weeks, because James J. Phelan, a senior partner in that house, was a member of the foundation.

Mr. Dolan further testified that the E. L. Dolan Company, his own admitted firm, had 22 employees in 1929 and did $12,000,000 worth of business, but that it dropped from that point to about $1,000,000 worth of deals in 1931 and with only one or two employees.

He admitted being "very friendly" toward J. Walter Quinn, his long-time associate, who claims to have started Legal Securities.

"I knew they knew their business and would keep their obligations," said Mr. Dolan.

"Was it ever your intention to purchase from the Legal Securities Corporation any securities at prices above the market price?" asked Mr. Mahony.

"Never," replied the witness. "I never recall buying any securities from anyone at even the offering price if I could bargain and get them cheaper."

Dumaine Praised In Amoskeag Work

(Continued from Page 9)

mation of the so-called 1911 trust. Meanwhile, Mr. Dumaine, sitting directly behind Mr. Marshall, half closed his eyes and though appearing to be on the verge of falling asleep, now and then opened his eyes wide as Mr. Marshall drove home a vital point.

Mr. Marshall, his Phi Beta Kappa key dangling in the sunlight, stated that during the years following formation of the 1911 trust, it prospered mainly through Mr. Dumaine's ability and keen insight. By 1925, he continued, the trust had a large amount of quick capital, in excess of manufacturing needs, and the situation arose where goods made by other companies complemented those turned out by Amoskeag. Mr. Dumaine and the trustees felt that Manchester was the right place to concentrate those activities and therefore bought up other companies, including the Park Hill Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Marshall outlined the steps leading to the formation of the 1925 trust, wherein enough quick capital was transferred to the new trust to run the manufacturing plant. He explained that $28,500,000 of quick assets, the manufacturing plant with its assets valued at $33,000,000 and the Park Hill Company valued at $3,500,000—both valued for comparison only—were transferred to the new trust.

He declared that the Amoskeag Company was nothing more than an investment company, and that it had no financial transactions with the manufacturing concern. He contested Mr. Withington's argument that the two companies were one. From 1925, he said, there were no intercompany transactions, no loans and no commons accounts.

As for the writing up of the assets of the old trust when transferred to the new trust, as claimed by Mr. Withington, Mr. Marshall stated that market fluctuations alone were responsible.

Answering the partnership charges hurled by Mr. Withington, Mr. Marshall said that no one can find anything on which to base the claim that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is an organization formed for the sole benefit of the Amoskeag Company.

He said that merely because five of the 12 trustees of the Amoskeag Company are also trustees of the manufacturing company it cannot be construed that the trust dictated the policies of the manufacturing plant. If such a theory were so, he said, it would follow that the policies of the Waltham Watch Company are dictated by the Amoskeag Company, because Mr. Dumaine sits on the board of both concerns.

Mr. Marshall criticized the position taken by Mrs. Leland, stating that from 1920 to 1927 she herself was a shareholder in the company, and now because her lawyer told her she deserved a better deal she wants to be paid first. Mr. Marshall was followed by Charles F. Rogerson, representing a group of bondholders who argued before Mr. Black that all bondholders should be treated alike, because it is so stated on the face of the bond.

The case was given to Mr. Black this afternoon. Counsel were allotted until Friday to prepare and file briefs.

Springfield Scouts Rip Down Road Signs In Cleanup Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30—A total of 112 Boy Scout troops and Cub packs has been mobilized for the elimination of the so-called "snipe" road signs and a country-wide campaign is under way to clear the highways this summer.

One Scout troop uses a light truck, equipped with hammers, crowbars, screwdrivers and the like. The spokesman for the troop, acting as advance agent, interviews filling-station and roadside stand proprietors, asking their co-operation in the removal of the many signs littering up the grounds. Permission granted, the truck advances on the station and in a jiffy the offending signs are down, loaded and en route to the nearest dump.

Gasoline Price to Be Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., will cut the price of gasoline in New York State 1 cent July 1 when the 1-cent reduction in the state gasoline tax to 3 cents from 4 cents, goes into effect. Besides the state tax there is a 1-cent federal levy.

Old Danvers Home Rises Again At Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Finishing touches are being put on an old house, a landmark in Massachusetts before the Revolution, which has been brought to Washington and rebuilt in a fashionable section of the capital.

Nail by nail, board by board, "The Lindens," which was built originally in Danvers, Mass., more than 180 years ago, has been reconstructed out on Kalorama Road, and will be ready for occupancy within a fortnight.

The big square structure, only example of eighteenth century sanding aside from Mount Vernon, was bought by Mr. and Mrs. George Maurice Morris of Washington, after a search that extended from South Carolina to Maine.

Finding a suitable fine old place that could be purchased proved to be more difficult than tearing it down and then fitting it back together again like a jig-saw puzzle.

The kitchen has been modernized, but in nearly every respect the old house stands here just as it did in Danvers. Even the wall paper in the spacious center hall was carefully removed, then pasted on again.

Springfield Nickels Will Be Only Wood By End of the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30—Springfield's wooden nickels will be all wood after 3 p. m. Friday. The 24,655 pieces of wood, issued as a part of the tercentenary observance, have been redeemable at face value at the Springfield National Bank, although few have taken advantage of the fact. After Friday their only value will be as souvenirs and from all appearances everybody agrees that a tercentenary souvenir is worth a nickle.

The currency has brought in more than $1200 which paid for the printing and defrayed all expenses of the Old Home Day celebration, May 16. Several shipments have been sent to England where the local tercentenary received considerable publicity because Springfield is named after an English village.

$81,000 Bail in Holdup

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 30 (AP)—John E. McKenzie, of Cambridge, was held in $81,000 bail today on charges he participated in an attempted holdup last Thursday in which two gunmen were fatally wounded. He was held for further hearing July 9, as was Robert Holmes, 22. The charges included assault with intend to kill and assault with intent to rob.

Boston Records Banner Port Year

Uncle Sam closes the books for the fiscal year tonight.

Inscribed thereon is a record for the Port of Boston outstanding from many viewpoints.

They are:

1. Steady upward climb of imports unprecedented in port history for the sharpness of the gain.

2. Wool imports exceed 101,200,000-pound mark, against 16,192,659 last year.

3. The entering at Boston of merchandise from foreign ports valued at $28,000,000 for the purpose of warehousing it until needed.

4. Increase of $11,500,000 in duties collected at this port over the figures of the previous year.

Entering of such a large volume of imports for warehouse, indicative of the betterment of business in general, is considered an asset by the Government, it was explained today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, just returned from the Democratic convention at Philadelphia. While no duty is paid on merchandise put into warehouse until it is withdrawn, the Government puts a duty against it, collected when the goods are taken out of storage.

New Mail Plane Ready for Service

Side by side at the East Boston Airport tomorrow will stand a new Douglas 24-passenger flagship and a venerable Fokker monoplane, while navy fliers circle overhead and the big new plane is christened Massachusetts by Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, daughter of Governor Curley.

Just ten years ago the Fokker ship carried the first load of air mail from Boston to New York. It is still in excellent condition and a private pilot, for a modest sum will allow adventurous persons to squeeze into the tin "sugar-scoop" seat and view the beauties of Boston Harbor from above.

The new Massachusetts will take off for New York at 5:45 p. m. on its first regular mail and passenger run. In one of the mail bags will be the billionth air mail letter to be canceled at the Boston air mail postal station since the inception of air mail service a decade ago.

Between the christening ceremony at 10 a. m. and its departure the new plane will take a number of prominent citizens on sight-seeing flights over the city.

The new ship, the biggest ever to land at East Boston, is to fly up from New York tonight, arriving shortly before midnight.

BEST EGGS AND MORE OF THEM
in

MUELLER'S
EGG NOODLES

ALWAYS PURE
FRESH AND DELICIOUS

SAFE!
SAFE!
SAFE!

● It pays to be safe. One spoiled jar of preserves pays for 4 dozen Good Luck Jar Rubbers, the kind that *stay* sealed. Made of new, live rubber. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. At 10c a dozen, 3 dozen for 25c, they are the cheapest canning insurance you can buy. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

HOME CANNERS' TEXTBOOK 10c

Follow *approved* canning instructions. Get 1936 edition of our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. Send today.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK*
Jar Rubbers

*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

It's So Easy To Prepare
CRABMEAT SALADS

THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

Packed fresh where caught aboard modern floating canneries.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT
Write for FREE Recipe Book
MITSUBISHI CO., 120 B'way, N. Y.
417 Montgomery St., San Francisco
Exchange Bldg., Seattle

WARNING
to Property Owners

SOMEWHERE, every morning and every night, alarms are sounding sending firemen forth to fight the dread blaze. *Fire* is continually bringing *losses* to property owners who are without proper protection.

WARNING. Have you checked your fire coverage recently? Is it adequate? Is your present insurance company strong—and dependable? Will it settle losses promptly and fairly? Does it provide a *safe* low cost protection?

Investigate now. Ask the help of your local Quincy Mutual agent. He is prepared to assist you. Write us for his address

HELP PREVENT FIRE Don't allow children to play with matches

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

First National Stores
FOOD Values FOR THE 4th

OLIVES
FINAST STUFFED
Med Bot 15c 2 Sm Bots 19c Lge Bot 29c

Salmon and Peas
RED ALASKA
Salmon TALL TIN 21c
RICHMOND
Peas 2 TALL TINS 29c
Peas Standard 3 No. 2 TINS 29c
Salmon Finast Steak No. 1 Tin 33c No ½ Tin 19c

★ BEVERAGES MILLBROOK CLUB GINGER ALE - LIME RICKEY and ALL RADIO FLAVORS - Contents 3 LGE 28 oz BOTS 25c
★ GINGER ALE MILLBROOK CLUB DRY In the Family Size Carton - Price for Contents 12 12 oz BOTS 59c
★ GRAPE JUICE RED WING QUART BOT 23c 2 PINT BOTS 25c
★ LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 oz TIN 15c
★ LOAF CHEESE WHITE OR COLORED LB 23c

Mayonnaise makes the salad

FI-NA-ST
Mayonnaise

Finast Mayonnaise
Here are real saving prices on a better quality mayonnaise. Many of our customers say it is better than any mayonnaise they ever tasted.
8 oz JAR 13c PINT JAR 23c QUART JAR 39c

Campbell's Beans WITH PORK 3 16 oz TINS 17c
Frankfort Rolls 2 DOZ 25c
Moxie REFRESHING - CONTENTS 2 LGE BOTS 25c
Uneeda Biscuits 3 PKGS 13c
DeLuxe Assortment LB PKG 31c
Walnut Cake 2 FOR 25c
Dromedary Dates 7¼ oz PKG 14c
Chicken's MAYONNAISE SPREAD CHANTICLEER 3½ oz JAR 15c

Campbell's Tomato Juice 3 14 oz TINS 20c
Prudence Corned Beef Hash 20 oz TIN 21c
Gorton's Codfish Cakes 2 10 oz TINS 23c
Bellview Paper Napkins PKG OF 60 5c
Cut-Rite Wax Paper 40 FOOT ROLL 5c
Finast Mustard PREPARED 8½ oz JAR 9c
Soda Crackers 2 LB PKG 17c
Penn-Rad Motor Oil 8 QUART TIN Tax Included 99c

B & M Beans OVEN BAKED 2 28 oz TINS 29c
R & R Chicken BONELESS No ½ TIN 47c
Elmwood Chicken BONELESS No ½ TIN 43c
Palmolive Soap 4 CAKES 19c
Super Suds SOAP BEADS 2 PKGS 15c
French's Mustard SALAD CREAM JAR 11c
Burnett's Vanilla Extract 2 oz BOT 25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Cleveland's Anniversary Exhibit

I—The French Section

By E. C. Sherburne

Cleveland

AS ITS Twentieth Anniversary exhibition the Cleveland Museum of Art has opened the official art exhibit of the Great Lakes Exposition marking a century of Cleveland's progress as a chartered city. To quote Director William Mathewson Milliken's catalogue foreword, "The exhibition tells the story of the development of European art, beginning with objects from Guelph Treasure, dating from the eighth century and closing with European and American painting of the present time."

Although no attempt has been made to present a complete sequence the method of assembly—grouping the loans around the museum's permanent collection—has resulted in something satisfyingly close to a historical survey. Visitors unfamiliar with the richness of Cleveland's art possessions will be astonished to find that of the 385 items in the 14 galleries and rotunda of the main floor, 162 are from the museum's collections, 61 from private Cleveland collections, and 162 from collections elsewhere in the United States and in Europe.

Apart from the strong showing of European primitives—to be considered in a succeeding article—the exhibition reaches its climax in the group of French modernists in gallery X. Here the care for selection and arrangement that marks the whole show becomes nothing less than an achievement. First, we have for once a modernist assembly that never touches the monotonous note which results from hanging together several examples of an artist's variations upon the same general subject material. Second, the pictures were considered as individual shapes and color spots in composing the walls, solving a real problem of so disposing complementary and contrasting units that they help one another as in an orchestration.

* * *

Thus there are six Matisse pictures—"Moroccan Landscape," "Odalisque with Tambourine," "Models Resting," "Carnival at Venice" and two nudes in differing interiors—not a real repeat. This sextet disposes finally of the glib remark so often heard: "See one Matisse and you see them all." The exhibitor, no less than the artist, needs to exercise selection.

The carnival picture—one of the 11 from the R. M. C. collection of Cleveland—is absorbing in its perspective patterning of major blue and red shapes and minor green and purple spots in flower-like areas, successfully though daringly related. Here is expression that exists solely as painting, with a sufficient indication of an inspiration found in nature, transmuted by the artist's imagination.

Of imagination all compact are the four Redons, delicate and personal evocations—dream pictures even when they are engaged in presenting the portrait of a girl or a clump of flowers in which the blossoms are as airy as butterflies. Toulouse-Lautrec's sardonic "At the Café" and "At the Moulin Rouge" go well in this company because of the balancing authority that goes with his audacities of color and social comment. So too Modigliani, Parisian Italian, with his distortions and adaptations of proportions for purposes of an accomplished design, and his inventive color, his Florentine grace of line, his unfeigned simplicity and his subtly plastic volumes. The two Modiglianis flank that perennial subject of curiosity and quips, "Nude Descending a Staircase," popularly known as the "Avalanche of Shingles."

* * *

Seven Picassos of varied manner are well displayed in gallery X. Only one is an abstraction, giving this frequently puzzling painter the most favorable presentation, it would seem, to the man in the street, who will need only to relax in this exciting gallery to find the pictures speaking to him in their various ways out of art impulses that may be debated, but certainly not rejected out of hand. The smallest Picasso here, a gouache on cardboard, might well form a beginning of appreciation of this intuitive artist, with its three pink figures in a levitating pose beside a white horse.

Derain's "Girl in Pink Dress," lent by C. V. Whitney of New York, dominates one wall as an arrangement of pink and black that simply sings as a color spot. This canvas, we learn from the richly informing catalogue, was shown at the National Gallery, London, 1934-35. "Night of the Carnival," by Henri-Julien Rousseau, will prove enlightening to those who have associated the idea of crudeness with this original modern "primitive." This loan by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern of New York is a nocturne dominated by the interlacing branches of leafless trees in silhouette, with two romantic figures in costume.

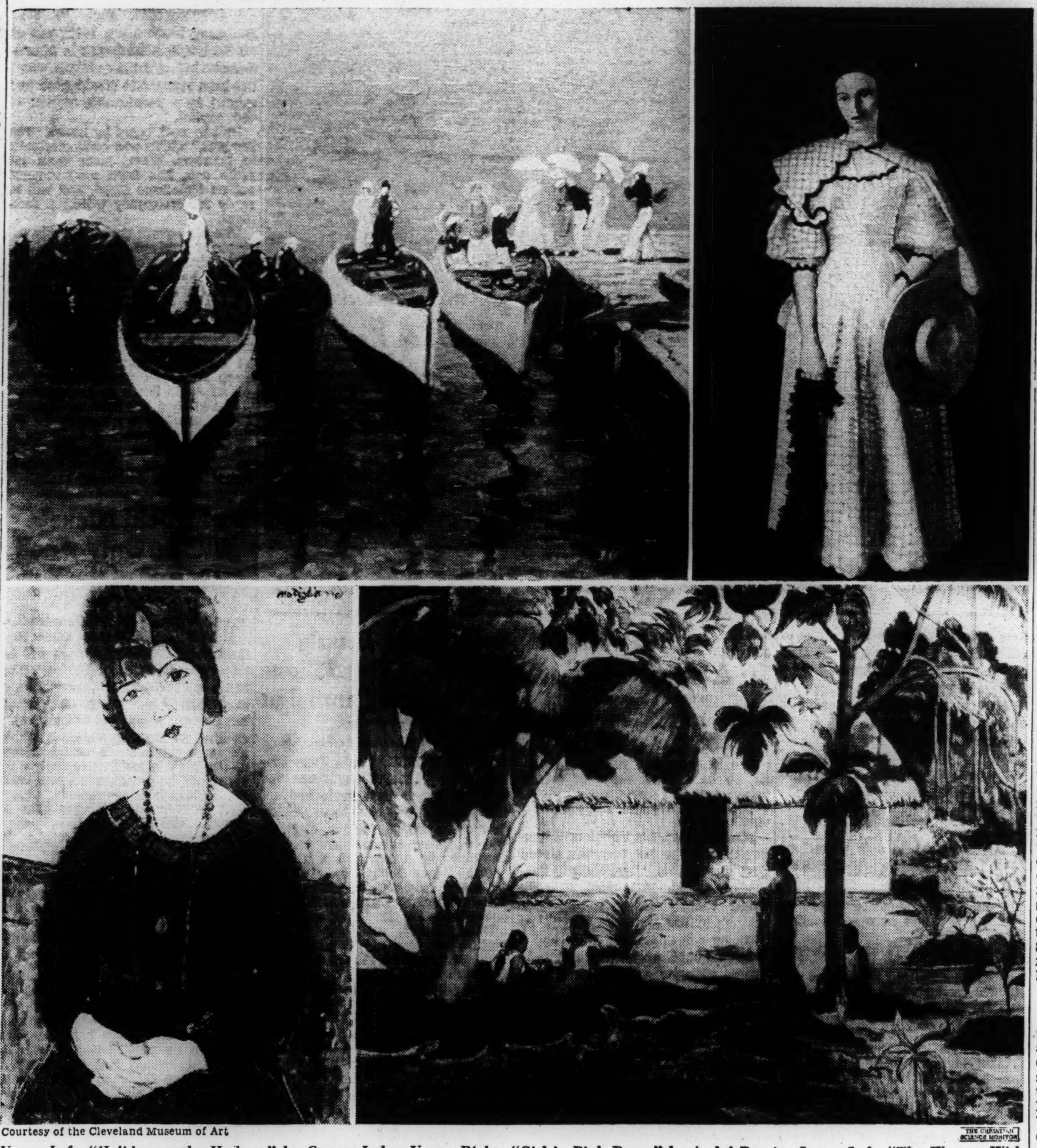
In thus lingering over a small part of the French section this report is deliberately risking an effect of disproportionate treatment in the hope of establishing the magnificent character of the whole display by touching in detail upon one selected area. In a modest way this is but an emulation of the method of Cézanne in his portait, "Mme. Cézanne in the Conservatory" in gallery IX, where the painter was content to indicate a flowering bush by touching in just a few of the blossoms and leaves. Nor can we hope to mention more than a few sources of the loans—the Art Institute of Chicago, the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Louvre, and many private collections.

* * *

From the Adolph Lewisohn collection has come "L'Arlésienne," to supplement the Van Gogh exhibition recently viewed by some 80,000 Clevelanders in the space of three weeks. There are eight Gauguins of top-note interest, several of which have been seen in the exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The five manets include "The Dead Christ with Angels" from the Havemeyer collection of the Metropolitan Museum. By De Chavannes is an "Autumn," lent by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Mather of Cleveland, and "Summer," from the Wade collection which has so enriched the Cleveland Museum's permanent possessions.

Two of the 11 Renoirs are from the Durand-Ruel collections of New York and Paris. Stephen C. Clark lends his famous Seurat, "The Side Show." The four Daumier paintings include the small but glorious pageant of hurrying refugees, as from a conflagration—"The Emigrants," expressing a community of emotion in a forward thrust of a mass of people. This is lent by Grace Rainey Rogers of New York. A related subject in bronze, "The Fugitives," is lent by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lamb of Cleveland.

Other paintings in this French section, which could occupy a student for the hundred days of the show as well as it could engage a half-hour's attention, from the casual visitor, are by Boudin, Corot, Courbet, David, Degas, Delacroix, Ingres, Isabey, Millet, Monet, Monticelli, Morisot and Pissaro.



Courtesy of the Cleveland Museum of Art

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left, "Holiday on the Hudson," by George Luks; Upper Right, "Girl in Pink Dress," by André Derain; Lower Left, "The Woman With the Necklace," by Amedeo Modigliani; Lower Right, "Te Raau Rahi," by Paul Gauguin.

Foreign Lyric Artists in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

WE HAVE entered upon the so-called "Grande Saison de Paris." Gala representations are multiplied. Though these are not of equal value, they nevertheless offer a certain number of undoubted attractions to tourists.

One will not accuse France of being an egotistical hostess. Nor can one reproach her, under the circumstances, with practicing an exaggerated nationalism. Indeed, this is the moment when she opens all her theaters to foreigners.

We have had, in succession, a concert conducted by Toscanini; Wagnerian performances at the Opéra, with the aid of artists from Bayreuth, and Mozart's "Don Juan" and Beethoven's "Fidelio," given by the Salzburg company under the direction, respectively, of Furtwängler and Bruno Walter. The latter also conducted a gala performance with Lotte Lehmann, while at the Opéra-Comique we welcomed Lauri-Volpi and Kiepura. There was a first performance of an Italian work, Franco Alfano's "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Lauritz Melchior came over to play the part of Tristan at the Palais Garnier.

And this is only the beginning.

The Frenchman, who is naturally a home bird, gets the taste for these importations. Little disposed to betake himself to Germany or Austria, he is satisfied to see Bayreuth and Salzburg come to him. These experiences are certainly interesting, but they are open to criticism. One may transport to any theater all the artists who compose a perfect ensemble either in Wagner's town or in Mozart's city, but one cannot transfer with them the atmosphere which gives the chief value to these performances. There is a mystery here the secret of which escapes us. A change in the décor is sufficient to throw the production out of proportion. Furthermore, in these places of musical pilgrimage there is a fervor which one cannot transport at will. We found, therefore, neither Bayreuth nor Salzburg at the Opéra. But the performances have taught some useful lessons to our artists and our public.

* * *

The Bayreuth company gave us the "Meistersinger." The performance was a surprise for some of my colleagues, who were disconcerted at not finding in this interpretation the style they are accustomed to. For my part I was delighted to see Wagner's masterpiece regain its real character, which is that of a lyrical comedy. One is always tempted to give to this admirable score a majesty, grandeur and solemnity that are foreign to its nature. In our opera houses Hans Sachs is a kind of Wotan-shoemaker. He is also a philosopher, a metaphysician, a Spinoza-cobbler. The "Procession of the Guilds" becomes as grandiloquent as that of the "Twilight of the Gods." All these characters are perilously overweighted, and the scene of the scrimmage itself is transformed into a kind of titanic cataclysm.

How indebted we are to Furtwängler and to the excellent singers from Bayreuth for restoring to the "Meistersinger" its rightful significance. Resolved into its right diapason, the work is far more attractive than when it is heard with the absurd deformations usually imposed on it in Paris. It appears shorter and lighter in texture, yet there is no sacrifice of any element of poetry and grandeur.

* * *

The Salzburgers' performances were less revealing. The atmosphere of the Festspielhaus is definitely indispensable for this special mise en scène. The frame of the Opéra is too vast to receive this transplantation; one could, however, gain some useful instruction from the performance of "Don Juan." This musical masterpiece is written on an impossible libretto, and the series of tableaux which follow one another without any art engender a dangerous monotony. Salzburg has invented a set of movable screens which are capable of connecting all these tableaux without the interruption of a single interval. While the singers are interpreting a big aria in front of the stage, they are skillfully isolated from the décor to allow for the setting of the next scene. In this way the changes of scenes acquire an almost cinematographic smoothness. Unfortunately, the stagehands of the Opéra, little prepared for this kind of work, failed to deal with the problem of these dissolving scenes so necessary to the success of such a production.

The Opéra-Comique gave a first performance of the lyrical version of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." While he was with us, the poet, in spite of the demands of many composers, always obstinately refused to authorize the transformation of his piece into a lyrical drama. Like Victor Hugo, Edmond Rostand objected to his verses being set to music. This is easily understood. Rostand and Hugo are two French poets who extracted from words and declamation the maximum of music, rhythm and accent. Their strophes, their ingenious rhymes, their carefully chosen vocabulary continuously produce a verbal orchestra; their poetry is already symphonic. One of Edmond Rostand's tirades sings like a cavatina.

* * *

Now when a musician gets hold of a text, he distorts, alters and stretches it in order to make it conform to the requirements of the singers. He upsets the balance of the verses and completely modifies their rhythm to the profit of his own. On the Alexandrines he imposes all kinds of prosodial servitudes arising out of the exigencies of the musical syntax. Under these conditions one understands why poets who are specially attached to the music of their verses accept such disfigurement without any pleasure. Franco Alfano has, alas, justified all Rostand's doubts regarding composers. He has completely destroyed the rhythm of the poem.

The subject was certainly tempting to a musician. It contains many lyrical situations, such as the scene at the Hotel de Bourgogne, the balcony scene, the siege of Arras and the final scene. But the characters do not easily lend themselves to these transformations. Cyrano is a grandiloquent Gascon who, without the aid of music, has already been transformed through his aggressive fanfaronades into a kind of tenor. He trumpets out all his verses and attacks the rhymes in a manner that out-tenors the tenor; he is, in fact, at the extreme limit of lyrical exaltation. By magnifying the naturally vigorous style with his ardent declamations the Italian composer was unable to obtain any result of actual distinction. The musician of the "Résurrection," however, understands his craft and orchestrates with taste; but on this occasion there was often little scope for the development of his qualities. Carried away by his Latin temperament he abandoned himself to vigorous outbursts which took him a little too far. This score takes us back 30 years.

The part of Cyrano was played valiantly by M. Luccioni, but his persistent éclat made him wearingly monotonous. Mme. Lillie Grandval and MM. Musy, Arnoult, Vieuille and Gaudin did their best to give some substance to the rather thwarted characters. M. Albert Wolf conducted this noisy work with his usual ardor and sincerity.

Failure of a Tragedy

By Harold Hobson

London

OCCASIONALLY a film sends the audience back to fundamentals. So with "Broken Blossoms," in the new talkie version made by a British company with Mr. Emlyn Williams and Miss Dolly Haas in the roles filled by Mr. Richard Barthelmess and Miss Lillian Gish in Mr. D. W. Griffiths's silent film version of Mr. Thomas Burke's story.

The picture is conscientiously made, and pursues its path ruthlessly toward its goal. The director does not at any moment yield to the temptation to mitigate the pathos and sorrow of his material. At times, in fact, he shows a tendency to overemphasize the shadows of the tale; the brutality of Battling Burrows, the prize fighter, is dwelt upon with apparent relish.

The film suffers from lack of contrast, since it is continuously concerned with the darker aspects of existence, from the disillusionment of the Buddhist missionary, Chen, to the savagery of Burrows, and the unhappiness of his daughter. Chen's love for the young girl, and the momentary gleams of joy that it brings to her, are little more than fitful and faint gleams of watery sunlight on the edges of immense thunder clouds.

The general effect of the film is, as may be guessed, not very exhilarating. This is a pity, for the influence of "Broken Blossoms" on the cinema industry is likely to be considerable. It is one of the screen's rare attempts at tragedy, and its fortunes will be taken into account by any producer who thinks of making a subsequent effort in the same direction. But it is possible to learn from failure, and those who are anxious to see the cinema attempt something more ambitious than gangster pictures, or adaptations of the lesser classics, will inquire why "Broken Blossoms" falls so far short of the proper bracing and strengthening effect of tragedy.

According to the oldest of definitions, a tragedy is the story of a great man who comes to disaster through a defect in his own character. Had not Oedipus been of so obstinately inquiring a nature, he would never have been ruined. Had Othello been less credulous, he would not have believed Iago. It can be shown easily enough that "Broken Blossoms" breaks all the component parts of this classic definition. But it can also be shown that they can be broken by an authentic tragedy. A tragedy need not deal with a man of high degree, for "The Mayor of Casterbridge" does not. It need not deal with a man who is ruined through his own fault, for the protagonist in "Ghosts" is blameless. It need not progress logically and inevitably from incident to incident, for the catastrophe in "The Woodlanders" is precipitated by sheer fortuity. And it need not be concerned with characters of heroic force, for the principal people in "Ghosts" again are of ordinary stature.

To say that "Broken Blossoms," therefore, is concerned with slums, that its two chief characters have little driving force, that it is riddled with chance, and that its hero and heroine suffer through no fault of their own, may explain that it transgresses the classical rules of tragedy, but it is by no means a sufficient reason for its failure to produce the proper tragic effect.

What "Broken Blossoms" lacks is the heroic view of life. In its defiance of the usual characteristics of tragedy, "Ghosts", of all the plays and novels mentioned, comes nearest to this film. "Ghosts" is a tragedy made out of weak people. But it does not make existence seem a weak thing. Its view of existence is grand, even if strenuous and terrible. There is nothing grand in "Broken Blossoms", and this is the secret of its falling short. Instead, it has one of the most exciting fights ever filmed.

Los Angeles Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

FOR its June exhibition at the public library, the Los Angeles Art Association, through its sculpture committee in co-operation with architects, sculptors, bronze foundries and the Medallic Art Society of New York, presents a display of bas-relief and medallic sculpture. Except for the large group of medals from New York, the work shown is all drawn from local sources.

Showing bas-relief from its tiniest form, the miniature portrait of a little girl cut in a fragment of mother of pearl by Stephen De Vrient, to the comparatively large reliefs showing phases of the orange industry, designed by Harold F. Wilson for the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the exhibition gives visitors a good idea of this art's scope and also of the extent to which it has been employed here.

* * *

Seldom is a sculptor permitted to stop work on a portrait as Merrell Gage did on the bronze relief head of his daughter Jean at just that moment when more work would probably have destroyed the plastic harmony of the modelling and hardened the now elusive, almost breathing evocation of personality. The casting of this piece is an excellent example of the fine work done here by the foundry of Guido Nelli. Gage also shows a relief portrait modelled in local terra cotta and fired for color and hardness, a medium which sculptors here, largely through the experiments of Alexander Archipenko, are now using more frequently than heretofore.

Medals, where the proper cooperation between patron, sculptor and founder exist, can be treasures of beauty. The group in this exhibit, which includes the annual medals issued by the Society of Medallists and various presentation medals such as the Logan Medal of the Art Institute of Chicago and those given by the Architectural League of New York, contains some of the most charming creations of America's sculptors.

A novel part of the show is the dozen plaster models submitted by local sculptors in a competition for a device for the Los Angeles Art Association, for which Mrs. Walter Harrison Fisher offered a prize of $100. While not one of these, on examination, would appear wholly suited to its purpose, the variety and quality of workmanship and ideas is encouraging.

* * *

Whoever thinks that imitation of the appearance of things is the artist's job should visit the third annual exhibition by the Foundation of Western Art of portraits and figure compositions by California painters and sculptors. Portraiture figures in almost every canvas and in much of the sculpture, yet ways of seeing and presenting are as varied as the number of artists represented.

It would be difficult to imagine F. Tolles Chamberlin, who painted the exquisitely restrained tonal portrait of q a young boy, "Don," and Dan Lutz, whose bold brush slashed out the portrait of his wife in strong, harsh colors, seeing eye to eye about each other's ways of working. But it is the joy of the spectator to recognize the truth and beauty which comes when each artist is true to his own nature. Both of these are fine portraits.

Again, one might contrast "Serena and the Sea," as painted by Fletcher Martin with emphasis on architectural composition and dramatic contrasts of light and dark areas, with Nicolai Fechin's swift color sketch of a Mexican carrier, resting under his sombrero, sitting on his load. Here all form is nebulous, merely an excuse for the beautiful, color-laden brushwork. Both are excellent figure paintings expressed by different personalities.

From San Francisco come workmanlike family portraits by Moya Del Pino, Otis Oldfield and William Hesthal. Richard Munsell of Hollywood excels with the nude. A. Katherine Skeele's picture of a Taos Indian family before their pueblo home is one of the show's loveliest examples of well-tuned color.

Among the sculpture, Donal Hord's two Indian figures, "Burden of Earth" and "Old Woman," both carved in hard, polished wood; Karoly Fulop's two wood carvings on the Holy Family theme, and Eugene Maier-Krieg's portrait bust of Kem Weber must be mentioned, with Ejnar Hansen's poignantly expressive modelled head of a man. Hansen, better known as a painter, is also represented by two figure paintings.

A. M.

The Future of the Dublin Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

FOR some time Dublin has been full of rumors that the Gate Theater would be closed because of lack of internal harmony. Those who were aware of the actual situation—a division on the board of management as to general policy—hoped that differences would be composed in time for the summer reopening.

At a meeting of the board, held after the return of Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir from Egypt, however, it became apparent that a reconciliation of the two outlooks was impossible. It was therefore decided to call a special meeting of the shareholders and to lay before it a proposal to liquidate the company. It looks now, therefore, as if the Gate, as at present constituted, would be dissolved.

The points of difference have arisen out of the succession of expensive productions which have marked the last two seasons and also out of the visits to other countries advocated by Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir and disapproved of by Lord Longford and the two remaining members of the board of management. The latter take the stand that the Gate is an Irish institution and, as such, owes a duty to this country. Occasional visits to London are not objected to but tours farther afield are held to be impolitic for the present. There are minor differences, but the foregoing form the rock on which harmony has come to grief.

* * *

The fact that the company will probably be dissolved does not, however, mean that the Gate will cease to function. It is authoritatively, but unofficially, stated that the theater will re-open in the autumn and that there will be no change of policy other than that of securing economic soundness. In this case, there will also, in all probability, be a new producer.

On the other hand, the theater may be leased to Hilton Edwards and Michael MacLiammoir, who are anxious to carry on in Dublin and to make this city their headquarters, playing here six months of each year and touring abroad for the second half of the year.

If the first scheme materializes, the present players' group will be amalgamated with those who comprise the Longford Productions Company. The latter now consists of two companies formed by Lord Longford from those who composed his original ensemble and of those Gate Players who recently returned from Egypt. The first company is presenting Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" at the Ambassadors in London, where it seems to have settled down for the summer. The second is rehearsing Denis Johnston's expressionistic play, "A Bride for the Unicorn."

* * *

The alternative scheme would give Hilton Edwards command of an ensemble similar to the old Gate company and containing most of the original Gate players. If and when this aggregation went on tour, certain members would remain at home and be formed into another company which would lease the Gate from Hilton Edwards.

It is thought probable that the first proposal will be that to go into effect and, as it is sponsored by Lord Longford, it would mean actually that he would take over the Gate and run it on his own responsibility or through the medium of a small holding company.

The great thing, as far as the Dublin play-going public is concerned, is that the Gate will survive and continue to be the center of artistic productions that it has been since its establishment eight years ago.

J. J. HAYES

Winslow Homer, John La Farge

By Dorothy Adlow

THE one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Winslow Homer came at a favorable time. Had it occurred 10 years ago, it would have been commemorated rather perfunctorily. Changes have occurred in the mid-1930's. Home-made artifacts are in demand, painters have returned from abroad, the American countryside has become suddenly a boundless source of inspiration, American domestic and industrial life is crammed with pictorial promise. Who could make a better forbear for the rugged individualists of the brush, who is better endowed with qualities of Whitman and Melville, than Winslow Homer?

To strengthen the indigenous ranks, names like John La Farge have been added to an admittedly slender list. These two artists are being shown in a joint display of drawings, aquarelles and prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Winslow Homer's earlier pictures were illustrations of American life. They are interesting, amusing sometimes, characteristic of the graphic art of the day. When Homer abandoned this practical art of illustration for painting, he abandoned man for nature. Where his earlier pictures supplemented some theme of poetry or prose, his later ones contained within themselves both theme and expression. As years passed Homer became more strictly the painter, translating into the phrases of design, color, contrast, his impressions of nature.

* * *

After his stay at Tynemouth on the North Sea, he returned to America to live virtually in seclusion at Prout's Neck on the coast of Maine. There he observed the sea, the changes in atmosphere, the motion of the water, day after day. There he painted sky, water, rocks, fisherfolk, as though they were one substance, conditioned by the sweeping winds, the briny air, the hot sun. He was not a dreamer, he painted the world about him in the way it was seen by people who lived in it. He viewed nature with the fresh, free approach of Constable or Courbet, who cut themselves free of traditional scenic romanticism. Theirs was nature unadorned, with no softening or rosy touches, fresh, airy, aromatic. That was what was known as realism.

Water color proved to be Homer's best medium, for in it he could work rapidly, and capture with brevity the atmosphere of a moment. He loved the wind and storm, and here in the Boston Museum among his best water colors are some windswept palms, and a surf churning around some rocks, veiled with foam. Another favorite subject was twilight, when the mounting shadows spread an overwhelming serenity over land and sea. Homer favored the effect of sharp contrast, providing a generous quantity of opaque shadows. For us today that would seem a handicap, obstructing the special qualities of aquarelle, its transparency and free flow. Homer uses a limited and conventional palette while painters in Paris are indulging in color extravagance and expanding the possibilities of paint. Like another American aquarellist, John Singer Sargent, Homer adheres to the Renaissance tradition, holding to the dominance of shadow and light.

* * *

John La Farge in comparison possesses finer texture, but wants breadth. He divides his time between decorative art and the painting of pictures. If Homer's link with the Renaissance is a technical one, La Farge holds to the spirit of that tradition as well. His small cartoons for colored glass windows are more Italian than American. The colored glass window on exhibition here is notable for decorative charm, and for intricacy of technique. For us in Boston today this opalescent glass seems out-of-date, since at this moment local studios are working with clear glass and in accordance with early Gothic conventions.

John La Farge's water colors occasionally approach Homer's in directness of presentation, lacking, to be sure, the latter's briskness. His objects done in the Orient are influenced only slightly by the environment. In view of La Farge's extensive travels, and his affinity for a tradition definitely European, it is idle to call him an indigenous artist. The strained attempt to draw into the fold painters who frankly sought the beauty of foreign lands and cultures is paradoxical.

The Stadium Concerts Begin

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

STILL holding aloft the torch of symphonic music during the summer months, the Stadium Concerts began their nineteenth season on the evening of June 24, in their unchanging habitat, the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York. The orchestra, recruited for the most part from the Philharmonic-Symphony of the winter, was presided over by the Spanish pianist and conductor, José Iturbi, who, Toscanini-like, dispenses with both score and desk. The inaugural program he had chosen offering Albert Spalding as soloist, was devoted to music by Beethoven—the Third "Leonore" Overture, the Second Symphony and the Violin Concerto.

But alas, that abiding menace of outdoor entertainment, rain, soon began to descend in sufficient quantity to break up the session! So after the overture had been disposed of somehow, the concert was called off, with the promise of the identical program on the evening of the 25th, which fortunately, provided ideal weather. Incidentally, no opening concert of a Stadium season had been cut short by rain before, though for three consecutive years, 1927 to 1929, rain before the appointed hour had forced the initial festivities indoors, the shelter being the Great Hall of the City College. Of the purely orchestral numbers the symphony, on the 25th went better than the overture. To date, at any rate, where amplifiers are employed—to say nothing of an unemployed but hard-working echo!—the balance and finish obtainable in a concert room are out of the question in the open. The Second Symphony is probably less played outdoors than any of the others constituting the Immortal Nine, and this performance at least made made plain its relation to the later Beethoven—take, for example, the second subject of the first Allegro and much of the Larghetto.

Pleasure was had also of Mr. Spalding's carefully considered and fluently executed account of the solo part in the concerto, even if it was cool and collected to an almost phenomenal degree and in the Finale small in scale. A piano was at hand to aid in additional numbers, and four such were provided before the audience of 10,500 dispersed.

These were the Finale of César Franck's Violin Sonata, a study in arpeggios by Mr. Spalding and a "Jota" by Manuel de Falla. In all these Mr. Iturbi was the pianist for Mr. Spalding. The "Jota," with its characteristic rhythmic and melodic qualities, was perhaps the most successful performance of the evening.

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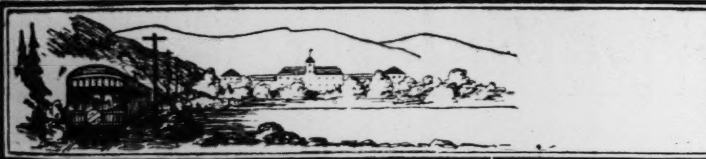

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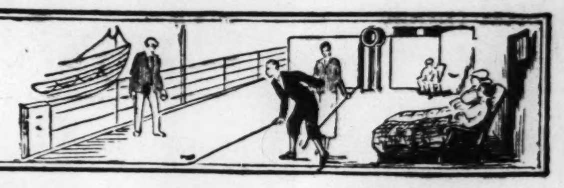

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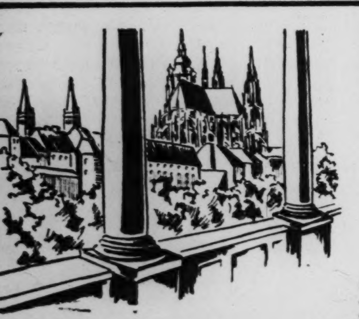

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Suit Is Dismissed Against Nine Banks In Harriman Crash

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag dismissed yesterday the suit against nine New York Clearing House Association Member banks for permitting failure of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company in 1933.

The suit, brought by James F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, sought payment by the nine members of $2,842,616. The other 11 members, defendants under the original suit, settled claims against them out of court by paying $3,592,945.

In his decision to dismiss, Justice Shientag held that neither the clearing house committee of the association nor the chairman had the power to bind member banks to guarantee the deposits of an unsound member. He also noted that executive officers of banks not represented on the clearing house committee did not authorize the guarantee on behalf of their banks or empower the committee to make such a commitment.

The nine defendant banks, in whose favor the court found, are the Bankers Trust Company, The Fifth Avenue Bank, Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Continental Bank & Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Public National Bank & Trust Company, Title Guarantee & Trust Company and First National Bank.

Percy H. Johnson, president of Chemical Bank & Trust and William C. Potter, president of Guaranty Trust, also were defendants because of their membership on the clearing house committee and the suit against them likewise was dismissed.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Chrysler at New Peak: Utility Senior Issues Make Good Gains

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Specialties Move Up But Numerous Soft Spots Appear

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Selective specialties rolled onto the buying track in today's stock market.

Business news motivated those issues that attained popularity in quiet dealings. Preferred equities came into the limelight on hopes of resumption of dividends or adjustment of back payments.

Near the final hour, a number of soft spots were in evidence. The steels, still a little fearful of a labor controversy, lacked stamina. Chrysler was again active, but profit taking kept its advance to within a point.

The late tone was somewhat irregular. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

Utility Shares Wanted

Among utility preference shares up 2 to 3 points were those of Standard Gas, American Power & Light, Electric Power & Light and Engineers Public Service.

Others ahead fractions to 2 or so included American Telephone, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Can, Commercial Credit, S. H. Kress, Greyhound Corp., Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, Douglas Aircraft, Borg-Warner, U. S. Smelting, Union Carbide and Bethlehem.

A shade either way were U. S. Steel, National Steel, Inland Steel, Midland Steel Products, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, General Electric, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

A. O. Smith dropped more than 4, Allied Chemical 2, and Dome, Owens-Illinois and Schenley about 1 each.

The stock of S. H. Kress & Co. pushed forward when the directors doubled the dividend rate and declared an extra.

The better action of American Telephone was said to be partly because of the belief that the company will go to court in an attempt to enjoin the lower rates ordered for its principal subsidiary, New York Telephone.

Rail Bonds Are Firmer

Medium and low priced rails moved irregularly higher in today's bond market.

Gainers of fractions were North Western 4¾, St. Paul 5s, Boston & Maine 5s, Lehigh Valley 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4s and Southern Railway 4s. Down a little were Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

Under pressure were American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, North American 5s and Texas Convertible 5s.

U. S. Government issues were steady with limited advances predominant. Those higher included Treasury 2⅞s, the 3s of 1947 and the 3⅜s of 1941. The 3¼s of 1944 were slightly lower.

Foreign obligations were mixed. Cuba 5½s were down a point shortly before noon. Poland 7s were off a little. Others were quiet.

The attention of bond men was focused on the revival of the opinion in some banking quarters that action may be taken soon to reduce excess reserves. Some said an increase in bank reserve requirements might be used to cut the excess total. The continued high level of reserves has been regarded by investment experts as a virtual guarantee of steadiness for bond prices, particularly those in the low-yield brackets.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	72c

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ 13/16%	⅞@ 15/16%	13/16%
3 mos bills	¾	15/16	13/16
Bar silver	19⅞d	19½d	32⅛d
Bar gold	138s 8½d	138s 9½d	141s 2½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	3½
Chicago	2	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	4
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.0178	$5.0263	$8.2397
Cables	5.02	5.0275	8.2397
France—franc	.06325	.0663	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3273	.3278	.3267
Italy—lira	.0787	.0787	.0891
Germany—mark	.4035	.4030	.4033
Holland—florin	.6810	.6818	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2588	.2592	.4537
Norway—krone	.2522	.2526	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2241	.2248	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1374	.1375	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz.ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengö	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0456	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3348	.3351	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8128	.8125	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2942	.2944	.8440
India—rupee	.3792	.3796	.6180
Java—florin	.6855	.6846	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3246	.3246	*
Shanghai—dol	.301250	.3013	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5900	.5900	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.4988	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.9631
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8400

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 29
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	112	112	112	111¾
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	63	63	63	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20)	12	11½	11¾	11⅝
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	27¾	27¼	27⅝	..
2½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	..
9	7¾	Affiliated Prod (.60)	68½	68	68½	..
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	4¾
4⅝	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	33½	33½	33½	..
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	201	199⅛	199½	202½
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (¼c)	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10½
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	78¼	78	78¼	79⅛
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmebs (1)	47½	47¼	47½	47¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1)	42	41⅜	41⅜	41¾
63¼	50	Am Am Ch Del (3)	51	51	51	51½
50⅛	40	Am Brake S&F (.60)	48⅞	48½	48½	
131¾	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	133½	131½	132	133½
135½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	132¾	130½	130½	131⅝
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165	164⅛	165	
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	34¾	34½	34⅝	35⅜
73¼	57⅛	Am Car & F pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69½
58¾	31	Am Chain	44	44	44	45
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	91½	91½	91½	91⅜
32⅝	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	21	21	21	21
26¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	28	27	27	28
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98½	98	98	98½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	[illegible]	3¾	3¾	3⅞
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	[illegible]	7	7⅛	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	[illegible]	33½	33½	33⅜
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	30¾	30½	30¾	
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
18¾	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	21	20½	20¾	20¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35½	35½	35½	36
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	41¼	40¾	41	40½
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26	26	26	26
95½	66	Am Loco pf	75	75	75	
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24	24	24	24½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼b)	11⅞	11¼	11½	11¼
33⅞	27	Am Metal	30	29½	29½	29½
42½	35½	Am News (2.40)	44	44	44	43
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅛	11⅞	12	11¾
58	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	60⅞	58½	60¼	58¼
67⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	69⅝	68	69⅛	67⅝
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	19½	19	19⅛	19½
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26	25¾	25⅞	26
27	18	Am Seating	21¼	21	21¼	21
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	80¼	79½	80¼	79¾
108½	104	Am Smelt&R 6% pf (6)	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
143½	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	143	143	143	143
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
125	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	122	122	122	..
36	26	Am Stores (2)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56	55⅜	55⅜	56
178	149½	Am Tel& Tel (9)	168¾	166⅜	167½	166⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97	97	97	97½
104	88½	Am Tobasso B (5)	99	98¾	98⅞	99¼
11⅝	9⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9⅛	8⅞	9	9⅜
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	23¼	22⅞	23	23
107	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	104	104	104	..
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	66¾	66⅛	66⅜	66¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
7¾	3⅝	Am Zinc Lead & S	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	50	50	50	..
32½	24	Am Z pf	25	25	25	..
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	34¼	33¾	33⅞	34
26¼	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
84	68¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	70½	70⅜	70⅜	70¼
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	53½	53¼	53½	52
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	14	13½	14	13
18	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	17	16½	16⅝	16¾
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	76¾	75½	76	75½
106⅝	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	102⅝	102⅝	103
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
19½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	20	19½	19⅞	19½
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	29	28½	28½	28⅜
126½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	122	122	122	..
115	111⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	114	114	114	..
30⅛	15	*Atlas Tack (½b)	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	28	26¾	27¼	28½
10⅛	5⅝	Austin Nichols	5½	5⅜	5½	..
46½	31	Austin Nichols A (2)	32	29½	29½	32
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
54½	29½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	39	39	39	39
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26	26	26	26
3¾	2⅞	Bald Loco Asd (h)	3	3	3	3⅛
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	43	44	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17½	17½	17½
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
111⅝	197	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	107⅛
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	26½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	56½	55⅞	56½	55½
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51	50⅛	50⅜	50⅝
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17	17	17	17
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	112½	112¼	112½	112
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.40)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	35	35	35	35½
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	21¼	20½	20½	21½
63⅛	44⅜	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	44	44	44
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	85½	85½	85½	85¼
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	39	39	39	39½
30½	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	76	74¾	76	74½
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	47⅝	47½	47½	50
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	45	44¼	45	44½
50½	40¼	*Brooklyn Man T (3)	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
104	97¾	*Brooklyn M H pf (6)	102	102	102	102½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
65	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51½	51½	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
121	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	121	120	121	120
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12¾	12¼	12¼	12½
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Rts	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	26
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
29	22	Byron Jackson (1)	28	27⅛	27⅞	..
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	30¾	30¾	..
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (xb)	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	36⅜	35½	35¾	35¼
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
9¾	6¾	Carriers G Gen (.20)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
186	92½	Case Thresh	177¾	175	175	177½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76½	76	76½	76½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23⅝	22⅞	23½	23
31½	19	Celotex Co	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	64¾	64¼	64¾	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	36½	36½	36½	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53	52⅜	52⅜	52
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	88	88	88	88¾
21	19½	Champion P&F (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	73	72⅝	73	72¼
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80	59½	59	59½	59⅛
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil St P pf (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3¾
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	51½	51½	51½	53
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	4½	4½	4½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	27⅛	26¾	26¾	28
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	20¼	20	20⅛	..
112¾	85½	Chrysler (6)	114	111¼	113	111¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17⅛	17½	..
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79½	79	79½	79
46⅞	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
46	34¾	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	33½	33⅜	33⅜	34¾
102	84	Coca Cola (2)	98¾	98½	98½	98⅞
20½	13⅛	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	13⅜	13	13⅛	13¼
51⅝	39½	Collins & Tikman	45½	45	45	45⅛
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110	110	110	109½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	22½	22½	22½	22½
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27¼	26¼	27¼	26⅞
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	31	30	30	..
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	25½	25⅛	25½	26
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	23	23	23	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19½	19	19	19⅛
106	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	103¾	103¾	104
99	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	95	95	95	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	34¾	33½	34¾	34½
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	46	46	45¾
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	64½	63¾	64½	63⅜
116⅝	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	116½	116½	116½	115¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	75¼	74¼	74¾	74½
114½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	113¼	113	113¾	113
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
5½	2¼	Comwealth & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S (3)	71	70⅛	70⅛	71
44½	32⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅞
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12	12	12	12
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
81	79½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	80½	80½	80½	80½
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc pr	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	5	5	5⅛
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film 1pf (1)	17¼	17	17¼	17
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	35¾	34¾	35	34¾
108⅝	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	13¼	13	14	14⅛
106	101	Consol Oil pf n (5)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	½
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18½
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baknig B	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	77	76½	76½	76¾
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40½	40¼	40½	..
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31½	30¼	30¼	31
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60½	60	60¼	..
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	79⅝	79	79⅝	79
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36¼	36¼	36⅜
28⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½e)	27½	27	27	27
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	61½	59¾	60	59½
47⅞	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
41	28	Crucible Steel	37¼	37	37¼	37
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅜
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	104¼	104	104	104
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
¼	⅛	Curtiss W Rts	⅛	5-32	⅛	5-32
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	54½	54	54	54½
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	78½	77¾	77¾	78
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
26	19¼	Deisel W G (½g)	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40	39⅝	39⅝	40
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16½	16⅛	16¼	16½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35½	35	35¼	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	55¾	54¾	55	55¾
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	62½	57⅝	57¾	61½
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5	5	5	5¼
18¼	13¾	Duplan Silk (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	149⅞	148	149½	147½
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115	114	115	113½
		—E—				
9⅞	6	Eastern Roll Mill	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	32¼	32½	32½
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36	35	35½	35⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13⅝	13	13	13⅛
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	..
16¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15½
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	68⅝	67½	68	67⅛
73⅞	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	74½	73⅜	73¾	72¾
55¼	43½	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44¼	43¾	44¼	44
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾
82	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	84	82	82	82
95	55	Engineers PS 6pf	97	95⅛	95⅛	05
87	48	Engineers PS ww	89½	88½	88½	87
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
17⅝	11	Erie RR	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
40⅞	27¼	Evans Products (1)	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7¼	7	7¼	7
		—F—				
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	11½	11½	11½	..
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	50
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	149¾	149¾	149¾	..
41⅞	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	41⅜	40	41	40⅞
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21¼	20½	21¼	21¼
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	9	9⅛	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
30½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	43	43	43	43¼
25	20¼	Filene's Sons Co (1.20)	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28⅞	28¾	28¾	29⅛
105¼	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47⅝	47¼	47¼	48
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	25¾	25½	25½	25½
38	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛
35⅝	27¼	Freeport Texas (1)	28½	26⅛	26⅛	28⅜
75	47⅝	Fuller pr pf	60	60	60	60¼
		—G—				
18¼	11½	Gamewell	13	13	13	13
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10	9⅞	10	10
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48¾	48¼	48¼	48½
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23½
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
11¾	7⅝	Gen Bronze	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	22	22	22	2¼
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	92	88	92	..
59½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	57	57	57	..
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	38	37½	37¾	38
43⅛	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	41⅞	41⅛	41½	41⅞
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
48	14	Gen G & E cv pf	37	35½	37	35½
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅞
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	119	118½	118½	118½
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	67⅛	66⅛	66⅜	66½
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121½	121½	121½	..
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
36	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	37	35¾	36	34
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	34	34	34	..
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	29½	29½	29½	30
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (6)	36¾	36	36	..
18½	18½	Gen Theatre Equ	18½	18½	18½	..
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
90	75¾	* Gillette S R pf (5)	75	74	74	75¾
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
94	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	92¼	92	92	..
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	44	43¾	43¾	43⅞
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	4½	4¼	4½	4½
10¼	7	Goabel Brew (.20¶)	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
21⅜	13¾	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	19½	19½	19½	19½
99	78	Goodrich pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	24¾	24⅜	24½	24½
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9½	8¾	9¼	9¼
4½	2⅛	Graham-Paige	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
11¼	1½	Granby (2) Std	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
6⅜	3⅛	Grand Union ct	3½	3½	3½	..
23⅝	16	Grand Un pf(⅜g)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
33½	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	39½	38¾	38¾	39
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	35¾	35½	35¾	35¼
55	50½	Green Bay & W (5)	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
28⅜	22	Green H L (1¶)	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	58¾	56	57¾	55½
48	28⅜	Gulf States Steel	45¼	45	45¼	45
118	105	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf (10½g)	112	112	112	..
		—H—				
21⅜	14	Hamilton Watch	14½	14½	14½	14½
105½	100	Hanna M A,2pf (5)	101	101	101	..
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	34	34	34	34½
126	120	Harbison W pf (6)	126	126	126	..
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15	15	15	15¼
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
133	111⅛	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	108½	108½	108½	..
108	84	Hercules Powder (5)	108	108	108	..
135	128	Hercules P pf (7)	129	129	129	..
80	71⅝	Hershey Choc (3)	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	37
112	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	112¼	111¼	111¼	112
14⅛	9	Hollander (½)	13	12¾	13	12¾
37	19¼	Holly Sugar (2)	36¼	35¼	35¾	36
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
56⅛	54¾	Household Fin A (3¶)	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56¼
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
57⅞	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	49	49	49	49
17⅜	8½	Hud & Man pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅝	Ill Central	22¼	21¾	21¾	22⅛
45	30	Ill Central pf	33	33	33	..
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	64½	64	64½	..
34⅝	25⅝	Indus Rayon 1.68)	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
147	106	Ingersoll-Rand (2¶)	125½	125½	125½	..
114¼	90	Inland Steel (3)	95	95	95	95½
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5⅛	2½	Intercon Rub	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅜	9⅞	Interlake Iron	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
5⅞	3	Int Agr Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
41	25	Int Agr ppf	26	26	26	..
185¼	160	Int Business M (6¶)	172	172	172	172
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	447⅛	47	47⅛	47½
90½	56⅝	Int Harvester (1.20)	88½	87⅞	88⅜	87½
160	148½	Int Harvester pf (7)	154½	154½	154½	..
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	3⅛	3	3	3
54¼	43¼	Int Nickel (1.20)	50	49½	49½	49¾
129½	125¼	Int Nickel pf (1)	129	129	129	..
7⅜	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
4	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	3	3	3	2⅞
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36⅜	20½	Int Pap&Pow pf	34	32¼	33	32
111	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	110	110	110	110
8½	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	7½	7½	7½	..
6⅝	3	Int Rys C A ct	6⅛	6	6	..
41¼	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	39¼	38¾	38¾	40
29¼	23	Int Salt (1½)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
53½	47⅛	Int Shoe (2¶)	49	49	49	..
19¼	12⅛	Int Tel & Tel	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
15¾	10⅝	Interstate Dept S	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15½
96½	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
123	113	Island Crk C pf (6)	120	120	120	..
79	58½	*Jewel Tea (4)	79	79	79	79
129	88	Johns Manville (2)	104	103	103	105
126¼	121¾	Johns Man pf (7)	122¾	122¾	122¾	122⅝
90½	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	79
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	20	20	20	20⅝
22¾	17	Kaufmanu D St (1)	22	22	22	22
33¼	27	Kayser J & Co (¾b)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	39⅜	38¾	29	29⅛
22⅜	17¾	Keystone Stl & W	21⅛	20⅞	21½	20⅞
43	30	Kinney pf	33½	32	32	..
25½	20½	Kresge (1)	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	23⅞
110⅜	102½	Kresge pf (7)	103	102½	192½	103
77½	66	Kress Co (1¶)	74	74	74	71
28	19½	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	19½
		—L—				
47¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	35¾	35	35¾	35
26¾	19½	Lambert Co (2)	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
16¼	12⅛	Lee Rubber (½)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
102½	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	96	96	96	97½
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val Coal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16⅜	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
14⅜	8½	Lehigh Val RR	9¾	9¾	9¾	
101½	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	102	101	102	101
15⅞	12	Lehn & Fink (1)	15	14⅝	15	15
50½	37½	Lerner Stores (2)	52	50¾	52	50½
63⅛	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2)	57½	57	57	57⅞
11⅛	7	Libby McN & L	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
31⅛	25	Life Saver (1.60)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4¶)	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	108¼	107	108¼	108
165	160¼	Liggett & M pf (7)	163	163	163	..
39¼	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	30½	30	30⅛	..
50⅞	36¼	Link-Belt (1.20)	37¾	37½	37½	38
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	35	35	35	35
54⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	48¾	48½	48⅝	49
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2	2	2	2⅛
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	5	5	5	..
45	40½	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	43½	43½	43½	43½
112⅞	107	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	111	111	111	111
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	22⅞
151	142	Lorillard pf (7)	145	144¾	145	..
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	36	34½	34½	37
24¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	22½	22¼	22¼	23
77½	57½	Louisville & N (2b)	76⅛	75½	75½	76½
35	22⅜	Ludlum Steel (1)	23⅝	23	23⅛	23⅜
		—M—				
37	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	33¼	32⅞	33	33½
49⅜	40⅛	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾
43⅞	34½	Magma Copper (2)	43½	43½	43½	43⅞
3⅞	1⅝	Manati Sugar (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
10½	8	Mandel Bros	7	7	7	..
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½
19⅛	11⅛	Marshall Field	14⅞	14½	14¼	14¾
12	6½	Martin Parry	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
36½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	29½	29⅜	29½	29½
54	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	53½	53	53½	53½
21½	13½	Maytag	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
110½	103	Maytag 1pf (6)	109½	109½	109½	..
32¼	29	McCall Corp (2)	31¼	30⅞	31¼	31
15⅛	12¼	McCrory Sto	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	14¾
24	16	McGraw-Hill	17	17	17	..
49⅜	39⅝	McIntyre Poru (2)	43¼	42⅞	43¼	43
118½	101	McKeesport Tin (¶4)	100¾	100½	100½	101
11¾	8⅝	McKesson & R	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼
15¼	11½	McLellan Sto	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
19	12¾	Mead Corp	14½	14½	14½	14½
108	97½	Mead Corp pf (3g)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
79	55¼	Melville Shoe (4)	78¾	78½	78¾	78¼
51¾	40⅝	Mesta Mach (3)	49½	49½	49½	49¾
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
23	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40b)	21¼	21	21	21¼
47¼	21⅝	Midland Steel (1)	35¼	34	34⅞	35
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	120½	119½	120	120
12⅜	6½	Min Moline	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
5¼	2¾	Min Sp & SSM pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
26¼	16¾	Mission Corp	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅝
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
26⅞	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	25¾
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	94	94	94	93½
45⅞	35¾	Montgom Ward (.80)	44½	43¾	43¾	44⅜
71	60½	Morris & Essex (3.87)	67¼	67¼	67¼	68
1⅞	¾	MotLer Lode	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
39⅜	28⅜	Motor Products n (2)	39⅞	38¾	39	39
22½	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1)	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19½
84	70	Mullins pf (3½b)	77	77	77	77
28	21	Munsingwear (1½b)	27	26¼	27	..
22¾	14	Murray Body	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
59¾	44	Murphy G C (1.20)	50	50	50	..
		—N—				
21⅞	16⅜	Nash Motors (1)	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
30½	20½	Nash Chat StL	21½	21	21¼	21½
15⅜	9½	Natl Avia Corp	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10¾
38¾	31⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35⅝
30	21⅛	Nat Cash Reg (½)	22½	22⅜	22½	22¾
26½	21	Nat Dairy Prod (1.20)	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26½
112¾	108½	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	111½	111½	111½	..
15¼	10	Nat Dept Stores	12½	12⅛	12¼	2¼
33⅜	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	27	26¼	26½	26¾
31⅜	26½	Nat Lead (½)	26¾	26½	26¾	27
143	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	124	142	142	142
14⅞	9⅝	Nat Pow& Lt (.60)	11⅛	10½	10¾	10⅝
75	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	64	61¾	62	64½
47½	19⅞	Nat Supply	45	45	45	45
114	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	113½	113	113	114
11⅞	8⅛	Nat Tea (.60)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
13¼	10¼	Natomas Co (.80¶)	11	11	11	..
106	104½	Newberry Co pf (5)	106	106	106	
46	32½	NY Air Brake	45½	45	45½	45½
42¼	27¾	NY Central	36¾	36¼	36¼	36⅜
35½	17¾	NY Chi & StL	31	31	31	31¼
70¼	36½	NY C & StL pf	68½	67¾	67¾	67½
6½	3½	NY Dock	3½	3½	3½	3½
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
5⅝	3	NY NH & H (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
7½	4⅛	NY Ont & W	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅝	9½	NY Shipbldg	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
250	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	255	252	255	250
108½	105	Norfolk & W pf (4)	108½	108½	108½	
32⅛	23⅛	North American (1)	29⅜	28¾	29¼	28⅝
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
105½	98	No Am Edison pf (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
36¾	24⅛	Northern Pacific	28	27½	27⅝	28
57	51	Northwestern Tel (3)	52	52	52	..
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	2¾	2⅜	2¾	..
		—O—				
17½	12½	Ohio Oil (½)	13	12⅞	13	13
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	47⅛	46⅝	46¾	46⅞
25⅛	17⅜	Omnibus vtc	18½	18½	18½	18½
22¾	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	25½	25½	25½	25½
20¾	13	Otis Steel	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
95⅛	72⅞	Otis Steel ppf	78½	77	78⅛	76¾
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	150	149½	149⅞	151
2 3/16	2 1/16	Owens Ill Glass rts	2½	2 1/16	2 1/16	2½
		—P—				
39⅝	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38½
56⅞	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40)	51½	51¼	51½	51
150	140	Pacific T&T pf (66)	150	150	150	150
18	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	13	13	13	13¼
13	6⅞	Packard Motor (¼b)	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
4¼	1⅜	Panhandle P & R	2½	2½	2½	..
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	57¾	56	57¾	..
12	7⅝	Param Pic	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅛
87¾	59	Param Pic 1pf	70½	67¾	70	..
12¾	8⅜	Param Pic 2pf	9½	9⅛	9½	9
50⅜	40¾	Parke Davis (1.35b)	42¾	41½	41½	42½
5¼	3	Park Utah	3⅛	3	3	3¼
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	6	5⅝	6	5¾
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
17¼	10⅛	Patino Mines	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
2⅞	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
73	64½	Penick & Ford (3)	70½	70¼	70¼	70½
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	6	6	6	6
48¼	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
18⅛	17⅛	Penn Glass ct	17	17	17	17⅞
85¾	69	Penney, J C (3¶)	85½	85¼	84⅜	85¼
39	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31⅞
43	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	39¼	38½	39¼	..
49½	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	41	41	41	40¾
37½	25⅛	Pere Marquette	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	..
72¾	56	Pere Marq pf	74	73½	73½	72¾
88	64½	Pere Marq ppf	86	86	86	..
18	12⅛	Petroleum (¼b)	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
19⅛	11⅝	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11⅜	10⅛	11⅜	11¾
40¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (1½b)	33⅜	33	33⅜	33
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Phila & Reading	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
88½	66	*Philip Morris (1)	87	86½	86½	87⅞
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	42½	41⅝	42	42½
17	8	Pierce Oil pf	11	11	11	..
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
37¼	30⅞	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	31	30⅝	30⅝	31
40½	35½	Pitts Coal pf	40	40	40	40½
181	176	Pitts Ft W & Chi pf (7)	181	181	181	..
11⅜	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt	8½	8½	8½	8½
85½	49	Pitts Steel pf	62½	62½	62½	..
9½	3	PPitts United	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
91½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76¼
3¾	1½	Pittston Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
16½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (.25b)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
19¾	12	Poor & Co B	16	16	16	16
5⅜	2¼	Pressed Stl C (h)	3	3	3	3
36	18	Pr Stl C pf (h)	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	26
49	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½)	46	45⅛	46	45⅛
122½	117¾	Procter & G pf (5)	118½	118½	118½	..
48¾	39	Public Service (2.40)	43⅝	43¼	43½	43½
107½	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107⅜
157	146	Pub Serv pf (8)	157	157	157	..
48⅞	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	47	46	46	47
24⅞	16¼	Pure Oil	18⅜	17⅝	17¾	18¼
118	91¼	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96½
133¾	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	107	106¾	107	106¾
17⅜	9⅝	Purity Bakeries .40	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12½
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½
79¾	68½	Radio pf n (3½)	78⅜	77⅝	77⅞	78¼
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
28¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
23¾	18¼	Remington Rand (.60¶)	18¾	18⅛	18¾	19
24¾	22⅛	Rem Rand ppf (1¼)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
8¼	4⅞	Reo Motors	5⅛	5	5	5
26¾	16⅞	Republic I & S	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅝
120	90	Revere C&B pf	109½	109½	109½	..
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1)	24⅛	24	24	24¼
55¼	27	††Reynolds Spring (1)	26¾	25½	25½	53
65⅝	60	Reynolds Tob (3)	60½	60	60	..
58⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	54	53¾	53¾	54
		—S—				
35½	30	Safeway Stores (2)	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾
114½	111	Safeway S pf (7)	110¾	110½	110½	111
29¾	22⅜	St Joseph Lead (.80)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛
6⅜	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
16⅜	11	Savage Arms	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
52	38⅜	Schenley Dis Co (.75b)	40½	40¼	40¼	41
101¾	97½	Schenley pf (5½)	100	100	100	99⅞
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret S (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
76	53½	Scott Paper (1.80)	60½	60¼	60¼	60
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1	⅞	1	⅞
43⅝	30¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	32¼	32	32	32¼
76⅜	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
24⅜	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	23¾	23⅜	23½	24
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	22½	22	22	22
8⅜	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
54½	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	57	57	57	54½
16¾	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
19¼	14¾	Shell Union Oil	17¾	17	17¾	16¾
120⅛	110½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	120	119½	119½	119¼
14½	9⅛	Silver K Coal (.40)	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
32¾	19¾	Simmons	30	29½	29⅝	29⅞
6¾	4⅝	Simms Petroleum	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24½
72	42	Smith, A O	43	40¼	40½	..
28½	22	Snider Packing	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
17	12½	Socony Vacuum (.40)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
7⅛	4	Sou Am Ga p (.20b)	3¼	3	3	3¼
34¾	26	So P Ricc Sugar (2)	26¾	26½	26½	26½
160	150	So P R Sug pf (8)	153	153	153	..
29⅛	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	28¼	27⅞	28	28¼
38⅞	23½	Southern Pacific	34⅛	33½	33⅝	34¼
20⅝	12¾	Southern Ry	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
32⅞	19	Southern Ry pf	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	29
78	63¼	Spalding pf	65	65	65	65
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
23⅞	15⅞	Sperry vtc (¼e)	20	19½	19½	19⅝
24½	13⅜	Spicer Mfg	22½	22½	22½	22½
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	50	50	50	50
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	69½	69¼	69½	69½
31⅜	21¾	Square D Co B (.50)	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
18	14⅜	Stand Brands (.80)	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
13¾	10	Stand Coml Tob	10⅛	10	10	10
9⅞	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅜	7	7	6⅞
17¼	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	16⅜	15⅛	16	15
36½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	37¼	36	37	35½
42⅝	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	44⅛	41	43¾	41
3¾	2	Stand Investing	3	3	3	..
47⅜	35⅜	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½
40⅛	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	34¼
70	51⅛	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	59⅛
33¾	24¾	Starrett Co (1.40)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	69¾	69½	69½	69¾
4⅛	2⅜	Sterling Secur	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½)	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18½
21¼	14⅝	Stone & Webster	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	18¾
14⅝	9⅛	Studebaker	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
81	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	77½	77½	77½	..
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14⅝	9¾	Superior Steel	10½	10½	10½	10¾
29⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1¶)	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	30½	30	30¼	..
11¾	5⅞	Symington A (h)	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅝
		—T—				
10¼	5⅝	Tennessee Corp	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
39½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1)	35⅝	35⅛	35½	35⅞
38¼	33	Teas Gulf Sul (2)	35⅞	35⅝	35¾	35¾
15¼	7½	Texas & Pac Coal (.25b)	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
14⅜	9⅝	Texas & P Land	9⅞	9¼	9¼	..
12⅜	8½	Thermoid Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
32½	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.30b)	28	28	28	27⅞
17¾	12⅛	Timken-Detroit	17⅛	17	17	17¼
72½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	60⅞	60	60⅛	61½
14¾	11	Transamerica (.36b)	14	13⅞	14	14
27⅝	14⅞	Tran & W Air	19½	18⅛	18½	19¾
16½	10⅜	Transue & Wil (.60)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
12	7⅛	Tri Continental	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
41	31⅜	Twen C Fox F (1½)	34⅜	34	34⅜	34¼
32⅜	22½	Twen C Fox Film	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24
7	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal	6	6	6	6
12¾	8¾	Twin City R T	9⅛	9	9	..
83	65¼	Twin City RT	69⅛	69	69	69⅛
		—U—				
8¾	3	Ulen & Co	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3
92⅞	71⅝	Union Carbide (2.40)	90¾	89⅜	89⅜	90
28½	20⅞	Union Oil Calif (1)	22⅜	22	22	22¼
138¼	108½	Union Pacific (6)	128½	128½	128½	..
100	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	99¾	99	99¾	98½
32⅜	20⅝	United Aircraft	23	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
21	13	United Airlines vtc	16⅝	16½	16½	17
28½	24¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27⅞
82¼	68	United Carbon (2.40)	79	78½	78½	78¾
29⅞	22⅝	Unit Carr Fast (1.20¶)	25	24½	24½	..
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7¼	7	7	7⅛
47¾	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	45¼	44¾	44⅞	45
16½	10¾	United Drug	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
26¼	15	United Dyewood (1b)	25	24⅞	24⅞	25
105	93	United Dyewd pf (7)	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
7⅜	4½	United El Coal	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
80⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	78½	78	78	78¼
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞
12⅞	6⅛	United Pp Bd (h)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
19⅞	10	US Distrib pf	13	12¾	13	..
20	13	US & For Sec	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
110½	80½	US Gypsum (2)	100	99	99	99⅞
14¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅞
59	33½	US Indus Alco (1)	35¼	35	35	35⅛
18⅜	11¼	US Leather A vtc	12	12	12	..
85	71	US Leather ppf vtc	84	84	84	84
42⅞	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (1½)	41¾	41	41½	41
13	7⅞	US Realty	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9½
35	16⅜	US Rubber	29⅜	28⅞	29	29⅜
80¾	47	US Rubber 1pf	73¾	73½	73⅝	74
96½	83	US Smelt R&M (8b)	86	85⅛	85½	85½
75⅛	68½	US Smeltpf (3½)	73	73	73	73
72⅜	46⅜	US Steel	60¾	60	60⅛	60⅝
132¾	115½	US Steel pf (2)	127½	127	127	128
7⅝	5	United Stores A	6	6	6	6
160	153	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼
3¼	1¼	Univ Pipe & R (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22¾	13½	Univ P & R pf (h)	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
		—V—				
2⅜	1¼	Vadsco Sales	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
38⅞	28¾	Van Raalte (1)	38⅜	38	38	38
46	40	Vick Chem (2¶)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
114½	109	Va El & Pow pf (6)	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
		—W—				
4½	2⅜	Wabash RR (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
10⅜	5	Wabash pf A (h)	6½	6½	6½	6¾
15⅞	9⅛	Waldorf System (.80)	13½	13¼	13½	..
34⅞	30	Walgreen (2)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
34½	26⅛	Walker Hiram (2)	29	28½	28⅝	28¼
10	5½	Walworth	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
20⅜	10⅛	Ward Baking A	19½	19	19	19¼
3¾	2⅛	Ward Baking B	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
79	47⅜	Ward Baking pf (3)	75	75	75	75
14⅝	9¼	Warner Bros A	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10⅛
2⅞	½	Warner Quinlan (h)	⅞	¾	¾	¾
10¼	4⅝	Warren Bros	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
28½	21	Warren F & P (1)	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
29¼	19½	Waukesha Motor (.60¶)	23	23	23	23
11¼	6⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
46½	34⅛	Wesson Oil (½¶)	34½	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛
82⅜	78	Wesson Oil pf (4)	80	78⅞	78⅞	79⅜
98½	87	W Penn El pf (6)	98	97½	97½	98½
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	108	107	107	108
116	111¾	W Penn Pw pf (6)	114	114	114	113½
122	116½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	122½	122	122½	122
4	2	Westn Pacific	2	2	2	2⅛
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	85½	84½	84½	84¾
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	44¼	43½	43½	43½
122⅞	94½	Westing Elec (4)	118⅛	117½	118	116⅝
145½	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	134	134	134	..
28½	19⅞	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	20	20	20	19¾
37⅛	23½	Wheeling Steel	23	23	23	..
109¼	85½	Wheeling Stl pf (2g)	90	90	90	90
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅜
24½	16	White Sew M pf	18	18	18	..
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11	6⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	74	74	74	73½
56⅜	44¾	Woolworth (2.40)	53⅛	53⅜	53⅜	53¼
35½	23⅛	Worthgton Pump	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
75	56	Wor Pump A pf	64	64	64	64
79	66	Wrigley (3¶)	69½	69	69	..
		—Y—Z—				
45	33⅜	Yale & Towne (.60)	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17½
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	131¼	131¼	131¼	131½
55	43½	Young Sp & W (3)	43¾	42⅜	42½	43⅜
68	41¾	Youngstown	62½	61¼	61⅜	62⅛
26⅛	11⅛	Zenith Radio	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
9⅜	5⅞	Zonite Prod	6	5⅞	6	5⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. c Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Boston Stocks

June 30, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	129	129	129	130½
5.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66½	66½	..
..	Bos & Me pr pf	20	20	20	20
..	Bos & Me Stm A	5⅛	4¾	*4¾	5½
	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	..
5.00	Eas Gas & F pf 6%	59	59	59	59½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	71	70	70	..
..	East Mass pf A	50	50	50	..
	Eastern S. S	12¾	12½	12¾	12
8.00	Edison Elec	162½	161½	161½	162½
.60a	Employer's Group	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22½
..	Gilchrist Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
..	Quincy	6	6	6	..
..	Hath Bak	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
..	Hath Bak B	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
..	Loew's	11	11	11	..
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Mass Util Assn	2½	2½	2½	
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¾	121	121	121
3.00f	New River pfd	80	80	80	
.40	Shawmut Assn	113	112½	113	112¼
	Sulliv Mach	19⅞	19½	19⅞	..
4.00	Torrington	97	97	97	
	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	70c
2.50a	United Shoe M	88¼	88	88¼	88½
1.50	United Sh M pf	40½	40	40	..
1.00	United Tw Dril	22	22	22	..
..	Texla Oil	2½	2½	2½	..
..	Warren Bros	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 5s	82½	82½	82½	84

a—exclusive of extras.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
July	12.36	12.42	12.15	12.23	—.07
October	11.65	11.73	11.48	11.51	—.10
December	11.63	11.72	11.49	11.52	—.17
January	11.64	11.71	11.48	11.51	—.09
March	11.65	11.72	11.49	11.53	—.09

Spots 12.33, down 6 points. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.71	6.71	6.63	6.70	+.10
October	6.34	6.34	6.14	6.21	+.10
January	6.23	6.23	6.14	6.21	+.10
March	6.21	6.21	6.14	6.20	+.10
May	6.20	6.20	6.13	6.19	+.09

Gen. Theaters Equipment

Arthur W. Loasby, chairman of the reorganization committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., dated Aug. 31, 1935, announces that the reorganization of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., has been consummated with the approval of the Chancery Court of the State of Delaware, and that the securities distributable under the plan are ready for delivery June 29, 1936, at the office of the depositary of the committee, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City.

New Philadelphia Bonds

A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offers a new issue of $5,000,000 City of Philadelphia 3¼ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1986, optional 1956, at a yield of 2.75 per cent to option date and 3.25 per cent thereafter. The bonds are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York and Pennsylvania.

Samson Tire to Raise Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Samson Tire & Rubber Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Rubber Company, plans to increase production of its Los Angeles plant to 7000 units daily from 5000.

Guilders and Francs Are Slightly Lower

By the Associated Press

With the exception of Swiss francs, foreign currencies moved lower against the dollar in world exchange markets today.

The Swiss unit gained .01 of a cent at 32.76 cents in New York, while Holland guilders lost .05 of a cent at 68.12 cents and French francs eased .00⅛ of a cent at 6.63⅛ cents. The pound sterling lost ½ cent at $5.02⅛.

The London demand for the dollar and gold currencies to settle half-year accounts improved those currencies against sterling. The American unit gained ⅝ of a cent at 5.02 to the pound, compared with the overnight New York rate of 5.02⅝. In Pars the dollar closed at 15.08 francs (equivalent to 6.631 cents to the franc), against the New York overnight rate of 6.633 cents.

General Electric Company, Ltd.

General Electric Company, Ltd., of England in a pamphlet report for year ended March 31 shows profit on trading and income investments of £1,485,153, compared with £1,184,483 in previous year. After deducting depreciation, directors' fees, contribution to pension fund, transfer to taxation reserve and other charges, net profit was £943,783, against £633,558 in preceding year. Dividends on preference shares, less income tax totaled £193,725 in year ended March 31, 1936. Transfer to general reserve of £100,000, proposed dividend on ordinary shares, at 10 per cent per annum, less income tax of £291,024 and proposed bonus of 5 per cent less income tax on ordinary shares of £145,512, leaves a balance of £213,477 which with £467,018 brought forward made £680,495 to be carried forward.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Low	Last
July	94.00b	95.05a		96.0
September	94.00b	94.00		94.0
October	94.00b	94.00a		94.5
December	93.05b	93.08a		94.0
January	93.05b	94.00a		94.0
March	94.05b	95.00a		95.0

Spots 102.05. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Baldwin Plan Opposed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A petition filed in federal district court by 555 preferred stockholders of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, demanded rejection of a proposed plan to reorganize the company under federal bankruptcy laws. The group said it represented 13,273 shares of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, with a par value of $1,327,320.

Brokers Open Summer Office

Bright, Sears & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and associate members of the New York Curb Exchange, have opened their summer office at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, under the management of George H. Carey. S. B. Chapin & Co. are the firm's New York City correspondent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Resumed				
Century Elec Co	50c	..	July 15	June 30
Extra				
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (St. Louis, Mo.)	50c	..	July 20	July 10
National Automotive Fibres Inc A	12½c	..	Aug. 1	July 10
Increased				
Avondale Mills, A	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Do B	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Holly Sugar	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Initial				
Associated Telephone Co Ltd $1.25 pf	31¼c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Bald Rub Co ($1)	12½c	..	July 20	July 15
Canadian Bronze Co. Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Accumulated				
Central Illinois Securities $1.50 pf	15c	..	Aug. 1	......
Gordon Belyea Ltd 6% 1st pf	$2.25	..	July 2	June 26
Mohawk Hudson Power 1st pf	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Regular				
Am Steamship Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Atchison T&SFe RR	$2	..	Sep. 1	July 31
Atlas Acceptance Corp. 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Beld Corticelli Ltd	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Calgary Power pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Can Bronze Co Ltd	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Canton Co of Baltimore (Md)	$6	S	June 30	June 27
Carpel Corp (np)	40c	Q	July 15	July 6
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	20c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Do v t c	20c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 26
Central Miss Valley El Prop 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Dist Bond Co (Los Angeles, Calif) 6% pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 30
Gen Stkyds Corp	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Holly Sugar pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Honolulu Plantat'n	15c	M	July 10	June 30
Hutchinson Sug Pl	10c	M	July 5	June 30
Ill Northern Util Co $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Jantzen Knit M 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	......
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Corp	$1.50	Q	July 22	July 11
Los Angeles Gas & El Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Nat Automotive Fibres Inc A	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
North Am Ed pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Pac Light Corp	60c	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Pac Tin (specl stk)	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Quaker State Oil & Refining Corp	20c	Q	July 15	June 27
St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.	50c	Q	June 30	June 27
Twin Bell Oil Syndicate	$2	M	Aug. 5	July 31
Twin Coach Co	10c	.	July 15	July 3
Westland Oil Royalty Co Class A	10c	M	Aug. 15	July 30
York Railways Co 5 per cent pf	62½c	Q	July 31	July 21

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	11.14	11.14	11.04	11.10	—.19
December	11.49	11.49	11.37	11.38	—.19
March	11.85	11.85	11.67	11.70	—.23

Measures to Help Drought-Stricken Area Are Planned

ST. PAUL, June 30 (AP)—Emergency measures to carry drought distressed farmers through a crisis of withered crops were considered by government chieftains and officials of five northwest states today.

National Works Progress Administrator Harry Hopkins came from Washington to join spokesmen from the arid area in the task of drafting a program.

Aid May Cost $100,000,000

Proposals for construction of farm-to-market roads and small dams for water conservation were shaped as federal and state estimations indicated 83,000 families would require aid. The cost was unofficially calculated from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Governors Elmer Holt and Walter Welford sat in for Montana and North Dakota, respectively. WPA Administration Victor Christgau spoke for Minnesota. South Dakota and Wyoming were represented.

While cases of farmers in the Northwest who had not enjoyed a good harvest in six or seven years were cited, reports of new drought damage came from the Midwest and South.

They prompted Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to plan a personal inspection of the affected prairie states. While he arranged to leave the national capital today, the Administration's special drought committee prepared to lay relief recommendations before President Roosevelt.

Four rural resettlement agents started a tour of South Dakota.

Showers, followed by lower temperatures, provided a temporary respite in the northern half of the Midwest yesterday. More were forecast for today in parts of the same territory. But concern over inroads already made was reflected in an upswing in the corn market.

Temperatures Soaring

Tornadic wind resulted in heavy property damage in Iowa. Hail battered crops in North Carolina and South Dakota. Highways were blocked by storm-felled trees in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The mercury reached record levels at some points in the arid states. Newport, Tenn., and Mattoon and Bloomington, Ill., reported 106 degrees; Augusta, Ga., and Mt. Vernon, Ill., 105; Grand Island, Neb., and Evansville, Ind., 103; Knoxville, Tenn., and Macon, Ga., 101; and Birmingham, Ala., 100.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. B. McLaughlin calculated West Virginia's farm losses at $15,000,000. He said the situation was "alarming." Tennessee, footing its bill at $50,000,000, entered its eighty-first day of dry weather.

Southern agriculturists prayed for rain. Streams receded in Arkansas.

A 25 per cent curtailment in milk supplies was reported in southern Illinois. Pastures wasted there under protracted heat.

Observers opined the rains and cool lull came too late to save small grain in the drought belts of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and west-central Minnesota.

A new invasion of grasshoppers spread more ruin through fields and gardens and in some sections of South Dakota.

Weak Wheat Prices Feature Grains Today

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Increasing weakness of wheat prices dominated the grain markets late today.

Enlarged rural offerings of wheat to arrive in Chicago acted as a weight on the market, and so too did heavy receipts of winter wheat southwest. Primary receipts of wheat today totaled 1,206,000 bushels, against 459,000 at this time last year.

Downturns of all grain values took place early today. Unexpected setback of Liverpool wheat quotations had a "bearish" influence, and so too, did overnight showers both in spring wheat areas and in the corn belt.

Opening ¼-⅝ off, July wheat was 93⅝-¾, September 94½-⅝, wheat then held near to these limits. Corn started ¼ to 1 cent lower, September 65½-⅝, December 62⅜-63, and for the time being altered little.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON — Price movements in the stock market were narrow and the closing was irregular. Tobacco and coal shares were in fair demand, while other industrials remained quiet. Oils eased under profit taking in Mexican Eagle Oil issues, and gilt-edged securities, European bonds, home rails and mining shares held steady.

PARIS—Lower money rates caused a buying wave in the Bourse which lifted prices for French issues, Rentes closing more than a franc higher. International shares moved irregularly but the tone was good.

LIVERPOOL — Wheat futures closed about a penny lower on selling by American houses and improved weather reports from the American Northwest.

Cotton advanced about 10 points following the favorable reception of the loan cotton announcement. There was also buying on reports of higher temperatures.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	.93⅝	.93⅞	.92½	.92½	—2¼
Sept	.94⅝	.94¾	.93⅝	.93⅝	—1⅜
Dec	.96	.96¼	.95	.95¼	—1⅛
Corn					
July	.65½	.67¼	.65½	.66⅝	— ⅛
Sept	.65½	.66¾	.65½	.65¾	— ⅜
Dec	.63	.63	.61¾	.62	—1⅜
Oats					
July	.29¾	.29⅞	.29⅛	.29⅛	—1⅛
Sept	.32	.32	.30½	.30¾	— ½
Dec	.32	.32⅜	.32	.32⅛	— ⅜
Rye					
July	.64½	.64¾	.62¾	.63¼	—1⅛
Sept	.64	.64¼	.63¼	.63½	—1⅛
Dec	.65	.65	.64¼	.64½	—.1

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.81½	.80⅜	.80⅜	—1⅜
October	.82¼	.81	.81⅛	—1⅜
December	.82⅜	.81¼	.81⅜	—1⅛

Business and Industry

Home Building Contracts in 5 Months Up 114 P.C. Over 1935

Commerce and Finance

Westerfield Sees Disastrous Rise In U. S. Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J. — When governments contemplate projects which make only a shallow pretext of being economically sound, then the taxpayers' money would better be left in their own pockets, where it can be put to more effective use, Laurence E. Frost, electrical engineer of the New York Edison Company, told the sixth annual economics conference for engineers at Stevens Engineering Camp here.

At last night's meeting Ray B. Westerfield, professor of political economy at Yale University, declared that a disastrous rise in prices and serious monetary inflation threatened the United States.

"Although capitalism, socialism, communism and other 'isms' may phrase the formula in different words," said Mr. Frost, "still the underlying truth remains unchangeable: No construction is economically advantageous unless it returns, in some form, more than enough of value to offset the original construction work and to compensate for any delay in doing so," Mr. Frost said, emphasizing that popular ignorance of this relationship implied unsound expenditures of capital.

Hits Unsound Policy

"Billions of dollars are being poured into public works under circumstances in which the ordinary commercial standards of judgment are often conspicuously disregarded," he added.

Mr. Frost stressed as an example of unsound policy in public expenditures the proposal "by a mayor of one of the largest American cities" where existing public works have cost many millions of dollars, that the Federal Government should loan large sums of money without interest to municipal governments in order that they might undertake projects of a semi-commercial nature without the necessity of earning interest charges.

Stressing that widespread confusion on monetary questions existed in the United States, Professor Westerfield said:

"This confusion is remarkably well exemplified in the platform of Lemke's Union Party and the monetary legislation and operations of President Roosevelt in the past three years," Professor Westerfield said.

"I believe our country is headed toward a disastrous rise of the price level. Through the teachings of a small group of engineers who had the presumption to name themselves 'technocrats,' and the teachings of the New Deal messiahs, the engineering profession was made *particeps criminis* along with the bankers in causing the current depression. It seems particularly fitting that in talking to a group of engineers who have unreservedly been stigmatized for their signal service to mankind, I should discuss the true cause of the depression and all the havoc it has wrought, and drive home the cause of even worse danger which threatens our country.

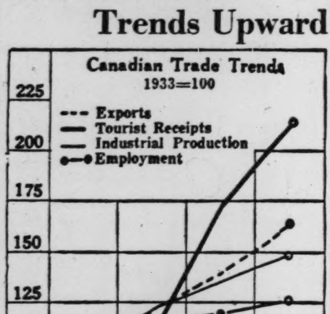
Sees Inflation Ahead

So long as the Government's expenditures continue and the budget remains unbalanced, the United States is "doomed to the continuance of the present inflationary program until it cracks," according to Professor Westerfield.

"We have indeed a singular situation," he continued, "a constantly growing national debt, a correspondingly increasing demand for government securities, the credit of the United States never so high, a scheme and philosophy of high expenditures becoming more and more intrenched, the people unabashed turning more and more to Washington with an outstretched hand for alms, the proportion of our population unemployed staying quite constant, and the whole thing supported by the creation of bank deposits through the sale of government securities to our banks!

"There are some brakes that may be applied, the Federal Reserve banks may sell their $2,400,000,000 of government securities and force the contraction of ten times that amount of deposits. Such an action, if at all rapid or brusque, would, however, ruin the market for government securities, would destroy the earnings of the Federal Reserve banks and cause a great contraction in the value of member bank portfolios. Indeed he would be lucky if it should not cause a panic.

Canadian Trade Trends Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart traces the course of exports, tourists receipts, industrial production, and employment in Canada for the past four years.

Truckers Oppose Keeshin Purchase Of Seaboard Lines

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—J. L. Keeshin, who has built up a nationwide motor truck network during recent years, and his financial backers, the New York banking house of Lehman Brothers, were objects of a sharply worded attack filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Counsel for the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carrier Conference, Inc., contended Keeshin and the banking firm had used a "dummy corporation" in an effort to avoid terms of the 1935 Motor Carrer Act, which placed highway transportation under the ICC control.

Carriers See Violation of Act

Claiming to represent 500 motor carriers with a total annual business of more than $50,000,000, the attorneys asked the ICC to refuse authorization for purchase of the Seaboard Freight Lines by the Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc.

The protesting truckers asserted Keeshin and the banking firm had paid $250,000 for control of Seaboard late in 1935, before ICC approval and in violation of the 1935 act.

Seaboard operations included most of the eastern seaboard and coastal states from New England to Washington. Keeshin also headed truck operating companies that extended from New York to Chicago and down to the Gulf of Mexico with a maze of connecting links.

The truckers asserted that the Seaboard stockholders received their money last winter although the ICC application was not filed until May this year.

They contended title to the Seaboard properties was taken by Motor Carrier, a corporation said to have been formed by Lehman employees with only $1000 capital, to which a $250,000 "advance" was made.

The ICC was told that the "prestige of distinguished financiers and their counsel or the disagreeableness of requiring the eggs to be unscrambled" should not halt refusal of the authorization.

Say Statute Is at Stake

Counsel for the truckers said the banking firm and Keeshin started in the spring of 1935 to build "transcontinental operations extending from New England to the Far West."

The bankers were said to have provided financial backing and talent and Keeshin "his own companies, his operating experience and judgment, and a name and driving power which already had achieved favorable national prominence."

In the Seaboard transaction the ICC was told that Keeshin represented his interests, Harold Foreman was the "neutral" and Daniel G. Arnstein, the Lehman firm because of "his long years of intimate association with John Hertz," Lehman member who directs the motor truck financing.

"The integrity of the statute is at stake," the protesting truckers contended.

Keeshin operating companies now are active in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Louisiana. Several recent proposals to combine railroad and highway transportation by placing loaded motor trucks on railroad flat cars for movement between cities have been made by the Keeshin interests.

Barking Dogs in Billboard Give Packer Snappy Canned Food 'Ad'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A barking billboard on Michigan Avenue—this is the latest indication that feeding Fido has become a big industry. Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have introduced their new line of canned dog food with a billboard which presents live dogs in a fascinating daily exhibition.

The billboard differs from the usual ones in that its face is of glass, with a large room behind it. A dozen or more doggies can repose with comfort in its air-conditioned space. Each week the billboard is host to some special breed of dogs, and people drive up in their automobiles, get out and stand for a half hour at a time admiring the prize-winning canines who pose for the public there.

"It's a question whether dog food or canned milk ranks first as the biggest seller in the canned food industry," said a representative of one mid-western packer. "Its rise in the last 18 months has been remarkable."

There are a number of good reasons for this. In the old days folks just scraped off the plates and gave Spot the bones, or if the day's meal didn't supply sufficient scraps, they asked the butcher for some and he would slip them in with the rest of the order. And all else failing, there was always liver at 10 cents a pound.

Now it's different. Hotel dwellers, who in the big cities appear to be the most ardent dog owners, eat in restaurants. Many apartment dwellers, too, eat out. That means no leftovers for the hound. Moreover, meat is high, and city butchers don't have scraps to give away. And even if meat should come down in price, it is still work to prepare it for doggy's dinner.

How big a volume of this business is done? "We only wish we had anothed line that would sell one-quarter as well as our canned dog food," said one packer. It appears to be a dog's world, after all.

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Court Halts U. S. From Collecting In Harriman Case

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Government attorneys, with a view to appealing their case, are today studying a decision by the New York State Supreme Court yesterday which restrains collection of $2,842,616 from nine member banks of the New York Clearing House Association and two bank officers, to cover losses of creditors of the defunct Harriman National Bank and Trust Company.

The decision was handed down by Justice Bernard L. Shientag, closing a trial which began April 20 with the Comptroller of the Currency, the Harriman Bank, and Henry E. Cooper, last president of the Harriman Bank, as plaintiffs.

The Government had sought to recover proportional liabilities alleged to have been assumed under an informal agreement between members of the Clearing House Association to take group action when necessary to protect funds of depositors. It was claimed that the banks, acting with this motive in 1932, guaranteed $16,000,000 of deposits in the Harriman Bank, then in difficulty, to prevent a failure and consequent damage to their own structures during a period when public confidence in banks was at a low point.

Suit Against 20 Banks

Originally the suit was filed against 20 banks of the Clearing House Association and against a group of officials as individual defendants. Before the suit came to trial, however, 11 of the banks and six officers, made an aggregate settlement of $3,592,943. The court's decision was interpreted as having failed to affect the legality of these payments, which ratified the informal agreement.

In the case of the nine dissenting banks, Justice Shientag found that the failure of bank presidents who negotiated the arrangement to present it for ratification by their boards of directors had prevented the execution of a valid contract. All other essentials of a contract were present, he said, emphasizing that directors actually represent the banks while bank president legally are persons of only small powers.

"It would be inconsistent to hold directors to this measure of responsibility and at the same time permit executive officers of the institution, acting without express or implied authority, to enter into engagements of the character we are considering," he said.

"There was ample opportunity to place the matter before the boards of the various banks. The failure to do so is not excused by the explanation that secrecy was essential and that the whole plan would fail if disclosed to the directors. An examination of the depositions submitted by the plaintiffs shows that wide publicity was given promptly in a number of instances in which similar situations were dealt with in other states."

76 Per Cent Repaid Depositors

When the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company failed to open on March 13, 1933, there were on deposit about $16,000,000. Nearly 76 per cent of this amount had been repaid to depositors. An estimated deficit of $4,862,801.70 was reported by the court yesterday.

The defendant banks benefiting by the decision are: Bankers Trust Company, Chemical National Bank and Trust Company, Continental Bank and Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Public National Bank and Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, The First National Bank of New York, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

The 11 banks which settled without trial are: Chase National Bank, Irving Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Commercial National Bank, National City Bank, New York Trust Company, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Bank of New York and Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company, Marine Midland Trust Company and the Lawyers' Trust Company.

Two bank officers who, as alternative defendants, benefited by the decision are Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, and William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The court held that the Controller of the Currency, who desisted from closing the bank, was acting within his legal powers, answering an argument that it was "illegal for the Controller to have refrained from closing an insolvent national bank, notwithstanding the promise to protect the deposits alleged to have been made to him on behalf of the defendants."

Loans to Farmers Rise 17 P. C. in Five Months

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A 17 per cent increase in the number of farmers obtaining loans from production credit associations in the first five months of 1936 compared with the corresponding period of 1935 is reported by the Farm Credit Administration.

The associations made 168,222 loans in the amount of $104,536,000 during the five-month period, compared with $85,931,000 in five months of 1935. The average-size loan was approximately the same for both periods.

The number of farmers financed through the associations increased in 41 states and the loan volume was up in 38 states. North Carolina had the largest number of loans, more than 17,000; and California the largest amount, with $10,157,000. States showing the greatest percentage of increase in the amount of loans were Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, and New Hampshire.

Australia's 'Balanced Trade' Policy Is Inducing Reprisals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—By prohibiting the importation of large quantities of goods except by special license at the discretion of the Minister for Trade and Customs, and imposing higher duties over a wide range, the Federal Government has taken the most momentous step for years in the shaping of its fiscal policy.

The new policy is directed chiefly against the United States, which will lose trade worth millions of dollars annually. President Roosevelt has responded by directing the withdrawal from Australia on Aug. 1 of the benefits of lower United States tariff duties flowing from reciprocal trade agreements.

The basic aim of the Government is to divert trade from Australia's "indifferent buyers" to the United Kingdom and Australian manufacturers. The total diversion will probably be more than £6,000,000 ($30,000,000), and of this sum no less than £4,500,000 sterling will be represented by motor chassis in which the United States is vitally interested.

Opposite to U. S. Policy

By her far-reaching proposals Australia is running directly counter to the United States policy of an aggregate trade balance in dealing with foreign countries. Australia is seeking to balance her trade with all customers instead of balancing her exports and imports as a whole, a policy which was condemned by leading economists the day after the new system was announced.

The total value of import trade expected to be diverted almost immediately will be £2,290,000. Australian manufacturers will benefit by an increased output of £845,000 sterling, the manufacturers of Great Britain by £1,310,000 and what the Government terms "good customer countries" by £135,000. Added to this is the £4,500,000 for motor chassis.

This is all part of a plan to benefit once again Australia's secondary industries. A great impetus will be given to the iron and steel industries with a coincident contribution to defense plans, a reduction of unemployment and a real step toward the resumption of migration on a large scale.

Export of primary produce is the life blood of Australia and the Ministry is concerned because there is little hope of recapturing markets held before the depression. To service the annual overseas debt charges of about £28,000,000, and maintain Australia's high standard of living, primary production must be increased. At present the only hope of encouraging this is to bring about the expansion of Great Britain's purchases. There, then, is the key to the situation. To enable Great Britain to buy more, Australia believes that she must open her door wider to British traders.

To Favor Canada

To avoid damaging Canada's import trade the Government intends to open negotiations with her at once with a view to reaching a friendly agreement. Australia has a large adverse trade balance with Canada, but she argues that because Canada is prepared to extend a fair measure of reciprocity, she should not be penalized as some countries, such as the United States, will.

Textiles figure largely in the new policy. Foreign countries have so greatly undercut Great Britain on the Australian market that Lancashire has become genuinely alarmed. She has no longer any reason to be. Japan is the principal supplier of foreign textiles and negotiations for an agreement have been going on for months. At last, however, the Government has been forced to admit a breakdown and to announce higher duties against Japan. Even so Japan will continue to be Australia's chief supplier of rayon, and she will maintain a reasonably firm hold on the market for cotton goods.

Subsidize Auto Industry

One of the most interesting features of the proposals concerns the automobile industry. The manufacture of chassis in Australia will be subsidized by a special duty of 0.7d a pound on all chassis imported under license. It is expected by the Government that local industry will be able to begin the manufacture of automobile engines within two years, and that within five or six years Australia will be producing 80 per cent of its engine requirements. Steps will also be taken to limit the importation of accessories and to encourage their manufacture locally.

Restricts Auto Imports

In future the United States and Canada will not be allowed to send more than 50,000 chassis to Australia each year. The share of the United States will be about 25,000 and of Canada about 23,000. Last calendar year imports of chassis from the United States totaled 25,611, valued at £2,005,000, and from Canada 23,201, valued at £1,254,000. They almost monopolized the trade, the United Kingdom supplying only 12,000 and other countries 107.

Among the goods to be diverted at once from United States to Australian manufacturers are:

Motor bodies	£134,000
Motor springs	110,000
Refrigerators	42,000
Refrigerator parts	54,000
Frocks and dresses	20,000
Corsets	20,000
Boots and shoes	12,000
Lawnmowers	11,000
Hinges	12,000
Camera apparatus	12,000
Toilet preparations	16,000
Shock absorbers	30,000

Trade by Australian firms with American distributors may be diverted as follows:

To Germany—Guns, rifles, celluloid and cameras.

To Japan—Artificial silk, piece goods, celluloid sheets.

To Belgium—Guns, rifles and ammunition.

To France—Perfumes, motorcars, footwear of high quality, toilet preparations, model frocks.

To Czechoslovakia—Footwear.

Prohibits Fashion Goods

One interesting move is to enforce the complete prohibition of fashion goods from the United States, except those sent as samples. These, however, cannot be sold in Australia and must merely be used as models for Australian manufacturers. It is the Government's intention to enforce this rigidly. The rule will upset the plans of many big department stores in Australia which at the present moment have their buyers in America.

As soon as the new policy was announced there were fears that Japan would retailiate by restrictions upon Australian imports, chiefly of wheat and wool. However, this may not occur once Japan has studied the proposals, for the Government is determined not to shut her out of Australia as she is shutting out the United States. Rayon, for instance, has been placed on the licensed list for the sole purpose of stopping imports from the United States, and Japan will be allowed a liberal license. In the meantime, however, the Government is giving no indication as to the manner in which the license system will operate generally, until it has some idea of reactions abroad.

A total of 16 countries will be affected by the prohibition of imports now valued at £6,349,000 a year, except under license.

Retaliations May Result

The effect of this momentous step is to place the tariff in the forefront of national policy. Its effect is so widespread that there are bound to be repercussions. A big move against United States trade was predicted in the Monitor from here many months ago and, as stated then, Japan has been given great concessions over the United States. Time only will tell what will be the effect of Australia's policy of trying to balance her trade with individual countries. It is a policy which economists the world over have denounced as impossible within the present complex system of world trade. Political reactions may be as important as economic, another consideration which should weigh heavily with Australia now that economics have come to be inseparable from politics.

Australia has regretted many of her tariff decision made during the early days of the depression. Now there is a prospect that other countries with an adverse trade balance with Australia will deal with her in similar fashion. If that occurs, the result might be disastrous, for Australia is finding it difficult enough to retain her existing markets, let alone find new ones.

May Residential Construction Has Gain of 79 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Residential construction in the United States during the month of May was 79 per cent ahead of the like month of 1935, according to an announcement by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. This is equal to an increase in the value of permits of more than $20,000,000.

The aggregate value of building permits issued during May was below the April level, although the value of permits issued for new residential buildings and additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures increased. The aggregate decrease was due, says the report, to a sharp decrease in the value of permits issued for nonresidential buildings.

"Reports from 1522 cities in the country to the Bureau of Labor Statistics," she said, "show an increase of 1 per cent in the value of new residential buildings, an advance of 10 per cent in additions, alterations and repairs, and a decrease of more than 13 per cent in the value of permits issued for new nonresidential buildings.

"Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings increased $11,000,000, or 45 per cent, and the permit valuation of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings increased nearly $7,000,000, or 33 per cent. The increase in total expenditures amounted to approximately $38,000,000, or 54 per cent.

"During the first five months of 1936 permits were issued for buildings valued at $466,441,000. This is an increase of 71 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935. Over the same period, the value of new residential buildings for which permits were issued increased 114 per cent; the value of new nonresidential buildings, 65 per cent; and the value of additions, alterations and repairs, 30 per cent."

There was a gain of 65 per cent in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 792 cities having a population of 10,000 or over, comparing May, 1936, with the corresponding month of 1935. The data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistcs include, in addtion to private construction, the number and value of buildings for which contracts were awarded by Federal and State governments in the cities included in the report. For May, 1936, the value of public buildings amounted to $3,470,000; for April, 1936, to $1,483,000; and for May, 1935, to $4,486,000.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Wheat—An increase of about 1,000,000 acres of grain sown in Canada is to be expected this year. A survey of Canadian farmers' intentions shows acreage allocated for spring wheat at 24,354,000 acres, compared with 23,560,600 acres in 1935 and 26,646,100 acres in the peak year, 1932. Saskatchewan and Alberta will account for most of the advance in spring wheat acreage. Fall wheat sown largely in Ontario is expected to be about the same as last year. A smaller acreage was sown but winter killing was much less in the current season. A reduction of the fall rye crop is predicted, but hay and clover registered a general improvement.

* * *

Tourists—Canada's favorable balance on tourist trade account was appreciably higher in 1935 than in the preceding year. Total expenditures by foreign tourists in 1935 amounted to $202,314,000, against $129,974,000 in 1934. Expenditures of Canadian tourists abroad in the two years were, respectively, $79,399,000 and $53,658,000. The favorable balance accruing to Canada on tourist trade account in 1935 is estimated at $122,915,000, compared with $76,316,000 in 1934, an increase of $49,599,000. The year 1936 is expected to be a better year than 1935.

* * *

Construction—Construction contracts awarded during May in Canada amounted to about $15,000,000, against less than $10,000,000 during April, an increase of over 50 per cent. The May total included 509 commercial buildings, 55 industrial plants, 161 engineering projects and 1393 residential structures.

* * *

Exports—Canadian exports from Canada increased in value more than $10,000,000 over those of April a year ago. The excess of exports over imports amounted to more than $15,000,000. Exports to Great Britain showed a gain of 11 per cent and those to the United States 24 per cent.

* * *

Power—The first quarter of 1936 witnessed the highest output of electric power on record in Canada, reports Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada. The increase over the first quarter of 1935 was 7 per cent and that period had in turn held the record for the first quarter of the year. Not only was electric power production higher in the first quarter of the present year than in any similar period, but the month of March recorded a monthly peak for the index of electric power output in the Dominion.

* * *

Fur Farming—Fur farming in Canada has grown to be an industry of considerable economic importance. The industry was inaugurated about 40 years ago and since that time has been supported by the Government. There were 7019 fur farms in Canada in 1934, of which 6083 were fox farms and 624 mink farms. Other fur-bearing animals such as raccoon and muskrat are also extensively raised. Fur-bearing animals on Canadian farms during 1934 were valued at $3,966,010, of which silver fox pelts represented 93 per cent, mink 4 per cent, and all other pelts 3 per cent.

* * *

Motor Exports—Exports of automotive products from Canada in May were valued at $1,956,511, compared with $1,514,899 in April and $2,903,842 in May, 1935. Shipments of passenger cars increased from 3108 units valued at $1,040,716 in April to 3945 units valued at $1,263,736 in May. Exports of trucks in May totaled 1277 units valued at $512,739, compared with 618 units valued at $212,644 in April.

* * *

Radio—An organization to control radio broadcasting in Canada patterned after the British Broadcasting Corporation has been unanimously recommended by a special committee of the Canadian House of Commons. The proposed unit would replace the three-man radio commission now supervising radio activities in the Dominion. It would be headed by a board of nine honorary governors which would determine broadcasting policy, the functions being carried out by a general manager.

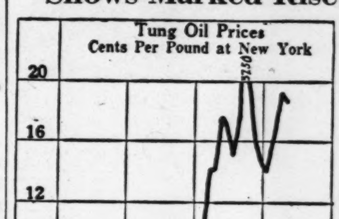
* * *

Hides—Imports of hides and skins into Canada in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 90,000 cwt., valued at $1.185.000, a volume increase of 3 per cent and a value increase of 38 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1935. Cattle hides were the most important item in this trade. accounting for about two-thirds of Canada's purchases abroad of hides and skins. Imports account for about 25 per cent of the total hides and skins used in Canadian tanneries.

* * *

Motor Sales—Official Government figures as to the number of new automobiles sold in Canada during the first quarter of 1936 show Ontario far in the lead among all provinces of the Dominion as the outstanding motorcar market, with 47 per cent of the national total. Quebec ranks second with 24 per cent. Sales of new cars, trucks and busses during the 12 months ended March last reached the high total of 101.853 units, an increase over the preceding 12 months of 27 per cent.

Tung Oil Industry Shows Marked Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the interesting minor economic phenomena of the past four years has been the growth of the tung oil industry.

Not only have new processes greatly increased demand and domestic production, but this demand, coupled with unusual floods in China, has greatly increased tung oil prices since 1933.

Demand for Seasonal Clothing in Chicago Heaviest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Chicago retail and wholesale markets report heavy demands for all kinds of summer apparel during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Department store activity in seasonal clothing was the best in years. Several of the stores added temporary workers to take care of purchasers. The demand covered millinery, shoes and accessories, as well as clothing. In like fashion, sporting equipment was also a source of heavy turnover.

Wholesalers indicated the receipt of heavy repeat orders. With many of the rural areas in more cheerful mood and farmers beginning to capitalize on their crops, country stores are said to be catching up on delayed commitments.

The Chicago steel zone kept to the output figures of previous weeks. Much of the new buying is said to be for Government financed roads, bridges and other public works. There has been a slight recession in automobile requirements.

Employment shows little change. Several companies which would appear to be in a mood for expansion are very obviously awaiting election campaign developments before making additions.

Earnings Prospects Bright for Canners In the Current Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Canning crop prospects for 1936 point to satisfactory earnings for the canners, declares a survey by Poor's. The study expects no material price declines from now on.

This year's late frosts, continues the survey, and droughts in various sections of the country, rainfall in others, should keep the 1936 canning pack below the 1935 production level. It is further pointed out that rising business activity should maintain an increasing consumption trend.

"Earnings for canning companies, being dependent upon crop conditions and consumer trends, will continue to show wide swings from year to year," continues the study. Despite the improved methods of providing urban markets with fresh vegetables throughout the year, it is probable that canned foods will hold their own because of the attractive variety available the year around. Given a fair legislative break, the firmly entrenched canning companies, strong financially, should continue to prosper, although earnings will fluctuate with crop conditions."

Spring Pig Crop Up 29 P.C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of about 29 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1936 over the very small crop of 1935, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

The Government's pig crop report said there was a prospective increase of about 14 per cent in the number of sows in farrow in the fall season of 1936 over the number farrowed in the fall of 1935; an indicated increase of about 24 per cent in the total farrowing in 1936 over the total of 1935; and a moderate increase in the number of hogs over six months of age on June 1, 1936, over the number a year earlier.

Although the number of litters farrowed in 1936 promises to be substantially larger than the abnormally small numbers in both 1934 and 1935, it will be nearly 20 per cent below the average of 1932 and 1933, and probably below any other year in the last 20 years, at least, the report said.

New Women's Magazine To Come Out on Sept. 9

NEW YORK — The New York Woman, new weekly magazine in the interests of the women of Greater New York, will issue its first number on Sept. 9, according to an announcement by William E. Wheeler, president and general manager.

J. Mora Boyle has resigned as advertising counsel of the Hearst organization to become vice-president and publisher of The New York Woman. The other officers are: J. Wilfrid Megargee, vice-president and advertising manager; Syd J. Hughes, vice-president; and Melville M. Greig, treasurer and secretary.

The common stock of The New York Woman, Inc., is held and voted by a trust consisting of Arthur J. Morris, Alan G. Rinehart and William E. Wheeler. The original offering of 300,000 shares of voting trust certificates was made by Brown Young & Co., Inc., at $1.25 a share.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Holds Well, With Prices Firm

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Trading slackened somewhat in volume in primary cotton goods markets during the week, but was still generally active. Prices were fairly well maintained, bolstered as they were by extremely buoyant raw cotton quotations, due to the scarcity of spot offerings in the better qualities. Buying interest continued to spread to all quarters of the market, and some of those lines formerly less responsive to the upward swing of values began to advance this week and were more actively in demand.

It was estimated that the week's total sales were approximately equal to the current output of the active looms, and some estimated that sales somewhat exceeded production for the period.

There has been steady absorption of goods deliverable during the next 60 days, and some activity was noted on orders running through the balance of the year. For the most part, however, sales were held to limits this side of November.

The fine goods division of the market showed increasing activity and prices advanced substantially. Fine combed lawns moved up fractionally to a basis of 9¼ cents for 40-inch, 7.50 yard 96x100s, and 8¾ cents for 40-inch 86x92s, and 7¾ cents for 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s, and 6⅝ to 6¾ cents for 40-inch 9.00 yard 76x72s, and 6.38 cents for 40-inch 9.50 yard 72x68s.

Broadcloths Advance

Combed broadcloths, which have been offered down as low as 9¼ cents or even 9 cents flat for 128x68s or 136x60s, advanced to 10½ cents for some of the better known makes and 10¼ cents was said to be the lowest the market still had. On the two-ply yarn 144x76s the price moved up to 27½ cents, while the single yarn goods of the same count were brought in at 12 cents. On the 2x1 combed 108x60s, most mills were asking 16 cents.

Colored yarn shirtings were moving smartly, especially the patterns involving the use of a great deal of color, usually in the pastel shades. The 80x76 pastel madras brought 12½ cents, while 88x76s made of yarns finer than 40s were priced around 13¼ cents. The dark-colored woven-through patterns were bringing around 15¾ cents.

In the coarse goods section of the market, narrow sheetings provided the bulk of the week's total sales, and prices improved an eighth on many of the standard numbers. The wide sheeting constructions proved strong in price, but the volume of trading was not impressive.

Print Cloths Ease

Standard print cloth construction had eased slightly from the peak levels reached the preceding week, and had been traded very actively on a basis of 7½ cents for 39-inch four-yard 80x80s, 6⅜ cents for 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, 5½ cents for 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, and 4⅞ cents for 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s. This week's trading has been chiefly for July and August deliveries.

The market has seen additional trading in some of the heavier fabrics. Drills were bought this week at slightly better prices and in good volume. Twills have been in wider demand and were selling readily at very firm prices. Osnaburgs came into their own, with increased demand for heavy bagging.

Steady Upward Move In Realty Bonds Holding

NEW YORK—The steady upward movement of real estate bonds in the East and Middle West was resumed in May after an April interruption, the first break in nearly two years, a survey by Amott, Baker & Co. discloses.

Eastern issues have been climbing steadily since Jan. 1, 1935. In that period the rise has been 37.1 per cent, the average price per $1000 of face value advancing from $291 to $399. Middle West prices have risen 49.1 per cent from Jan. 1, 1935 to June 1, 1936. The average price has increased from $224 to $334. Middle Western issues have increased 4.7 per cent in the five months' period of 1936.

INCREASING INCOME
from
LISTED STOCKS
Send for booklet
•
HODGDON & COMPANY
Investment Securities
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20

General Classified

FARMS FOR SALE

NEAR O'NEILL, NEB.—480 acres; 9-room house, fine barn, corn cribs, blacksmith shop, windmill, stream, orchard. Write MRS. MINNIE SIMONSON, 511 S. Durbin, Casper, Wyo.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL 320-acre Southern California ranch; 100 acres suitable for citrus if more water is developed, etc.; priced to sell. RUBY HAMMETT, Star Rt., Escondido, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO—For sale, apartment house on famous Russian Hill; extra nice 6-4s, roof garden; beautiful view of bay. ELEONORE PETERSEN, 420 Market St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Attractive, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable garage. MRS. GIFFORD. Com. 7862.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

LARGE MAHOGANY SECRETARY
Period 1830-40; beautiful graining, rich tone; $100. Inquire office Fenway Studios, 30 Ipswich St. or MIDdlesex 0868-M.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FOR SALE—Complete furnishings, three-room apt.; $250 sacrifice; apt. available. 588 West End Ave. (2D), N. Y. C. Schuyler 4-2463.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Business girl share attractive studio apartment; convenient transportation, church. Tel. eves., WA. 9-0779.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

RENT, by day, week, month, 4-door Ford (1935); reasonable. Write Box E-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE
In the Catskill Mountains; supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Phone UN. 4-6262, or write MRS. SINCLAIR, 435 W. 119th St., Apt. 1-L, New York City.

Toledo Cuts Cost In First 6 Months Of City Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30—Toledo, like its big Ohio sister city, Cincinnati, and hundreds of other American municipalities, has laid aside what rightly might be described as the "spoils system" of government for what in fundamentals is the "merit system"—city-manager form of government.

Reduction in operating income in recent years had its beneficial effect in that it finally forced Toledo citizens to realize the need for a change and to demand a better and more economical government. The first step taken was to form a city manager league which adopted a plan based on successful ones in use by some outstanding cities. There was, as might be expected, considerable resistance to this new idea from the political sidelines—enough to defeat the city-manager plan the first time the issue was put up to popular vote.

However, at a later election it was carried by a small margin, and a short time later successfully met an attempt to repeal the issue by a large majority.

Toledo's first city manager, John N. Edy, recently connected with the Federal Government and with experience as city manager for several other cities, assumed his duties here on Jan. 1, 1936.

In this brief testing period perhaps the most outstanding achievement of the new city government has been to stay within its budget, which has not been done for several years, the city manager assuming several positions once thought to require separate directors.

The city manager, appointed by the city council for an indefinite period, is in charge of the executive branch, to employ or discharge any city employees, to see to the enforcement of city laws and ordinances and to maintain and operate the various service divisions of the city. Thus, he is independent of the voting public in so far as granting "political favors" might be concerned, and is responsible only to the city council.

The city council is comprised of nine members elected for a term of two years under the proportional representation system of balloting whereby a candidate, to be elected, must receive one more than one-tenth of the total number of votes.

Townsend Promises New Political Plan

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, whose $200-a-month pension plan brought him followers he numbers in the millions, promised those followers another plan—this one on politics.

He made the announcement in a signed statement published in the official organ of his pension movement, the National Townsend Weekly, in the midst of conflicting rumors of what role, if any, the organization would play in the new union party of Representative William Lemke, North Dakota Republican. Mr. Lemke claims Townsendite support.

"I have been asked many times," Dr. Townsend said, "why I conferred with Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and why I have allowed my picture to be taken with Gerald K. Smith of the share-the-wealth movement. I am asked if there is to be a merger . . . with these and similar movements.

"My answer has always been 'no merger of any kind is proposed. While I am in sympathy with much of what is being attempted by others the programs announced by these other movements are too complicated for me.' "

Welford Defeats Langer On Unofficial Returns

FARGO, N. D., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Walter Welford apparently defeated William Langer by 507 votes for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in North Dakota in the most bitterly fought contest for that office in state history, complete unofficial returns showed June 28. Returns from all 2242 precincts in the State reporting on Wednesday's primary, gave Welford 90,888 and Langer 90,381.

A referred measure on the question of permitting establishment of municipal liquor stores was defeated. Returns from 2010 precincts gave: Yes, 68,572, no, 92,880. Except for sale of 3.2 per cent beer, North Dakota has been dry since it became a state.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CROW POINT—Rent or sell, attractive 8-room cottage, all improvements, screened porches, garage, private beach. Hingham 1418-W. (Mass.)

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-made garments at low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. (4th Floor). PE. 6-2279

HOUSES FOR SALE

WINCHESTER, MASS.—8-room house, exceptionally well built, excellent location, attractive street, easy to commute; oil heat, double garage; fruit trees, garden; price reasonable. Tel. Winchester 1963-W.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Grand Central district, attractively furnished, light; mornings as desired. Call afternoons, Caledonia 5-5969, New York City. Reasonable.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
A delightful place to spend your vacation in a picturesque section of Connecticut where the land slopes down to a large protected lake. It has the conveniences of the city and the charm of the country; offers recreation or relaxation and is graced by old-time hospitality. Rates are $21-$35.
MR. AND MRS. ENGLE, P. O., Lakeside, Conn.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.—Attractively furnished rooms; summer guests; kitchen privileges; modern home; pleasantly and conveniently located; adult Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box 65.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.
Sunny rooms, private baths, large grounds, screened porches, exceptional board optional; 5 miles from Boston. 119 Pleasant St. Arl. 2589-J.

BOSTON – Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com. 8569.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms; transients; Christian Scientists preferred; near The Mother Church, 84 Gainsboro St. MRS. CASWELL. Tel. Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE — Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; furnished or unfurnished; bus and train service. Longwood 2714.

N. Y. C. (70th), 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water; redecorated, elevator, transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718).

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5F)—Exceptional, single, double, front, redecorated, cross ventilation, elevator; $5-$7; temporary, permanent. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (at 70 St.)—Single, double rooms, modern convenience; home environment, near all transportation; $6-$10. Apt. 2-C.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 549 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1-D—Outside, newly decorated, shower, phone, $5; small room, running water, $3.50.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y. (Fisk Ave. and 69th St.)—Double for business person, or couple; private home; Christian Scientists preferred; convenient transportation. Havemeyer 9-3627.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A MUSIC TEACHER desires to serve as companion with light household duties, anywhere; references. Address G, 197 Riverside Drive, Utica, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG woman, house manager, companion, tea room assistant. Write Box M-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, Linger-Longer-by-the-Sea—Directly on the Bay! Excellent food, luxurious rooms, warm bathing, private sandy beach, reasonable rates. For reservations, call E. Brewster 127. ELEANOR GLEASON, Prop.

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports, modern sanitation, running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet. C. E. STEVENS.

QUIET country home for rest and study; beautiful Vermont; excellent table; $15 weekly. MRS. ROBERTS, R. F. D. 1, No. Adams, Mass.

SHADYKNOLL—Country estate near Shrewsbury River and ocean; bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; $20-$23; booklet. Vahhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

WELLS, N. Y.—Whitehouse Lodge and cabins; transient and permanent guests; excellent meals and peaceful surroundings at a forest farm home in the southern Adirondack Mountains. MR. L. FOUNTAIN.

SUMMER HOMES

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE
Overlooking Linikin Bay, modern log cabin on shore front, living room 16x32, stone fireplace, 3 sleeping rooms, maid's room with lavatory, electric stove, hot water; season $350. P. M. BURGESS, Reading, Mass.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH, 102 North Marine Road—Board residence or apartments; facing sea and cricket ground; recommended; comfortable. MISS DODSWORTH.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments; board optional; 1 minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; 5 minutes station; terms moderate. MISS WHELDON, 43 Falsgrave Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments, board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 43 Saunders St.

SOUTHPORT, Glenwood—Guest House, 102, King Street, 1 min. Promenade, Lord Street West; board optional; moderate. Miss Asquith.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, N. S. — Public and Private Apartments, Board Residence. Trams, Gynn Square, overlooking Gardens and Putting Green. Sea View. Under personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Nicholson, Gynn View, 11 Finchley Road. Tel. 51572.

GLASGOW—Bed and breakfast; also rooms for quiet rest and study; sunny aspect. FRANCES WOOD, 14 Somerset Place. Tel. Doug. 1367.

GLASGOW—All modern flat; large bright rooms; 3 minutes Christian Science church; moderate. A. K. MIDDLETON, 39 Kersland St.

LIVERPOOL 8—Refined happy home, lady or gentleman; personal attention if desired. MISS ADAMS, 44 Devonshire Rd., Princes Pk.

POST VACANT

GOOD layout artist wanted, provincial advertising agency; must be quick and versatile with all-round experience; the work is chiefly black and white for daily press and trade papers; will applicants please forward a few representative specimens with fullest details of age, experience and salary to Box M-8992—BCM/CSM, London.

LAKE DISTRICT—Nurse wanted for two children; maid kept; country. Box M-2588—BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

TRAVELLER—12 years' experience, grocery, ironmongery and hardware trades, Yorkshire territory; offers services to reputable firms; own car; good references. Box W-411—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Comfortable rooms suitable for two business ladies or couple; main door flat. RUTHERFORD, 20 Lutton Place.

Local Classified Advertising
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH 'EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **CRAIGLEITH**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Quiet refined guest house at invigorating Southbourne; near Christian Science church; few yards sea front; excellent cooking, varied menus. MRS. BEADLES, Bracken Lodge, Bracken Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy. Modern. Quiet. MR and MRS TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST **YENTON**
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

Near BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BRIGHTON, Clarige, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms, 2b The Precincts and 37 Burgate Street. Telephone 861.

CROMER DUNROBIN HOTEL
Near sea; hot and cold water in all rooms; terms 2½-4 gns. according to season.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046—Guests welcomed in quiet home; board residence; near sea, theatres; tennis free.

FOLKESTONE HOTEL CARLTON On Sea Front
Enlarged. Refurnished. Redecorated. Hot and cold water. Moderate terms.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—LITTLEDEAN GUEST HOUSE, LITTLEDEAN, GLOS.; 600 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 50s., 70s. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

FOWEY, CORNWALL. GREEN BANK HOTEL. Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea; hot and cold, electric fires. Tariff: J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

HARROGATE BEECHWOOD HOTEL. Under new management; redecorated; hot and cold water, interior spring mattresses, 80 bedrooms, lift, lock-ups; weekly terms: 3 to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458.

HILFIELD PARK, ALDENHAM, HERTS. To Americans and visitors to England! Delightful English country home and scenery; old XVI Century house, modernised throughout; tennis, swimming, fishing, riding, golf; terms from 4 gns. weekly; easy access London.

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON—For Joy and Sunshine
HOTEL GROSVENOR
Adjacent sea; renowned cuisine.
From 3 gns. weekly.
A. PICKETT, Propr.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating, hot and cold water in every bedroom; excellent cuisine; tennis, boating, fishing; an ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A., R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the Real Home Atmosphere."

LAKE DISTRICT
Glen Rothay Hotel, Rydal Nr. Ambleside
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. & R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT
THE HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
Beautifully situated, off main road; 2 minutes from the market cross; from 4 gns. per week; best centre for motor tours. Phone 112. App. A. A.

LAKE DISTRICT, Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainriggs, Grasmere; board residence; charming position facing lake; all conveniences; terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL— Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5329

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage, Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele. Western 2885/6

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly.
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN.: 1191
Two Minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating, Lift. From £3.3s. single, £6.6s. double. 8/6 bed and breakfast.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357—Facing gardens; hot and cold water bedrooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½ gns.

Tel. Liv. 3262 London Nr. Crystal Palace
BEAULIEU HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms Brochure on Request

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering.
Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

ENGLAND
(Continued)

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea, own garden produce, moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Regent Private Hotel; superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

OXFORD BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL
Quiet and Refined Comfort. Dainty Cooking. Riverside Garden. Moderate Terms. Tel. 3475.

SCARBOROUGH—ST. NICHOLAS CLIFF
RIVIERA HOTEL Modern. Overlooking South Bay. Moderate terms. Tariff. MRS. R. H. LUND

SHAKESPEARE'S Country, near Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

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Come and see our Complete Displays —You'll not be pressed to purchase.
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HUDDERSFIELD 671
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

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for electric fires :: vacuum cleaners :: lamp fittings :: domestic appliances :: refrigerators, etc. Regd. electrical contractors for private houses, churches, factories, etc.
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29 TRINITY STREET, LEEDS 1

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Ladies' Hairdresser
23 North Lane, Headingley, Leeds
Permanent Waving 10/-, 15/-, 21/-.
Personal Attention.
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ANTHONY R. MILLICAN
Specialising in
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Will gladly call on you with patterns.
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82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE
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Just post your films to us
DESPATCHED SAME DAY WITH INVOICE
SHEFFIELD PHOTO CO. LTD.
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CARPETS CLEANED
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The Confectioners
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LEE & BRIGGS
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SEA TROUT
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Established 1880
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Large variety of nationally advertised products

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80-82 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
AND OR COURSE SPORTS GOODS FOR ALL SPORTS

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OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:
Complete Dining-Room in Beautifully Figured Walnut, consisting of 4 ft. Sideboard, with Cutlery Drawer, 5 ft. x 3 ft. Pull-Out Table with Figured Top, 4 Chairs in Rexine.
£31
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
120 UNION STREET, GLASGOW
Telephone Central 4020
WM. SIMPSON
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WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

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WILLIAM ADAM
STOBCROSS, GLASGOW, C. 3
Cellar Filled at Greatly Reduced Prices During July and August
TEL. CENTRAL 2725

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
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ERL. ANSTEENSEN
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93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

"Say it with Flowers"
Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow"
Tel. Bell 2380
MARY FOX *Art Florist and Decorator*
194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone Central 4949

KINCAID'S for
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear
Best Quality. Keen Prices.
403 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

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KILTS
RUGS, SCARFS
NOVELTIES
LARGEST STOCK IN SCOTLAND
R. G. LAWRIE LTD. 38 RENFIELD ST. GLASGOW.

K Shoes Reduced 6/– in the £ by Andrew Dykes
Don't miss my genuine sale bargains (Men's and Women's). All surplus K stocks and a number of exclusive fashion shoes are being cleared at 6/- in the £ reduction. See my windows or better still call and make your choice.
ANDREW DYKES Ltd.
46 RENFIELD STREET, GLASGOW

HOLINESS is an infinite compassion for others; Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them; Happiness is a great love and much serving.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Daily Features

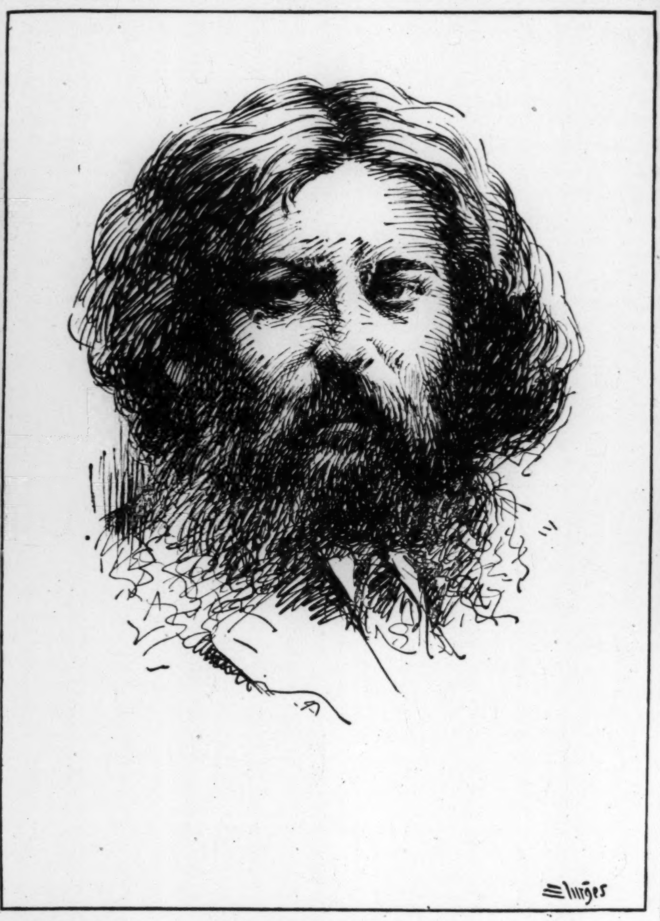
THE Law of Nature is that a certain quantity of work is necessary to produce a certain quantity of good of any kind whatever; if you want knowledge, you must toil for it.—RUSKIN.

Home on the Logged-Off Range

Monitor Camera Club From G. T. Shrock, Seattle, Wash.

An Argument for Reforestation in the State of Washington

Lines About Leaders—XXIV



By a Staff Artist

Alphonse Daudet

DAUDET is often referred to as the Dickens of France.
He was born in balmy Provence, beloved of artists, in 1840.
His father was a silk manufacturer, yet not a successful one.
Indeed, the baker refused to send bread to the house at times.
However, there was much around to divert imaginative children.
The two boys of the family lived among romantic olive groves.
And every night delightful old songs lulled them to sleep.
Twice a year their parents drove away to the fair with goods.
Alphonse and Ernest then reigned as sovereigns in the home.
Yet the father's return from Beaucaire was eagerly awaited.
For he never came back without new books for them to devour.
Alas, things grew worse at home, and the factory had to be sold.
Farewell to the stately plane trees, to the artistic fountains.
The Daudets moved to Lyons, that city buried in a long fog.
But hours of reading consoled the youths enamored of the sun.
At 16, Alphonse heard that he must make his own living at once.
He was offered the position of usher at a far-away college.
"If you accept, you must start tomorrow," said the father.
"All right, Father, I will start tomorrow," answered the boy.

NOW Ernest lived in Paris and Ernest was a good brother.
"Come," he wrote to Alphonse, "I earn enough for us both."
Alphonse hurried off with a few manuscripts in an old trunk.
As he wished to write, the garret of Ernest enraptured him.
Had not all great men started their careers under such roofs?
The next day he dashed down to the bookstalls of the Odeon.
In those galleries he could meet some of his favorite authors.
Then he ran up his six flights again to set quickly to work.
And, his poems ready, he found the right publisher for them.

THE first visitor who called at the garret astounded the boys.
It was a messenger from the Tuileries bearing a large letter.
Daudet was to present himself at Court for important news.
There he heard that a place was awaiting him at the Presidency.
It was a pure sinecure, to which a handsome salary was attached.
The Empress loved his poems; she wished him financially free.
And from that time on Alphonse Daudet knew only happiness.
At 22, he saw one of his plays in the first theater of France.
At 25, he saw another produced on the first stage of Europe.
By then he had secured an excellent position for his brother.
And he had re-established the hearth of his parents again.

A CERTAIN year, a man passed the same street late each night.
As 2 struck, each night, a light shone at the same window.
Finally he wondered who might be so keenly absorbed at a task.
He inquired and learned that it was "Mr. Alphonse Daudet."
The novels of the author were now in demand everywhere.
And he was an author who carefully "revised and revised."
He rewrote a book several times if he thought it necessary.
And none ever reached the public before he felt satisfied.

PRINCIPLE, harmony, efficiency, were qualities dear to him.
But cheerfulness was that to which he lent most power.
At the end of his career he repeated to his friends: *When my task is finished I should like to establish myself as a vendor of happiness; my profits would consist in my success.*
Daudet passed on in the course of a brilliant talk in 1897.
Many generations yet unborn will grow warm in his sunshine.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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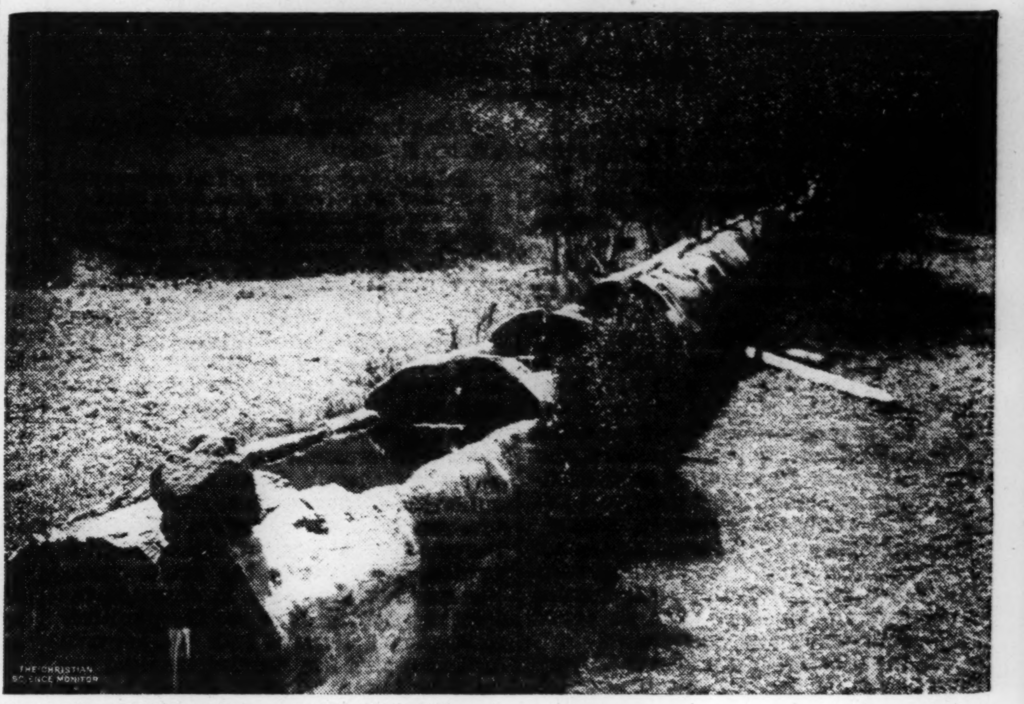
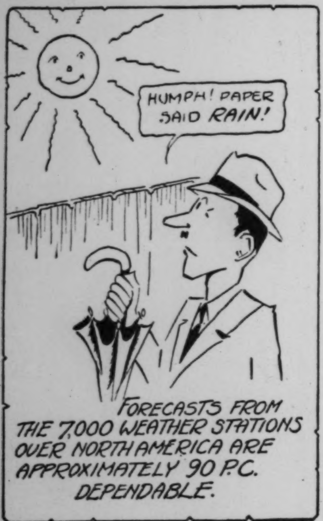
A Fallen Monarch Still Serves



Monitor Camera Club From A. R. Brown, Fall River Mills, Calif.

Unique Water Trough in California

Worth Knowing


HUMPH! PAPER SAID RAIN!
FORECASTS FROM THE 7,000 WEATHER STATIONS OVER NORTH AMERICA ARE APPROXIMATELY 90 P.C. DEPENDABLE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Mirabelle and the Flowers

LITTLE JANE was in the garden with her big sister Sue. It was a hot June day, so they sat in the shade of the hickory tree.

"Tell me a story," Little Jane said, "please do. It's too hot to play."

Sue smiled. "I'll tell you a story about a doll," she answered, "a very pretty doll with blonde, curly hair."

"What was her name?" Little Jane asked.

"Her name was Mirabelle," Sue answered, "and she came from Paris. One day when Mirabelle was in the garden all dressed up in her Paris frock and hat and looking very fine, the clouds gathered high above her head, big black clouds full of rain. And presently they opened and down fell the raindrops thick and fast."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mirabelle Followed With the Two Red Squirrels

"On her Paris frock and hat?" Little Jane asked.

"On her Paris frock and hat," Sue answered, "and on her dainty white kid slippers. 'Now Mirabelle was quite bewildered. You see she had never been in the garden before and she had only seen raindrops on the nursery window panes, so she didn't know how wet they were. In fact her Paris frock and hat were dripping water before she ran under a rose bush for shelter."

"A rose bush," Little Jane asked. "But didn't the thorns tear her frock?"

Sue nodded. "They did, that's just what they did and Mirabelle stood in wet rags."

Little Jane sighed. "And when the rain stopped what did Mirabelle do then?"

"Ah," Sue answered, "just listen. When the rain stopped and the round yellow sun shone again two gay red squirrels came running to Mirabelle.

"'We saw your plight,' the first chattered, looking at Mirabelle's wet ragged frock,' and we've come to help you.'

"'Yes,' the second added, 'we've come to tell you we can make you a new wardrobe out of the garden!'

"Mirabelle smiled. 'Out of the garden,' she asked.

"They nodded chuckling and how do you think they did it, Little Jane?"

Jane shook her head looking puzzled. "Listen then," said Sue. "They made Mirabelle a beautiful frock of Queen Anne's lace trimmed with Bachelor Buttons!"

Little Jane clapped her hands with delight.

"And," Sue went on, "they made her a hat of Monk's Hood and fetched her two Ladies' Slippers to put on her tiny feet and two Foxgloves for her tiny plump hands.

"When she was all arrayed in her new finery (and it was quite as lovely as the old had been and perfumed too) what do you think the squirrels brought her?"

"What?" Little Jane asked eagerly.

"They brought her a Shepherd's Purse," Sue chuckled, "with a Solomon Seal upon it and put it in her hand.

"'Now' said the first Squirrel, 'a sprig of Heart's Ease, for you are quite happy again.'

"And Mirabelle was! With the two red squirrels she followed Ragged Robin to where the Canterbury Bells were ringing and the Phlox was gathered to hear Jack-in-the-Pulpit preach!"

Little Jane's eyes danced. "It's a lovely story," she cried. "Please tell me another some day."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling Vacancies

Question: If members refuse to serve in office when elected, should members of the board serve in their places?

Answer: If the offices are specified in the bylaws and are filled by election of the members, that is the only way they can be filled, unless the bylaws give the board power to fill vacancies. If the board does fill vacancies, it might appoint one of its own members, provided the bylaws do not prohibit a board member from also filling some other office. Such action is not advocated, and should not be taken unless impossible to fill the office otherwise.

Daily Anecdote

A Reminder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIBUSSA, Princess of Bohemia, chose a humble peasant, one Primaslaus, for her husband, thereby elevating him to the throne.

So that he might not become forgetful of his former position, Primaslaus brought with him to the court a pair of worn wooden shoes. Asked what he intended to do with them, he replied that he would set them up in the castle of Visegrade to remind his successors, lest they become too haughty, that the first Prince of Bohemia had been raised from a cart to the throne.

Today these shoes remain a precious monument to a modest prince who built the great city of Prague.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A CHICAGO reader who enjoys solving cryptograms turns tables and constructs one for the enjoyment of others:

BU WNFU IQU *KXRNIXO TUIIUO IQHR HRS XIQUO RUBDCHCUO TUMHZDU NID CHAUD HOU URWNAQIURNRA, NRDIOZMINLU, HRE URIUOIHNRNRA, HRE NID CZGGWUD HOU IQXZAQI-COXLXFNRA.

2. Letter Changing

THE LOSS to GAIN change in seven moves caused an Oakland, Calif., reader to ask if it were not permissible to use a girl's name, thereby shortening this to 4 moves: Loss, Lois, Loin, Lain, Gain. We don't know why not. So WHY NOT try changing WHY to NOT? It can be done in four moves by changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time.

3. How Wide?

A PICTURE is 36 inches long and 24 inches wide. How wide must a frame be, so that the combined area of frame and picture will be double the area of the picture alone?

4. Letter Juggling

TRY juggling or transposing the following seven letters to form two different 7-letter words:

B D E O R T U

5. Rebus

WHAT might be termed a "double" rebus was submitted recently by a younger reader from Minneapolis. Two words, the first containing 9 letters, and the second 10 letters, are presented in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

A B C E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

School is REBUS,
The teacher said;
REBUS the class.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Another Administration Story

A man who took great pride in his lawn found this year, to his dismay, a heavy crop of dandelions. He did his best to uproot them, trying every known device to get rid of them.

As his efforts were unsuccessful, it occurred to him finally that as the Government was helping the farmer and rendering so many services, he should write to the Department of Agriculture about his dandelions. So he depicted in a letter his woes to great extent, enumerating all the things that he had tried and done, and ended his letter by saying, "What do I do now?"

In due time a reply came, stating, "We suggest you learn to love them."

Honest Willie

"William," said mother severely, "there were two pieces of cake in the pantry when I went out, and there is only one now. How is that?"

"I don't know," said William. "But it was dark, and I suppose I didn't see the other piece." — *Gloucester* (Eng.) *Journal.*

Latest Type

"This typewriter will revolutionize the industry!"

"How?"

"Look at the adjustable mirror, powder compartment, manicure set built in, and a hideaway for chewing gum."—*Grit.*

Lemke Tell You in November

Neil C——, of Lansing, Mich., postal cards:

"Will Roosevelt-Garner enough votes while Landon-Knox?"

Anniversary

"Just think, we have been married 24 hours."

"Yes, it seems as though it were just yesterday."—*Whitewright Sun.*

— THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"My violin seems to be out of tune."

"Perhaps somebody's been fiddling with it again."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wastebaskets

A YOUNG woman with a decided talent for painting has designed some wastepaper baskets which she has found to be good sellers.

An inexpensive tin wastebasket is purchased for 10 cents. It is given a coat of flat white paint, inside and out; then the inside is painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the room in which the basket is to be used. The outside is painted a neutral shade—white, gray, or beige. then, a hand-painted bouquet of flowers, in which the color of the interior of the basket predominates, is added; and the entire basket is finished with a rub of burnt sienna oil paint, to which has been added enough turpentine and linseed oil to make it the consistency of enamel.

A particularly attractive basket had an interior of peach color and exterior of white, with a bouquet of roses, delphinium, and lilies of the valley. Another had an interior of red, with a white exterior of old white and a bouquet of poppies, delphinium, baby breath and fern. —Margaret R., Liberty, Mo.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Compositions

PROVIDE guests with pencil and paper on which has been written the subject for the composition, also, the five consonants to be eliminated from the alphabet, being careful not to eliminate any letter contained in the subject word.

Allow a specified time for writing the compositions without the five consonants, and award the prize to the best or funniest story. For every error in using the eliminated letters subtract one point.

Should the subject be "horse," eliminate such letters as, b, j, n, w, y. The composition should contain no fewer than 70 words. — Mrs. Z. J. B., Watsonville, California.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Peace

Crawfordsville, Ind.

ONE evening the members of a family were gathered in their living room and heard for the first time the announcement made by a well-known radio artist of a $5000 scholarship award to be given for the best essay on the subject "How to Keep America Out of War." An eight-year-old child, unnoticed by the rest, went to her mother's desk and wrote the following letter:

> Dear Eddie:
> I think the way to keep America out of war is to love everybody. Don't you think if we just love everybody we will keep out of war?
> Lovingly,
> Margaret.

Surely out of the mouths of babes may come wisdom that nations would profit by accepting!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Buck and Billy" (N. C. W.)—The correspondent writes:

> Some time ago P. M. H. inquired in the Word a Day for information regarding a humorous story, which had appeared in a magazine many years ago, about an animal named "Billy." If the inquirer will read the tales in a book by Henry Wallace Phillips, entitled "Red Saunders' Pets and Other Critters," published by Doubleday, he will find two amusing stories, one about a deer by the name of Bill, and the other about an intelligent hog named Foxey Bill.

Poem wanted (Mrs. F. H. M.)—The inquirer would like to get the remaining verses of a poem beginning:

If we had been among the throng
Who saw the lowly Savior die,
If we had heard the ribald song,
The cruel jest, the mockery,
Would we who now his triumph sing
Have hailed him then as lord and king?
Would you? Would I?

She adds that it appeared about 30 years ago in the Houston Chronicle.

Poem wanted (O. M. P.)—The inquirer hopes that some reader will help her find an old poem containing, in substance, the following two lines:

There lived a family, way down in Bethany,
Two sisters and a brother composed this family.

She adds that the poem dealt with the raising of Lazarus, and that it was set to music.

Poem wanted (M. S.)—The correspondent is hoping that some reader will help her grandmother find a poem, a part of which, in substance, follows:

There reigned in France a King named Pepin
Who because his wife offended him
Cared little for the law . . .

The poem concludes with the story of the wife's banishment and of her subsequent bringing of twins to the throne of France.

Brevities

London Opinion: At the conclusion of a theatrical first night, the author appeared on the stage, but loud booing prevented him from making a speech. This was very unfair; the fellow may merely have wanted to apologize.

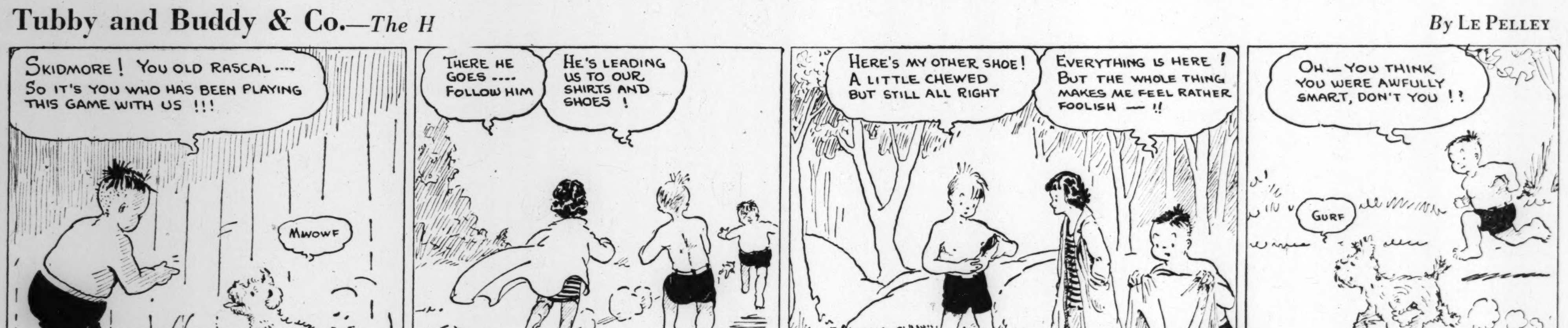
Dallas News: The only conclusion we have reached is that you can't have Coolidge economy, Hoover efficiency, and Roosevelt relief in the same year.

Hopkinsville (Ky.) New Era: A golfer's case isn't really bad until, instead of pressing his auto horn, he yells "Fore!"

Detroit Free Press: The winter wasn't so bad. Nobody started running a lawn mower two hours before you were ready to get up.

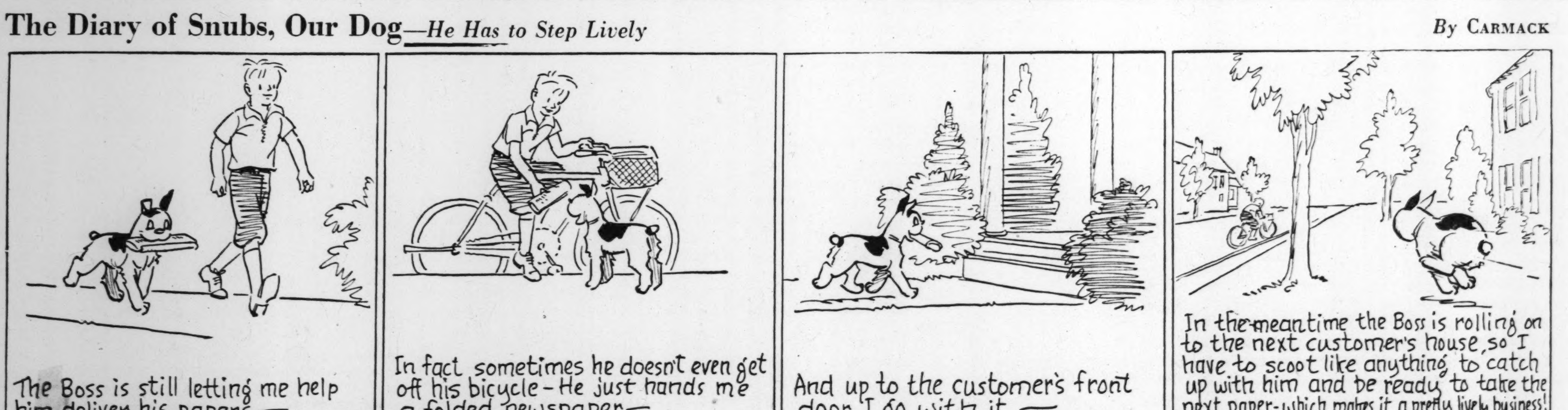
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The H*

By LE PELLEY


SKIDMORE! YOU OLD RASCAL.... SO IT'S YOU WHO HAS BEEN PLAYING THIS GAME WITH US !!!
MWOWF
THERE HE GOES .... FOLLOW HIM
HE'S LEADING US TO OUR SHIRTS AND SHOES !
HERE'S MY OTHER SHOE! A LITTLE CHEWED BUT STILL ALL RIGHT
EVERYTHING IS HERE ! BUT THE WHOLE THING MAKES ME FEEL RATHER FOOLISH — !!
OH — YOU THINK YOU WERE AWFULLY SMART, DON'T YOU !?
GURF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Has to Step Lively*

By CARMACK


The Boss is still letting me help him deliver his papers —
In fact sometimes he doesn't even get off his bicycle - He just hands me a folded newspaper —
And up to the customer's front door I go with it —
In the meantime the Boss is rolling on to the next customer's house, so I have to scoot like anything to catch up with him and be ready to take the next paper - which makes it a pretty lively business!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

China in a Witch's Caldron

IN ANY new disturbance among the Chinese, the question will be asked: Is this the work of a Japanese *agent provocateur?* This suspicion of Japan has been earned by past misdeeds. While the Japanese soldiery massed in North China are parading in the Legation Quarter at Peiping, with an arrogance that testifies to the supremacy of the military in Japanese policy, a Chinese rebellion is reported in the southwestern Province of Kwangsi. Is it possible that they are both of a piece in Nipponese aggression in China? There is evidence to make the theory plausible.

The "rebellion," it will be recalled, was first advertised by Japanese news agencies. Nanking insisted that the report was greatly exaggerated. However, Kwangtung (Canton) and Kwangsi troops are now reported on the march northward, while Nanking troops are being hurried southward to stop them; and an armed clash is reported to be unavoidable.

Another significant factor is the known interference of the Japanese in Kwangsi affairs. The head of the provincial government is a satrap named General Pei Chung-hsi. A year ago he was visited by General Doihara, so-called "Lawrence of the Far East." The Japanese emissary made arrangements, apparently, for the employment of Japanese experts in various departments of the local governments. And there sprang up soon after a lively trade in munitions and arms and airplanes from Japan. It appears, finally, that there is an aviation school in the Province, with Japanese pilots as instructors.

All this, to say the least, looks very "fishy." And yet the foreign onlooker must somehow square his suspicions of Japan with the ostensible reason for Kwangsi's "rebellion." He reads that Pei intends his expedition as the spearhead of a new anti-Japanese campaign. If Chiang Kai-shek won't fight Japan, then Pei Chung-hsi will! Surely a drive against the Japanese cannot be engineered by the Japanese themselves! Stranger things than this, however, have happened in China, though the first reaction to Pei's bold pronunciamento will be to interpret it *à la Chinoise*. We have it on the authority of Lin Yu-tang, in his fascinating book "My Country and My People," that public declarations in China, like keynote speeches in the United States, are meaningless. He says:

> Political programs and official statements are issued as matters of form, being drafted by clerks who specialize in a kind of specious, bombastic phraseology, just as there are special shops keeping funeral processions, coins and paraphernalia for hire, and no intelligent Chinese ever takes them seriously.

Perhaps, however, General Pei is neither marching against the Japanese nor at the behest of the Japanese. It would be more in character for a Chinese satrap to be engaged in feathering his own nest. From China, indeed, it is reported that the Central Government at Nanking has taken over the General's revenues. Pei has no option but to move against somebody. His revenues, it seems, are derived partly from the tungsten shipped through Kwangsi to Canton, partly from the opium trade. Nanking has succeeded in diverting the traffic northward, down the Yangtse River to Shanghai. Coupled with the personal antipathy that the Kwangsi overlord entertains toward Chiang Kai-shek, this reason would be enough to send him on the warpath, while his fulminations against the Japanese are those best calculated to clothe his enterprise with a certain respectability.

It remains to be seen whether mercurial Canton will throw in its lot with rebellious Kwangsi. In the southern capital the local chieftain also has a grievance against Nanking for trying to get possession of the Province's silver in return for paper money. He is a much cleverer man than his neighbor, however, and may realize, before he takes any overt step, that to start an anti-Japanese movement or to launch a civil war is certain to invite Japanese encroachments.

Evidently Nipponese generals are spoiling for a chance to overrun China. Is this not the crux of the third point in Mr. Hirota's three demands upon Chiang Kai-shek? This point reads that China must accept Japan's help in extirpating the Communists—an innocent-looking point which, however, would justify the soldiery of Japan in spreading all over China putting down Communists, but, incidentally, putting in the Japanese. Perhaps marching feet in North China are celebrating the fresh stirring of the witch's caldron farther south.

National Defense?

ANYTHING'S fair in war, they say. But until war actually starts, the nations preparing for it are expected to be sportsmanlike.

And "sportsmanlike" is one word—just about the most euphonious word—with which to describe the spectacle witnessed at Great Britain's Hatfield Airdrome in the last day or two. Three thousand observers from fifty countries gathered there to show a not surprising interest in newest-type British airplanes.

More surprising to some naïve persons in these troublous times, however, was the cordiality of British airplane manufacturers to their foreign visitors. Especially since it was to be noticed that some of the visitors were from countries whose armament activities and foreign policies are supposedly causes of the anxiety behind Britain's haste to rearm.

Of course this air show will not surprise any student of the armaments industry. It has always been the fashion of this private and inadequately controlled business to arm all comers, potential friend or foe alike. It shocked Beverly Nichols, author of that startling book, "Cry Havoc," when a guide in a munitions factory told him: "We don't care who's having a whack at whom, so long as we get the order." It may shock taxpayers right down to the bottoms of their pockets to find that they have been paying to make possible not only a high development of British armament but also to provide for other arming governments benefits which must neutralize and may help to nullify British technical advances.

Just how many of the tax-encouraged improvements in British airplanes will be sold to other countries it is not possible to say. A report of the Hatfield exhibition said that Sir Robert McLean, chairman of the manufacturers' society, informed visitors that while many of the military machines on view were guarded by the rules of secrecy, a government wishing to purchase such machines might find the Air Ministry ready to consider requests for further information.

All this no doubt will be very confusing to the taxpayer who thought he was buying strictly *national* defense. In fact, it may help statesmen to do that peculiar "duty" Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, assigned to them recently—that of "scaring the people out of their wits." But war has not commenced yet, and as long as industrial and national leaders are willing to be sportsmanlike about the preparations, they of course expect the man in the street to be sportsmanlike too.

Fraternity and Films

"THAT two peoples who are so different should have ever agreed amazes" André Tardieu. The man who has held a Cabinet portfolio eleven times and has thrice been Premier of France was doubtless thinking of deliberations with ambassadors and representatives of the United States at the Quai d'Orsay. He made the remark in the course of a speech on French-American amity last Sunday.

M. Tardieu is evidently no movie fan. If he were, he would know that Hollywood is bringing the two great democracies together. Under the trees of the aristocratic Parc Monceau small boys scare their nursemaids with wild cries of "cowboy," and little girls play at being "Mickey Mouse." The nursemaids are devouring novels full of such expressions as "rancher," "squatteur," "scout," "pony" and "pard." Howard C. Rice, in "The Franco-American Review," tells that a Frenchman needs no dictionary to inform him of the meaning of "boom" and "bluff." When M. Tardieu's turn comes round again to preside at the Quai d'Orsay he may learn that rapprochement has made a stride via the American film.

Two of a Kind

BETTING and bribery are birds of a feather. Attempts to push a pari-mutuel betting bill through the New Jersey Legislature show how hard it is to separate gambling from suspicion of political corruption. The Horseracing Amendment Association (alias the Association to Legalize Race Track Gambling) has been knocking at the doors of the State House in Trenton for three years.

In common with those who have resisted efforts to foist this pseudo-beneficial pastime upon the statute books of other states, opponents of gambling in New Jersey have voiced the suspicion that honest-to-goodness perseverance isn't the only political persuader employed by betting sponsors.

Rumors have been thick in recent years. Take, for example, the attempt to enact a permissive pari-mutuel betting law in New York State. Newspaper comment last year centered not on the question as to whether bribes were being distributed by organized bookmakers who control gambling on the New York tracks, but on the size of the slush fund allegedly raised by bookies to prevent pari-mutuel sponsors from usurping their "concession."

Charges arising out of the temporary setback administered to the pari-mutuel gambling bill in New Jersey put betting and bribery on the same limb. E. R. Shaw, manager of the Horseracing Amendment Association, declares he was asked to contribute $5000 to have his betting bill favorably reported out of a Senate committee. Five senators have stayed behind in Trenton to act as a special investigating committee.

At any rate, the flareup has just about cooked the gamblers' goose. Whether or not the charges are sustained, sponsors themselves concede that their spokesman's outburst has given them a five-year setback. The New Jersey episode runs true to form. It tends to confirm the suspicion borne out in the dubious case history of race-track betting in America that commercialized gambling and political corruption are two inseparable birds.

Hutchinson, Historian

Book News of the Day

EVERY student of colonial and provincial Massachusetts has been at some time directed to THE HISTORY OF THE COLONY AND PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, by Thomas Hutchinson, edited by Lawrence Shaw Mayo (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 3 vols. $15), and many of them have longed for a good modern edition of that important work by the last American-born royal Governor of Massachusetts. Lawrence Shaw Mayo has now completed such an edition. Mr. Mayo's version includes the corrections and additions which Hutchinson wrote into his own copies of Volumes I and II of the History, and the original manuscript of Volume III, all of which are preserved in the Chapin Library at Williamstown, Mass.

The corrections and additions have never been printed before and the manuscript of Volume III has never before been given exactly as the author wrote it, inasmuch as his grandson, John Hutchinson, who edited that third volume in 1828, made some alterations. Mr. Mayo has also contributed to the reader's enlightenment by footnotes which give brief biographical information about the minor characters that appear in Governor Hutchinson's narrative. Thus the annotations become as interesting as the text. Perhaps more so, for Thomas Hutchinson was not a lively writer.

What he lacked in vivacity Hutchinson made up in reliability. His veracity and judgment and his thorough use of the wealth of documents to which he had access are held in high regard.

Thomas Hutchinson entered public life when he was 26 and remained in it until the eve of the Revolution. Part of his work was putting Massachusetts on a hard-money basis; another was clearing up boundary disputes. In 1758 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor, in 1771 he received the thankless honor of the governorship of a province that was thoroughly out of hand. It was his misfortune that loyalty to his office and an uncompromising manner antagonized the General Court and the populace. The Otis family was resentful of a fancied slight, Samuel Adams was prompt to seize the advantage of some private letters written by Hutchinson to a friend in England and sent back to America by Benjamin Franklin. In 1773 Hutchinson was superseded by General Gage. He went to England to talk over the American situation with the heads of the Government and remained there.

From 1763 almost to the end of his life he worked, as he could find time, on his History. The first volume was published in 1764, the second in 1767, but the third, which he wrote in England, had to wait fifty years for a printing. The entire work covers the history of Massachusetts from 1628 to 1774.

W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Time for Class Prejudices

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is apparent, as an aftermath of the national political conventions, a desire, consciously or unconsciously entertained, to arouse and appeal to latent class prejudices. Until quite recently the average American would have denied that there exist any class divisions in his country. Actually there are none today. But partisan rivalry and hoped-for partisan victory must needs create, foster and incite sharp and often bitter divisions. But as it is realized that fundamentally no vital economic or sectional issues separate the people of a country by arbitrary party lines, the temptation seems to be to arouse among them suspicions, too often fanned into convictions, that there exists an aristocracy of wealth and power which would submerge and finally subjugate those excluded from it by circumstance.

Those who listened, a few nights ago, to the acceptance speech delivered on Franklin Field in Philadelphia, and who hoped and expected to hear a constructive, conciliatory and forward-looking pronouncement touching national policies, could hardly fail to deplore the unconcealed purpose of the President to kindle and fan into flame prejudices which do not actually exist. Of course we all are grateful for those timely warnings of actual or possible danger. But many of those who sat in their own homes or in public places throughout the length and breadth of the land, insensible to and unswayed by the mass influences which arouse those in the presence of a speaker to a sympathetic pitch, were able, more calmly than those of the crowd, to analyze and interpret the message.

* * *

These same people, compared numerically with the cheering thousands in Philadelphia, represent the preponderance of those who will think and vote deliberately and intelligently in November next. They are the tried and seasoned veterans of an economic campaign of blockade, reprisal and regimentation who have come through with some scars but no bitterness or lingering animosity. They were never discouraged by the fear that what has been achieved could not be realized or accomplished.

There is manifested, apparently with determined persistence, the desire to recapture and reinflame the influences which swayed the masses of American voters in 1932 and again in 1934. It seems to have been realized that what is attempted can be accomplished only if it is found possible to appeal convincingly to those prejudices which class divisions, rather than concern regarding the general welfare, nourish and perpetuate. The distinguished speaker on the occasion referred to assured his vast audience that in the years since 1933 the nation, through the assistance given, had overcome and destroyed fear.

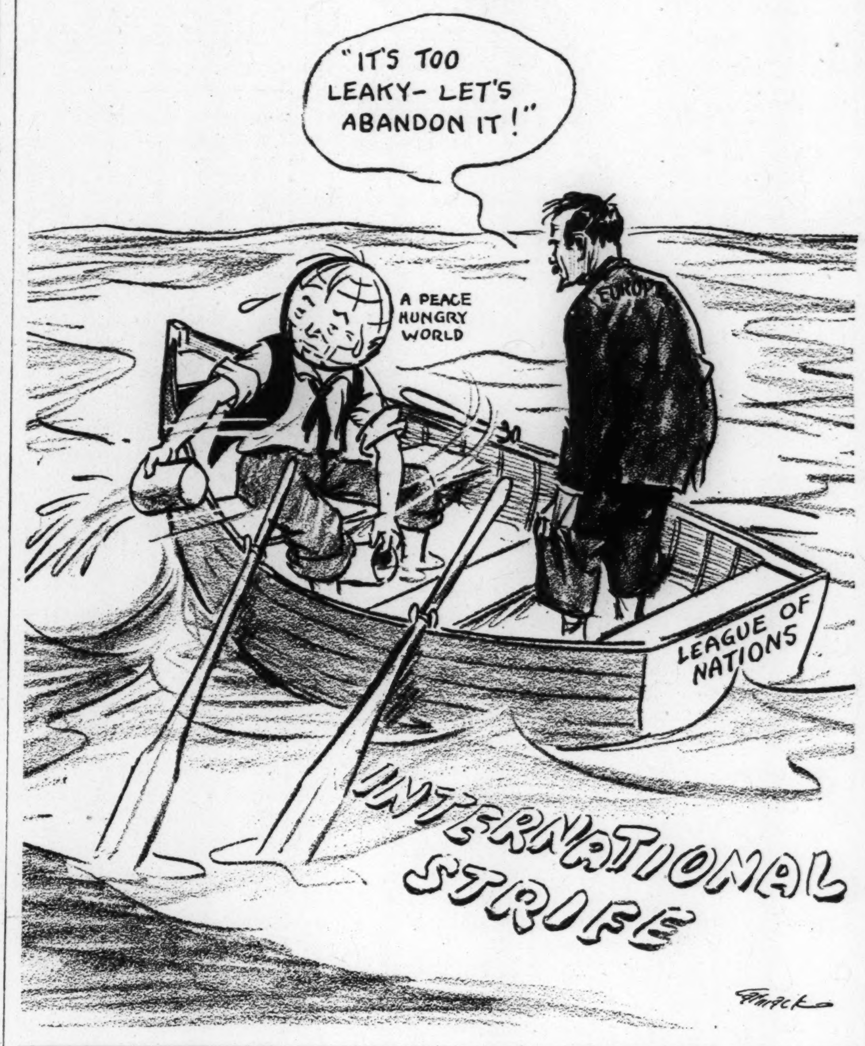
If this statement is true, much has been accomplished. And if it is true it will be vain and purposeless to appeal to class jealousies and hatreds. These cannot exist in the absence of fear. We cannot doubt the purpose of friend or neighbor unless we fear that he will take from us something that is not his, or that he will impose upon us some burden which he seeks to avoid.

* * *

There are many gratifying and reassuring indications that through their own sober reasoning and independent thought the men and women of the United States have overcome and destroyed fear. This has been the result of a clearer realization of their own capabilities, their own dominion, and their own characteristic honesty of purpose. It is undeniable, of course, that we have not reached, as a people, that point in our progress where there is a willing sharing of opportunity and an entirely just division of the gains and profits of industry. But this goal is in sight and is being approached. It will be gained, finally, not because of dread or fear of reprisal or destructive economic revolution, but through a better appreciation of the benefits which thereby accrue.

Those who esteem practicality as a virtue still are convinced, apparently, that brotherhood is best exemplified and most fully realized when the interests of all concerned are common. And this is progress. It is a practical application of a rule which must, or should, shape and direct our intercourse in our march onward. Let us not, now or ever again, by any selfish desire to promote our own or another's cause or desires, subscribe to or applaud any attempt to engender and capitalize, in times when thought may respond readily and eagerly, an appeal to fear, class hatred, or sectional animosity.

For What?



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Frustration of Knowledge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who find electioneering ballyhoo of political office seekers a bit wearying at this season may be comforted to know that in spite of all the noise, men who represent research in America, the honorary society of Sigma Xi and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, view the events of the past and present of American government as extremely hopeful.

They feel that sooner or later the same dispassionate approach now used in laboratory experimentation will be applied to problems of national and international relations. Trial and error will some time be succeeded by trial and success, they believe. As Dr. Edwin Conklin of Princeton pointed out in a gathering of physical and biological scientists at Cornell recently, discovery of ways and means to protect society against forces which would destroy it are far in advance of their general adoption.

Social stagnation was the implied charge he hurled against a world which has misused physical knowledge to the extent that it tries to balance overproduction with underconsumption, vast prosperity with appalling poverty, multiplied occupations with unparalleled unemployment. The list of advantages research has brought to a world unable at one time to produce sufficient worldly goods to support its population, and the contrasting list of misuses still depriving widespread distribution, might be continued indefinitely.

One paradox in particular which provoked considerable mirth at Ithaca, were signs in market windows proudly advertising "Polish Pork," while local farmers were spending public money received for not raising pigs. Only a comparatively short time ago did research develop our modern "porker" from the thin wild pig and likewise find ways of producing pork in sufficient quantities for every American to buy reasonably. Having the opposite effect, the Federal Government has established a shortage of American pork and Polish farmers are reaping the benefit.

However, governments everywhere seem to be frustrating the utilization of knowledge responsible for superabundance by limiting production in other lines, in sugar, cotton, corn, calves, milk, coffee, and potatoes, and at the same time financially supporting agricultural departments, colleges and experimental stations striving to increase production.

No doubt similar thoughts were crossing the minds of many attending the Cornell meetings, especially when a prize of $1000 was handed to Dr. Richard E. Shope by the officers of Sigma Xi for his research aiding the American swineherdsman. Meanwhile, those who bear the burden of today's experiments hope the time will not be slow in arriving when unbiased use will be made of scientific examinations into government and economics, resulting in wider application of the method of "trial and success." H. B. N.

Westwood, Mass.

With Cloves

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recently published letter signed by C. W. Woodruff in which he states that in all of fifty odd years of apple pie connoisseuring he has "never tasted one single teeny little bit of cloves in one of them."

May I state that for twenty-five years I made apple pies for my husband and he would not consider one worth eating unless it contained cloves, and not ground cloves either, they had to be whole cloves.

MRS. MABEL L. HOPKINS

Swissvale, Penna.

Without Cloves

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While wishing in no way to belittle the wide experience of your correspondent, Mr. C. W. Woodruff, I have eaten apple pie in the Australian bush, while the setting summer sun cast a red eye over a baked landscape; when flitter-mice darted through the deepening twilight; when straight winter rain volleyed down through the dripping gum leaves. In tents while the Southern Ocean hurled itself against the cliffs of Cape Schanck, Bass Strait, and polar gales howled across the night sky, have I partaken contentedly of this most noble dish. In pink snows on the Australian Alps, and on the broad, boiling Pacific, when the good ship seemed bent on taking a final nose dive, has this grand ancient dish appeared, only to vanish as suddenly, and nought behind save a few dried buds of a tropical tree of the myrtle family, called cloves.

'Twas but the fading perfidy of man that caused nine-tenths of such creations to be marred by the addition of aromatic condiments such as cloves. At least two of your correspondents will remain true to their ideal—cloveless pies. A. J. C.

Melbourne, Australia.

Yardsticks for "Average"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note what "R. M. B." has to say regarding "a large section of America" appraising Landon as "a common or average man." R. M. B. seems to think that the "average man" is one who "has no particular capabilities."

Is R. M. B. not underestimating the common conception of the average man? By this term do we not mean one who possesses and reflects the common virtues—faith, honesty, stability, steadfastness, intelligence, courage, quietness, and good humor? On the other hand, he is not strikingly brilliant, charming or learned; nor is he extremely impulsive or daring.

After three years of experimentation, innovation, investigation, dictation, speeding, spending and of "brain trusting" more than "brawn trusting," some of which was needed, it is not surprising to find a large section of America turning to an average man like Landon. C. R. P.

Waban, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Good-Will Tours

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

TWICE each year, in May and November, several hundred men and women come to Soviet Russia as guests, with all expenses paid by the Soviet Trade Union Council, which is, practically speaking, one department of the ruling Communist Party. These visitors form "workers' delegations," and as such participate in the Moscow celebrations of International Labor Day and of the Bolshevik revolution.

What kind of people are these visitors? Are they foreign revolutionaries, devout worshipers of the Communist experiment? Some people have regarded them as such. I have made a careful study of several such delegations from the United States, England, France and other countries, and have found that the overwhelming majority are substantial, successful workingmen and women of the highest type, usually well placed in skilled trades at home. Many of them are officials of the most conservative trade unions, most of them have "made good" under the capitalist system.

* * *

Invitations for these semiannual visits are issued by the Soviet Trade Union Council to trade unions in other countries. The unions are invited to send delegates with the understanding that they pay expenses to and from the Soviet border. Inside Russia, the Soviet organization pays for everything.

The visitors are elaborately welcomed; officials meet them at the border and look after them closely during their entire stay in the Soviet Union. The "workers' state" houses them in the best hotels, gives banquets for them, provides them with theater and concert tickets, arranges excursions to factories, collective farms, kindergartens, workers' clubs, schools, and so on. After the Moscow celebrations, the visitors may choose one of several fortnightly tours through the provinces. The President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Kalinin, receives and talks with them.

Why does Russia's ruling Communist Party spend so much effort and money to entertain foreign workers? Does it expect in this way to create Communist agitators, who will return to their own countries to work for a "proletarian dictatorship" of their own and for "world revolution"? Some observers have suggested this is the Soviet aim.

This may be the hope of some zealous Russian Communists, who fanatically believe that they have discovered the final answer to all human problems. But it does not seem to be the main purpose of Soviet Russia's hard-headed rulers, who see that invitations are sent to the most conservative and successful trade unions abroad, and who "lean over backward" to avoid the appearance of propaganda among delegates while they are in Russia.

* * *

It seems more probable that Soviet leaders organize and welcome these delegations as genuine "good-will tours." They desire to create a friendly feeling for their country among the most substantial sections of foreign workers. They desire to counteract unfair propaganda against the Soviet Union, which certainly exists.

It seems to the writer that these delegations, as now constituted, serve a useful purpose, not only from the Soviet but from any other point of view, except that of extremists who insist that the Soviet system is entirely evil. It is true that some visitors may go away with an exaggerated conception of the advantages of the Soviet regime, due to the disarming hospitality with which they are received and to the Russian talent for stage management.

But practical working men and women, familiar with conditions of labor elsewhere, usually may be trusted to discover both the good and the bad features of the Soviet dictatorial state. If they go home with a friendly feeling for the Soviet Union, that is surely not to be deplored. Soviet leaders, convinced that aggressive nations may combine to attack their country, desire to create as many friends as possible in the hope that public opinion will prevent aggression. That is a purpose with which no right-minded person can find fault.

Mirror of World Opinion

Spying on Van Gogh

OVERHEARD at a public exhibition of Van Gogh's works, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston:

"Insane? Oh no! Just a tiny bit eccentric."

"If that is art, I am an artist."

"You should like that. It is a famous thing!"

"Subtle strength in that."

"There's something I like about all the faces. Maybe it's the peasant in me."

"I'd like to see a student try to copy that thing."

"*Corner of an Orchard.* Funniest orchard I've ever seen." . . . "But, Henry, don't you see? It's his impression of an orchard." . . . "It's different from any orchard I ever saw."

"*Portrait of an Actor!* No one would ever get on the stage with a face like that."

"They say he cut off his ears and sent them. . . ." "Wouldn't be surprised if he did. A man who'd put confetti in everyone's moustache would do most anything."

"Let's go somewhere for tea now. I just came because I told Jack I would. You know, he's so crazy about this stuff. I've seen enough."

"I don't pretend to understand it, but it fascinates me. Simply fascinates me!"

"*Potato Eaters!* Who eats potatoes now? Everyone's on a diet."—*Marjorie Trott,* in *The Lasell* (Auburndale, Mass.) *News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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•• ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Negus Pleads Cause in Assembly As Police Quell Noisy Fascists

World Basis for Peace Supported in Policy of Argentina

Limited Pacts Hit

Call for Assembly Session Raises Issue of Rights of Smaller Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The reasons back of the request of the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, for convocation of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva have caused much speculation in South America. Members of the Argentine Legislature received an explanation from Dr. Saavedra at a specially convened secret session.

The text of Argentina's request declared the object was "to discuss the situation created by the Italo-Ethiopian affair and the problem of the sanctions." Dr. Saavedra had suggested a secret congressional session in Buenos Aires to satisfy the socialist demand for a statement on Argentina's League policy.

Equal Opportunity

It was stated by the Foreign Minister that Argentina considered all members of the League of Nations were entitled to the opportunity of participating in the fundamental deliberations and decisions of the international institution, "thus cooperating in the solution of difficulties and the consolidation of peace."

Request for a special Assembly session was a "preparatory action," calculated to facilitate these ends. Dr. Saavedra hinted that his action was prompted by various countries, especially those of the American continent, and added, significantly, that the motive was to contribute to the harmonization of outlook and the establishment of law in international affairs.

Motives Questioned

Argument that American countries had prompted the Argentine initiative has been challenged by other South American leaders and by the evidence of considerable disagreement with the Argentine attitude. In other words, the motives of Dr. Saavedra and, presumably, of Argentina, have been questioned.

Chile wanted the sanctions removed immediately; the attitude of other countries, especially Uruguay and Peru, has been almost as peremptory. There are many South Americans, however, who attribute to Dr. Saavedra a desire to continue the sanctions against Italy rather than sacrifice any fundamentals contained in the League or his own anti-war pact.

At Odds on Sanctions

That the Italians have something to fear in this direction is obvious from the bitter attacks made on the Argentine Government by Italians and Italo-Argentines, who accuse Dr. Saavedra of imparting a "personalist" twist to his Geneva policy. The Foreign Minister is also being criticized by the conservatives, his own partisans, many of whom not only insist on jettisoning the sanctions, but also on withdrawing from the League, because it is alleged to be the instrument of only big powers and is costing Argentina the friendship of a country with which it has strong ancestral and commercial ties.

Helped by Opposition

Like other pro-League statesmen, Dr. Saavedra has been forced to rely on support from members of the Opposition—Liberals and Socialists who have set their hearts on the triumph of the collective and universal principles of peace.

Their idea is that by convoking the Assembly Argentina will prove once and for all whether the small powers have an effective voice in international policies especially where they concern fundamentals which vitally effect their own welfare.

The Assembly gathering, therefore, may well prove a turning-point in Argentine diplomacy. If it proves impossible to avoid domination of League policy by preconcerted agreements of the great powers then what for the present is a purely sectional demand for League withdrawal will assuredly develop on a national, all-party basis.

Viewed as World Power

But Dr. Saavedra is credited with a more optimistic outlook. He believes that all members incur an equal share of the responsibility for the success or otherwise of League policies. He wants to maintain in full vigor the fundamental of the universality of peace. He prefers to see Argentina as a world power rather than as an exclusively American one.

For the present he desires to hold aloof from regional agreements, though he would be prepared to accept them if the worst was realized and the League failed as an intercontinental institution.

Version of Opponents

It is only just to give his opponents' version of this policy. They—including influential Italo-Argen-

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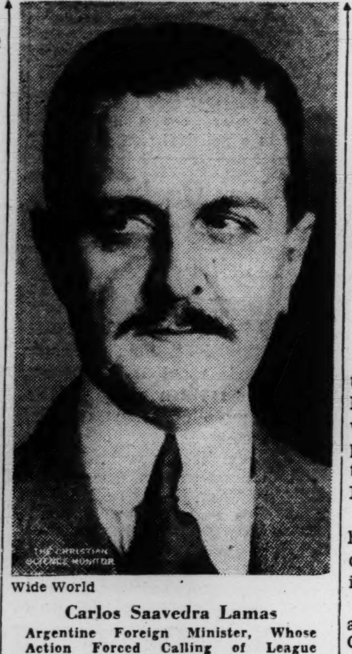

Wide World

Carlos Saavedra Lamas

Argentine Foreign Minister, Whose Action Forced Calling of League Assembly

Argentine Move To Clear Clouds Now Over Europe

An authority on South American affairs gives his impressions as to the reasons which prompted Argentina to call for a special meeting of the League Assembly on the Ethiopian situation.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Is Argentina being simply a good and loyal member of the League of Nations when she calls upon that body for an extraordinary session to discuss fully the Italo-Ethiopian question?

Is it Argentina's purpose to join the issue and to clear the atmosphere as to whether it will be America alone or America-and-Europe?

Is Argentina pursuing now a far-reaching diplomacy which looks far into the future and which goes to the depths of things in manners wise and idealistic?

These questions are legitimate because they are inspired by the Argentine note to Geneva, by its language, by the commentary of her newspapers on the subject and by the comments of European papers which are fairly well acquainted with Argentina's new diplomacy.

Peace Prize Bid Seen

Other questions come to mind because of statements made in American and European newspapers. One of these suggests that the Argentine

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Rome's Note Reveals More Conciliatory Attitude

Reforms Not Urged

Powers Fail in Efforts to Prevent Negus From Personal Appeal

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations broke into an uproar today when Haile Selassie, defeated Emperor of Ethiopia, went before them to plead his cause against victorious Italy.

Before he went to the rostrum, he heard the conquest of his nation described as "a sacred mission of civilization."

This declaration was contained in a memorandum from the Italian Government. It was read to the Assembly while the Negus sat in the fifth row of the Assembly.

Fascist Disturbance

Haile Selassie, granted the right to speak, went forward from his chair.

As he reached the rostrum a flood of shrieking and whistling swept across the Assembly from the galleries.

Within a few moments the big hall was filled with confusion.

Attendants attempted to eject Fascist demonstrators but were unable to restore order.

For five minutes the hall devoted to the cause of peace was chaotic, then a platoon of police arrived.

Police Jail Disturbers

The policemen at once began to weed out the trouble makers.

The demonstrators taken into custody were carted away from the League Palace in taxicabs and jailed, previous to an investigation.

When order had been restored inside the hall, Haile Selassie began to speak.

The Italian note to the League expressed the conviction that "the League requires adequate reform" and said Italy is willing to participate in this reform under the League Covenant.

Italians Absent

The note, read by Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium as President of the Assembly—no Italian delegates being present—stated the people of Ethiopia needed to be directed like other Africans in the forms of civilization, and economic, social, and cultural progress.

Italy announced that natives would be seated in the council of the government in Ethiopia.

Italy pledged that natives would

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, June 30

Cuba—Gomez Balances Budget

Passage of Cuba's budget for the fiscal year, 1936-37, in the Havanna House of Representatives, places income at $73,20,000 and expenditures at $73,166,971.

Meanwhile, before the Cuban Senate is a program of wide social reforms, including compulsory industrial and old-age insurance and a plan to "regulate proportional distribution of profits of every enterprise in the Republic." According to the Associated Press, the bill drew quick opposition from economic interests, but a committee will be appointed, to report within six months on measures of reform.

The budget now goes to Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez, sworn in last month as President, thus ending the series of provisional governments in power since the fall of the Machado regime. Son of Cuba's famous Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, he assumes a heavy island foreign debt of $60,000,000 assumed for public works. Expenditure of $6,561,030 for interest and amortization is provided in the new budget.

Newfoundland—Squires Charges Autocracy

Native Newfoundlanders have now "less constitutional importance than the Negro populations of many of Great Britain's overseas possessions," Sir Richard Squires, former Premier of the island colony, is reported by the Associated Press to have stated today.

Sir Richard, Premier of Newfoundland before the present commission government was set up in 1932, declined to comment on the commission's activities.

He spoke, however, of Newfoundland's constitutional situation and remarked that in 1932 the Imperial Parliament had suspended the democratic constitution of the country and substituted an "obsolete theory of autocratic control."

TVA—Regulates River Navigation

Two weeks after opening of the sluice gates at Norris Dam, navigators on the Tennessee River feel the benefit of one phase of the Government's TVA project.

Boats annually in danger of stranding in the lower river, which this year fell to unprecedented low levels, may count upon a dependable channel considerably deeper than that experienced before during dry months.

First step in this regulation was taken last spring when flood waters, the river dwellers had reason to feel uneasy about, were impounded behind the new dam. The second step began June 19, when the sluice gates were opened.

Eventually, the lake behind Norris Dam will have a shoreline exceeding that of Lake Erie and but 40 miles shorter than Lake Michigan, which is 745 miles long.

Ethiopia—Italy Outlines Plans to League

Haile Selassie's schduled appearance before the Assembly of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Boston's News Today:

House Refuses Governor's Liquor Fund Transfer
Funds for Curley Not for Business, Says Dolan
Duty Collected From Fishermen on Derelict Wood
Dumaine's Amoskeag Management Defended in Court

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Record Breaker

Wide World

Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews

Flies Plane From Puerto Rico to Langley Field in 11 Hours, 9 Minutes

Army Amphibion Sets Record For Straight Flight

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 30 (AP)—Flying 1425 miles without refueling from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Langley Field, Va., an army air corps amphibion piloted by Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding general of the G. H. Q. air force, set a world's distance and straight-line record for amphibions today.

The big army craft landed at Langley Field at 4:29 p. m., 11 hours and 9 minutes after the take-off at 5:20 a. m.

It bettered by more than 600 miles the previous record set last winter in a flight from Puerto Rico to Miami. The terms of the record require the flight be made without landing or refueling.

In the plane with General Andrews were Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Maj. J. F. Whiteley, co-pilot, and Lieuts. Joseph A. Miller and Hugh F. McCanfery, co-pilots and navigators. The enlisted personnel included Corp. John McKenna, crew chief; Private Ralph Aminor, assistant crew chief, and Private Charles J. Archer, radio operator.

A few minutes after the amphibion landed at the local army field, Major General McCoy, who made the trip to Puerto Rico for an inspection of the 65th Infantry, took off in another plane for Newark Airport.

Labor Board Power Curbed by Ruling Of Federal Court

CINCINNATI, June 30 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held today that the National Labor Relations Board lacked authority to issue orders affecting companies whose business "does not directly affect any phase of any interstate commerce."

It dismissed a petition of the board asking enforcement of an order it issued to Fruehauf Trailer Company of Detroit and directed that the order be set aside.

The Fruehauf Company attacked the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act in appealing from the order of the board.

Authority for the National Labor Relations Act, the Court said, "is claimed under the commerce clause of the Constitution. Since the order is directed to the control and regulation of the relations between the trailer company and its employees in respect to their activities in the manufacture and production of trailers and does not directly affect any phase of any interstate commerce in which the trailer company may be engaged, . . . the Congress has no authority or power to regulate or control such relations between the trailer company and its employees, the National Labor Relations Board was without authority to issue the order."

The board order directed the Fruehauf Company to "cease and desist" from discharging or threatening to discharge any employees because of activities in the United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 19,375, from discouraging employees from joining the union, and to reinstate with reimbursement for lost pay any persons already discharged.

Airline Gets $1,236,000

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Reconstruction Corporation announced today a loan of $1,236,000 to American Air Lines, Inc., of Chicago, representing 60 per cent of the purchase price of eight Douglas 14-passenger sleeper planes, 12 Douglas 21-passenger day planes, and 10 spare Wright-Cyclone engines.

New Law Seeks To End Politics In Ship Subsidy

Roosevelt Signs Bill to Set Up Nonpartisan Sea Authority

Limit Put on Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt today signed the compromise ship-subsidy bill inaugurating thereby a major revolution in the Federal Government's relations with the American Merchant Marine.

Under its provisions the handling of ship subsidies are to be taken away from the Post Office Department and vested exclusively in a new nonpartisan agency to be known as the Maritime Authority. In theory at least, politics is to be taken out of the handling of the merchant marine.

Two Kinds of Subsidies

The bill was passed during the closing hours of Congress under a threat by liberals to block the appropriation for continuing present ocean mail contract payments. It provides a system of maritime subsidy far more generous than the reformers wanted, but less also than the shippers themselves had hoped to obtain. The latter had hoped to retain the existing mail contract system under which they enjoy large subsidies, without federal regulation.

Under the new system mail contracts will gradually be liquidated. In their place will be two forms of subsidy: (1) a direct construction subsidy which may be as high as 50 per cent of the total cost of the vessel, and (2) an operation subsidy based on the estimated differential between operating costs on American and on foreign ships.

Government Control

Any shipping line which accepts a subsidy will, however, become subject to a degree of government control well beyond what exists at present. For example, companies receiving aid are forbidden to pay any of their executives salaries over $25,000.

This restriction applies not only to the operating company itself, but also to any affiliate. In this provision Congress had in mind the vast sums, in one case running up to $1,000,000 in a single year which some ship executives took out of their ship lines during the boom period. Congressional investigation showed that in several instances where lines were operating at a supposed loss the officers of the holding companies were drawing incomes in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Other Restrictions

Another restriction suggested by the congressional investigation forbids any shipper receiving a subsidy from doing business with wharf or stevedore or other ship service businesses in which relatives or business associates of the ship line officials are interested. Congress discovered that stevedoring affiliates were sometimes set up by the shippers who would be drawing high mail contract pay. The ship line would show a loss, but the stevedoring firm would made a big profit. The stockholders in the line would lose money, but the officials of the holding company would profit nicely from the affiliate service.

The maritime authority will take over from the Post Office Department jurisdiction over American ship routes. It will decide where a route is desirable and will select the company to handle the route. If no private enterprise is prepared to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Gov. Lehman to Run Again; Report Declares Farley Out; McCarl May Get New Deal Job

President Said to Have Postmaster's Resignation in Hand

Lacks Confirmation But Accepted as So

Murphy May Quit Manila Post to Run for Governor in Michigan

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced today he would yield to party pressure and run for a third term.

The Chief Executive of President Roosevelt's home state called newspapermen to his office and gave them a 200-word statement declaring he could "no longer resist the pleas of my party both in the State and the nation."

The Governor's decision came with surprising suddenness, and within a few days after the Democratic National Convention had staged a wild 17-minute demonstration for him, and the President had invited him to Hyde Park for the week end.

The decision means that Governor Lehman has reconsidered his announcement of this spring that the time had come for him to ask relief from the cares of office.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt returned to his desk here today to polish off his party's political organization for the coming campaign and, incidentally, clean up the pile of bills which Congress left on his desk when it adjourned.

Part of the political preparation task was completed during his visit to Hyde Park. Governor Lehman's announcement that he would run again for Governor of New York State took care of that delicate problem for the President and was believed to come as near assuring his victory in his home state as anything could.

It was reliably understood that Frank Murphy, High Commissioner of the Philippines, will resign that post and run for Governor of Michigan to do the same job to that State that Governor Lehman is counted on doing in New York.

Particular efforts were made to persuade Mr. Murphy to run because of his former relations with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. Mr. Murphy used to be the radio priest's legal counsel. It is felt that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's attacks on the New Deal, and on Mr. Roosevelt, might be mitigated, and would at least lose some of their force, if his former associate and friend were running on the same ticket with Mr. Roosevelt.

Farley May Return Later

Two more general problems were receiving careful attention by the President here. While it is now virtually certain that James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee will give up his Cabinet post, it remains a question whether he will depart from it permanently or only for the duration of the campaign.

Latest indications are that he will leave his department in the hands of William W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general. Thus his Cabi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Free Schools and Democracy Held Inseparable by N. E. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., June 30—Democracy and free education. Can we have one without the other?

Delegates at the National Education Association's 74th annual meeting considered the problem from many angles yesterday and decided that the answer is a thundering no.

Free education—that is education in free schools under teachers free from the slightest infringement of academic liberty—this is a defender of democracy, and democracy is the friend and champion of free education, they asserted.

Studebaker Leads Discussion

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, told the teachers that they must be prepared to teach controversial subjects to their students for the good of democracy. It would be more convenient for the teachers if they stayed away from controversial material, he said, but such action would be promoting their professional status at the cost of their ideals. Because only through a thoroughgoing discussion of current topics can the youth of today be guided into an intelligent and active championship of democratic liberties, teachers must take the risk of opposing dictatorial minorities by teaching fearlessly the facts of modern times, he declared.

Yet in opposing the fettering of teaching, teachers must allow full expression to minority opinion wihch would curb democracy, Dr. Studebaker warned. Otherwise they would be in the position of championing democracy through undemocratic means. By careful concern for the fundamentals of their cause, teachers can oppose the suppression of freedom in education without placing their profession on either side of the controversy, he declared.

Adult Education Needed

Free education of the young, however, may not be sufficient to insure the preservation of democracy and true civil liberties in America, Dr. Studebaker stated. In addition he advocated a well-planned program of adult education, under di-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Underwood

Herbert H. Lehman

Governor of New York, Who Has Decided to Run for Third Term

Treasury Reveals Deficit for Year Is $4,723,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—While the Treasury was closing its books today on an unprecedented year of peace-time spending, plans were being made a few blocks away for laying out a new supply of funds to meet America's most costly burden—the unemployed.

When the fiscal year ends at midnight tonight the Government's ledger will show that the public debt has mounted to $34,000,000,000 and has spent approximately $4,723,000,000 that it did not have on hand.

$33,913,590,295 Debt

The public debt on June 27 stood at $33,913,590,295, which is approximately $5,000,000,000 more than the Government owed at this time last year and $13,000,000,000 more than when President Roosevelt took over the helm of government.

This year's deficit of $4,723,000,000 compares with that of $3,486,237,797 recorded on June 27 a year ago.

While the mounting debt was attributed largely to the payment of the soldiers' bonus, an item which will not recur in next year's bill, the Treasury finds the even more costly relief bill sticking year after year like a leech.

Billions for Relief

Since coming into power, the Roosevelt Administration has spent well over $3,000,000,000 a year for relief. Despite the saving of approximately $600,000,000 that the Federal Government is making through turning the care of unemployables over to state and local authorities, relief officials are preparing now to spend on work relief during the coming year as much as, if not more than, during the current year.

As it enters upon the new fiscal year, the Administration has on hand appropriations amounting to approximately $4,050,000,000 to be spent for work relief. This includes all new funds and unexpended balances under former appropriations now available for public works, the Works Progress Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Out of the available funds for relief during the fiscal year just ending, it is estimated that approximately $3,618,000,000 has been spent for work relief and public works.

Relief Load Continues

The continued high level of relief expenditures from year to year is the natural consequence of the unrelenting unemployment load which has failed to decrease in the same ratio that recovery has taken place.

At the peak of work relief during the last year, 3,800,000 persons were being supported by the Federal Government. Next year, according to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, only about 2,875,000 will have WPA jobs. Of the other 1,000,000, about 400,000 are expected to be at work on Public Works projects, 350.000 in the CCC, and the rest are to be left for private industry to absorb.

N. Y. Governor Yields to Party Pressure in Surprise Letter

Aims to Fight For Social Security Act

Announcement Follows on Return From Week-End Visit to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today yielded to the demands of President Roosevelt, his friends and political leaders all over the State and announced he would be a candidate for a third term as Governor.

His announcement thus sets at rest all doubts with regard to who will head the Democratic state ticket, leaving open to speculation only the name of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Announcement that Governor Lehman would seek a third term came in a statement issued by him at noon today. He said:

> I announced on May 20 that I would not be a candidate for reelection. I did so with an earnest desire to be relieved of the cares and responsibilities of the governorship in order to return to private life and the enjoyment of my family. My decision was reached after long and careful deliberation. I considered it final.
>
> **Has Been Deeply Touched**
>
> Since then I have been deeply touched and stirred by the many expressions of confidence and friendship that have come to me from all parts of the country. I shall always be grateful for them.
>
> Regardless of personal considerations, however compelling, I feel that I can no longer resist the pleas of my party, both in the State and in the nation, or those with whom I have worked in close association for many years and with whom I have waged the fight for equal opportunity and social security.
>
> Therefore if my party in this State chooses to nominate me again and if the people in the State again call on me for service, I shall proudly accept the call and will during the coming two years devote myself wholeheartedly to the interest of the poeple of the State.

Democrats Hail Lehman Who They Say Will Save New York for New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Announcement by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman that he would be a candidate for a third term as Governor of New York State was received with rejoicing in Democratic quarters here, while confidence was voiced that he would be re-elected and that his candidacy would practically assure the placing of the Empire State in the Democratic column in November.

While this was disputed in Republican quarters, it was admitted everywhere that Governor Lehman was the best vote getter New York has ever had and that his record on the social security question will bring to him practically the solid vote of the proponents of this legislation irrespective of whom the Republicans select to run against him.

Social Security the Issue

Governor Lehman's decision to run again was seen as having been influenced primarily by his wish to carry his social security program, killed by the Republican majority in the 1936 Assembly, forward until it is written into the statute books. This program will be the chief campaign issue this fall, it was declared. Had it not been for this issue, it was said in quarters close to the Governor, that nothing could have persuaded him to change his decision of May 20 that he was through with politics and was going to retire to private life.

Among those who hailed Governor Lehman's decision was Maurice P. Davidson, chairman of the State-Wide Citizens' Committee for Lehman, a nonpartisan, nonpolitical body, who when asked for comment, characterized the Lehman announcement as "splendid news."

Tribute to Man and Governor

"It is heartening to all the millions of citizens of the State who have constantly looked to Governor Lehman to continue the fight for the completion of the social security program and to bring it to a successful conclusion," Mr. Davidson said. "The irresistible movement throughout the State of New York, which caused Governor Lehman to change his mind and accept the nomination, is a remarkable and unprecedented tribute to the man as well as to the Governor.

"Governor Lehman, by his conduct in public office, by his fairness, by his humanitarian policy and by his identification with the most forward-looking movement of our time, has become in the eyes of our State a great personality."

British Continue Radio Ad Ban

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Advertising will be banned from British radiocasts for another 10 years, the Government announced today in extending the British Broadcasting Corporation's charter for that period.

All possible steps to prevent the broadcasting of foreign advertising programs to British listeners also will be taken, the announcement said.

The broadcasting company was instructed to continue refraining from commenting upon current affairs, both in its broadcasts and in the corporation's own publications.

For some time the British Postmaster General, within whose sphere the British Broadcasting Corporation comes, has been trying to prevent British firms from using radio commercial advertising facilities. He has been steadily opposed by the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers. Sponsored radio advertising is not allowed in Great Britain which has in the British Broadcasting Corporation a government-controlled radiocasting unit.

In order to circumvent London's "No advertising" policy, British advertisers have placed their commercial messages upon several high-powered European continental radio stations. These stations have poured their advertising messages into British territory despite the legal barriers.

According to British manufacturers radio advertising had increased sales compelling the employment of many more thousands of workers. As it has been one of the aims of the National Government to increase employment the advertisers placed the Government in a critical situation, without, however, turning them from the purpose of keeping advertising off the air.

'If We Only Used Peace Implements'

Plenty of Machinery Devised Since War for Security

Pacts Manhandled

Does League Need Reform, or Do We?

Fifth of Nine Articles

By C. K. Webster

Stevenson Professor of International History, London School of Economics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The failure of the League of Nations to prevent the entrance of the Italian troops into Addis Ababa has caused many to review the machinery of collective security. In Europe there is now proceeding in foreign offices, newspaper offices, academic circles and even in the minds of those less interested in foreign affairs, a sort of inquest on the whole problem.

Many, especially the more aged of the corps of ex-diplomats, have already pronounced the doom of the League with a satisfaction that betrays their rooted antipathy to the new system which they have partially concealed while it was more successful. It would be interesting if the age of the writers were appended to letters to the London "Times."

Forestalling Catastrophe

But those who realize that a new world is already here and must be put in some kind of order if universal destruction is to be avoided, have seen in these events a challenge and an added incentive to find some means of escape before it is too late. It is this driving force which still makes it possible that the catastrophe may be averted.

The system of collective security is a difficult one to plan and still more difficult to work. Some people think it is dangerous because it involves all countries in controversies that may affect only a few. But it is not so difficult or dangerous as the only possible alternative.

Dangerous Alternative

If it breaks up, the alliances and alignments that replace it will affect every European power and all Africa and Asia as well. All countries will be drawn into the one system or the other, for economic weapons will be used with a pitilessness and efficiency unknown before 1914 to compel them to take sides.

The use of air power will make small countries of even greater strategic importance, since each group will organize a system of air bases which will enable their squadrons to act over long distances.

The process has, indeed, already begun. Britain with her commitments all over the world and her route to the East threatened by attack from the air, will certainly not be able to maintain for long the isolation which characterized her policy during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Americas Affected

Even the Americas will find their markets dependent on combinations of other powers, and the future of the Far East will of course ultimately be linked up with the strategic forces in Europe. There will be a constant speeding up of armaments and the masses will be conscious of the existence of tens of thousands of airplanes with only one purpose—to destroy them by shell and gas.

The only means of escape from this condition is the organization of a real system of collective security. Events have shown how difficult the problem is. It is not easy to make men realize that they must be ready to act in a cause in which they have no special interests in order to vindicate a principle which is vital to their self-preservation.

Need for Overhaul

Yet the imposition of the economic sanctions against Italy showed how strong this feeling already was; for the cause was one in which none of the 50 nations participating had any direct interest.

Had France been prepared to put the principle so vital to her own safety before a conception of the balance of power, which is really out of date, the result might well have been a strengthening of the force of order in the world.

As it is, clearly the whole system has to be scrutinized and overhauled.

The experience of the last 16 years has provided plenty of machinery for the use of the world. The Covenant itself contains the basic principles. Had it been observed in spirit and letter by those who have signed it, there would be no need of further compacts.

Regional Compacts

There is, however, a fairly general belief that its general provisions need reinforcing by regional pacts, of which Locarno was the first model. This throws on powers nearest the danger spot a special responsibility, and enables the forces of order to be utilized in the shortest possible time.

It is such arrangements that are being worked out by the French and British general staffs. It is well to remember, however, that air power is transforming the whole conceptions on which Locarno was based, since the range and mobility of squadrons increases every year and enables states at a distance to play a much greater part than had been formerly supposed.

Air Arm Limitation

Nevertheless, it is probable that the idea of special regional obligations will be of great importance in any new scheme of collective security.

To that must be added some form of litigation of air armaments if any real success is to be obtained. Without some progress in that direction no one will believe that a peaceful solution is really intended. The activities of each power will stimulate those of the rest and the resources of the most powerful states will be more and more diverted into increasing in numbers and efficiency their aerial navies.

To consent to such limitation is, therefore, the test of sincerity. Any power that refuses a reasonable settlement will by that fact designate itself as a probable aggressor.

Bombers Forbidden

The abolition of aerial forces is probably impossible for technical reasons. But there is no reason why each power should not be restricted to a limited number of fighting airplanes, bombers being forbidden. This would be by far the greatest contribution to collective security that could possibly be secured.

Renewed Aggressions Spur Long Search for Real Amity

Regional Efforts

So far as Europe is concerned, it would produce immediately such psychological results that progress in many other directions would become possible. Its only defect is that it strengthens the grip of Japan upon China, since it is only from the air that Japan can be attacked. But other means must be found to deal with this problem, which in any case can only be solved if Europe comes to some settlement within itself.

Franco-German Crux

The crux of the whole matter lies in the relations of France and Germany. If the peoples and leaders of the two countries can be brought to see that a settlement is necessary, all the other forces of Europe can be brought into line.

Some reorganization of the Danubian states is inevitable. It can either be done peacefully or by a conflict which will leave little worth fighting for. If Germany is determined to make a bid to create Central Europe in her own interest, there is nothing to do but organize Europe against her. But if she sees that this can only be done at such a cost that the task is not worth while, and that she had far better contribute to creating a Europa than a Central Europa, then there are great possibilities in the situation.

Reconstructing Europe

This is the objective of the British Government and it is backed by a great mass of public opinion in Britain. The time has long gone by when anyone in Britain thought his country could gain by the dissensions of other states.

It is now only too clear that unless Europe can be given collective security, Britain herself will be insecure as at no other period in her history. This fact may be the decisive one in enabling a system of collective security to be obtained.

Articles in this series appear Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Browder Nominated On Communist Slate; Assails Old Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The Communist Party of the United States has its national ticket in the field today with Earl Browder, general secretary of the party and a native of Wichita, Kan., heading it for President, and James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader in the Harlem district of New York City, for Vice-President. The nominations of Mr Browder and Mr. Ford were made by acclamation just before the close of the party's five-day convention which closed in Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Mr. Browder scored both the Democratic and Republican Parties. The latter, he declared, was "the chief enemy of the peace, freedom and prosperity of the American people," and he urged the voters to defeat it at the polls next November "at all costs." William Randolph Hearst, the Liberty League and Wall Street were the "chief allies" of the Republicans.

Mr. Browder charged that the Roosevelt Administration had "retreated before the attacks of reaction."

He then waded into the union party headed by Representative William Lemke, calling it "a stooge for Landon, with a platform even more misleading than that of the Republicans" and "standing for essentially the same policies." He voiced regret that the socialists had refused to join in a united front with the Communists to establish a farmer-labor party.

A 10-plank platform was adopted by the party. It called for: (1) Enactment of the Frazier-Lundeen social security bill; (2) Curtailment of the power of the Supreme Court; (3) A sharply graduated tax program that would take in incomes in excess of $5000 a year; (4) Extension of the Works Progress Administration; (5) The 30-hour week; (6) Increased educational and occupational opportunities for the youth of the nation; (7) The freeing of the farmers from debt, heavy taxation and foreclosures; (8) Capital punishment for lynching; (9) Imprisonment of employers found guilty of discharging workers for union or political activities, and (10) Full and equal rights for Negroes.

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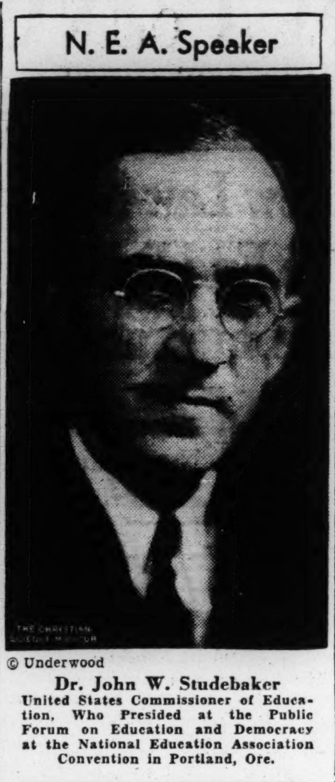
2. Why, Way, Day, Dot, Not.
3. 6 inches.
4. Obtrude, Doubter.
5. D is missed, D is missing (Dismissed, Dismissing).

N. E. A. Speaker



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Dr. John W. Studebaker

United States Commissioner of Education, Who Presided at the Public Forum on Education and Democracy at the National Education Association Convention in Portland, Ore.

Free Education Held Vital to Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

rection of the same authorities which conduct training of the young. One of the chief avenues for such education is the public forum, he declared, illustrating his meaning by staging such a gathering in Portland's Civic Auditorium, before a capacity audience. Through such meetings, he declared, a free circulation of public information can be obtained, and all classes of citizens be aided in forming valid opinions on all important public issues.

In discussing the same topic, Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools at Atlanta, Ga.; pointed out the necessity of providing equal educational opportunities for children of all races in America.

Equal Opportunities

"If America is to be a democracy," he said, "if her peoples are to express their will at the ballot box, if all types, races and colors of American citizens are to become a part of the Government, they must receive something like equal educational opportunities according to their intellectual abilities."

John A. Sexson, superintendent of schools at Pasadena, Calif., pointed out that if equal educational opportunities are to be possible in states widely differing in the population of school age and in wealth available to support education, the Federal Government must take a financial hand in supporting the schools.

In one of the keynote addresses of the convention, in which he outlined the future policies of the N. E. A., Frederick M. Hunter, chancellor of the Oregon state system of higher education, declared that American education stands today at an unparalleled clash between opposing schools of thought.

Dictatorship vs. Democracy

The struggle, he said, lies between dictatorship and democracy: between the theories of "the highest good for all men as a mass," exemplified by experiments in Russia, Germany and Italy, and the individualistic thinking of democratic peoples. The American ideal of good government has been sadly tarnished in many applications, he admitted, but after outlining the dangers to democracy at length, he had this to say of education:

"The spread of knowledge has a creative rescue power for the ills of society. In the past, when it has seemed the last vestiges of civilization would perish from the earth, society has again and again been saved by a revival of learning. The teaching profession of the democracies of the world must never be allowed to forget this fundamental truth. The evidence of history is unmistakable and our mandate may be clearly read.

"Our American origin and the total of our life experience commits us irrevocably to the democratic philosophy of life. The wisdom of our forbears as stated in the Ordinance of 1787 is as applicable and valid today as in 1787: 'Religion, morality, and the diffusion of knowledge being necessary to the progress of the people, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.' "

New York Breaks Ground For 1939 World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Ground was broken for the New York 1939 World's Fair at a formal ceremony on the 1050-acre site at Flushing Meadows, Queens, yesterday. City and state officials attended the observance at which a lease, transferring use of the site from New York City to the Fair Corporation, was signed.

Grover Whalen, president of the New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., broke ground with a shovel said to have been used by early settlers. It was presented to him by George W. Pople, president of the Flushing Historical Society.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

League today is scarcely expected to influence decisions regarding the status of Ethiopia or sanctions against Italy—but the Negus can make the occasion exceedingly embarrassing, particularly for representatives of those nations which pledged assistance to him.

He has nothing to lose by frank speech—probably little to gain. He will talk in Amharic which immediately will be translated into French and English for the benefit of delegates.

Meanwhile, Italy in a benevolent gesture stretches out its hands to the League, presenting a dignified program of education, work and wages for elevation of the conquered. Sorry part is, though, that Italy has had no authorization for such activity. Guns and gas led the way.

Question now is—Will the League through inactivity or ineffective activity, stand aside while Ethiopians in their native land are forced into the position of America's freed slaves—paid workers and free, but problematical in relationships with the dominant whites.

Fossils—Found in Idaho Marble

Prehistoric fossils in the slabs of marble lining the lobby of Danville, Virginia, post office, promise a novel "location" for paleontologists.

Close inspection has disclosed a wide variety of marine fossils and outlines believed to be the thigh bones of huge prehistoric animals.

Rodger B. Davis, Danville architect, studies such formations as a hobby, and has begun an investigation of the forms. The marble was quarried in Idaho.

Philanthrophy—France Honors Rockefeller

France today honors John D. Rockefeller Jr. for his contributions toward restoration of historical and architectural monuments. Total cost of restorations was set at approximately $3,710,000, according to the Associated Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller and their son Nelson were invited to the Chateau of Versailles to witness unveiling of a tablet of appreciation. Rockefeller donations included money for restoring the Versailles Chateau, Reims Cathedral and Fontainebleau Chateau.

Also from Paris comes word of new trouble in Algeria, with French troops called out to quell street fights and labor riots among French and native workers.

A detachment of guards left Bona for the interior, where 400 striking native miners attacked a freight train late yesterday and exchanged shots with a police escort.

Venezuela—Sends New Envoy to U. S.

From Caracas, Venezuela, comes word today of the appointment of Dr. Diogenes Escalante, veteran diplomat, as Minister to the United States.

Minister to Great Britain from 1915 until recently, several times representative of his country to the League of Nations, and a former Minister of Interior, he was once private secretary, says the Associated Press, to the present President of Venezuela, Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras.

Venezuela this year begins a new era of democratic government following 25 years of dictatorship under Juan Vicente Gomez.

Farley Quits Cabinet Post to Aid Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

net post would be waiting for his return after election day.

Mr. Roosevelt also faced the delicate problem of a successor to Comptroller General John R. McCarl, whose 15-year term of duty expired last night.

Big Political Potentiality

Mr. McCarl himself represents a potentially dangerous political opponent. In the circles around the President the possibility was being considered of offering Mr. McCarl another post in the Government.

Preceding such an offer it has been suggested that the President might advisedly discuss with Mr. McCarl just what he meant yesterday when he held a press conference and attacked extravagant spending by emergency New Deal agencies.

The question is whether to make use of Mr. McCarl's knowledge as being constructive criticism or turn him loose into the hands of the political opposition.

Borah to Mend Fences

Meanwhile Senator William E. Borah of Idaho prepared for a trip to Idaho which is expected to determine whether he runs true to form in the coming elections and stays on the G. O. P. bandwagon, or responds to the overtures which the New Deal has assiduously been making to him for weeks. A part of the New Deal strategy lies in a prospective offer to nominate him for reelection to the Senate on the Democratic as well as Republican ticket in Idaho.

The definite antimonopoly caste lent to New Deal policy by the President's recent public utterances are said to have made a considerable impression on the veteran Progressive, and White House sources are more than hopeful that he will follow the lead of his old friend, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, into the New Deal fold.

Confer on Contracts Bill

Meanwhile Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, conferred at the White House over the controversial Walsh-Healy government contracts bill which has roused powerful opposition from industrial sources and also from the Navy Department. The President is, however, under heavy pressure from labor sources to sign the bill and would run a grave risk of alienating his strong labor support should he fail to do so.

Considering the vast number of industrial and business interests who do business with the Government, the bill would go far to re-establish the wage and hour standards which were scrapped when NRA was outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Under the bill a 40-hour week and prevailing wages would have to be observed on all government contract work.

Why Navy Opposes Bill

Evidence of the potential extent of the bill is provided by the fact that approximately 4000 different trades and industries are involved in the construction of a single battleship—the reason the navy opposes the measure. The decision is one of the most difficult Mr. Roosevelt has faced as a result of actions of the last Congress.

Immediately following the word from Albany that Governor Lehman would run again, the White House made public an exchange of correspondence between the President and Governor Lehman which evidenced the former extreme pleasure over the development. The President's letter emphasized the social legislative side of the political picture and pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt believes the next two years will be critical ones, "and what takes place in New York will have an outstanding effect all over the nation."

Socialists Rebuff Communists Again On United Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The line of demarcation between the Socialist and the Communist Parties was more plainly drawn than ever before today, following the closing of a two-day convention by the New York State Socialist organization, headed by Norman Thomas at the Delano Hotel here yesterday.

The convention, after declaring in its platform that both the Democratic and Republican Parties were "unwilling and unable" to deal with fundamental problems, went on record for nationwide social, economic and political reforms, and, declaring itself irrevocably separated from the Communist doctrine, rejected an invitation by the Communists for united-front action and a campaign.

Laidler for Governor

Following adoption of the platform, Dr. H. W. Laidler was nominated as the party's candidate for Governor and elected state chairman of this Socialist group.

While rejecting the Communist invitation, the convention voted unanimously in favor of urging all labor organizations to join with the Socialist Party for united action to bring about social and economic betterment and to furthering workers' rights. This would make for a united front between the Socialists and labor, which the convention saw as necessary in preparation for the organization in the near future of a Farmer-Labor Party.

"The function of the united front is to solidify labor's fighting forces and thereby further its struggle," the resolution said. "As such, it must, in the period of the struggle for power, be a primary tactic. A united front of Socialists and Communists, unsupported by any substantial section of organized labor, would tend to isolate these political groups from labor rather than unify them with labor."

Basis for Merger

If the Communists are willing to accept the Socialist program, they may come in on this basis and participate in the united front body.

Communist leaders here today did not look on this proposal favorably, holding that if they did so they would cease to be Communists and would become Socialists.

The convention voted to have the Communists' letter answered by the in-coming state committee, headed by Dr. Laidler, instructing that the reply should be based on the policy of the Socialist national convention which opposed any joint political action or ticket in the coming campaign.

Organists Pick Cincinnati

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—The American Guild of Organists, at its recent annual meeting, recommended Cincinnati, Ohio, for the 1937 convention. Other cities seeking the nomination included Hartford, Conn.

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Politics Is Easy For Nancy Landon

By the Associated Press

Estes Park, Colo., June 30

NANCY JO, the four-year-old daughter of the Republican presidential nominee, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, has developed a political technique of her own.

It was discovered by a comparison of notes that the brown-eyed little miss, who has been much photographed, was telling each cameraman confidentially:

"I don't like photographers—but I like you."

"Apparently," said her mother, "that's what comes of being born in a political family."

Political Parleys Interrupt Landon's 'Loafing Vacation'

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon's plans for a "loafing" vacation apparently were under revision today with reports of more conferences at his ranch retreat.

After a conference yesterday with W. S. Rosecrans, Los Angeles Republican leader, it was reported the presidential nominee would confer Friday with W. D. Bell, New York, chairman of the Republican Finance Committee.

Another expected visitor this week was Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, the keynoter at the Cleveland convention. Also scheduled to arrive in a "day or two"—in Governor Landon's words—were four members of his campaign staff.

Mr. Rosecrans declined to disclose the nature of his conference with the nominee, except to say he had invited him to visit California.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Landon and his daughter, Peggy Anne, attended an outdoor "steak fry" with reporters and news photographers last night at Mary's Lake.

Chicago Revives Musical Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—An important musical institution has been revived here. Concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra are to be offered again at Ravinia Park, famous open-air auditorium. News of the project was welcome because the Ravinia Park concerts are a tradition, a part of Chicago's musical history.

Ravinia Park, with its roofed but open auditorium in Highland Park, became famous during the period when Louis Eckstein brought to it the best in opera. But for several years the park has been idle. Mrs. Eckstein has given the park for use of the symphony series and necessary financial arrangements assure a full season of good music. Among the half-dozen prominent guest conductors secured is Werner Jensen, conductor of the New York Philharmonic. The first concert is scheduled for July 3.

'Dictator' Threat Of Labor Leader Charged by Holt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP TAMIMENT, Penna., June 29—Denunciation of "dictatorship" within party ranks and defense of his attitude toward the Guffey coal regulation bill came from Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, in the closing session of the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute here yesterday. The discussion developed into a debate in which Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and formerly Labor member of the National Recovery Board, charged Senator Holt with "betraying the miners who helped elect him to office."

"I had been warned by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, that if I did not do what he said, I would not go back into the United States Senate," Mr. Holt said. "This same labor leader attacked me for my fight against waste in relief. I want to tell you that I have no more use for the delivery of votes by this labor leader than for the delivery of votes by the utilities. I have as much right to fight for my conscience as John L. Lewis."

Senator Holt charged that behind the coal bill was the delivery of 300,000 votes for the Administration from Pennsylvania, stressing that he fought against the measure because it was "a stepping stone to Fascism." He described Mr. Lewis as a tyrant, warning labor that by following the lobbying practices of big corporations and vested interests it was "digging its own grave."

Pleading for the independence of Members of Congress and protection from dictatorship by "leaders," the youthful Senator condemned the efforts of Mr. Lewis to force his influence upon the national legislature in dealing with the substitute Guffey bill against which Senator Holt filibustered near the close of the last session.

"I don't believe Americanism means that we must follow the leader wherever he leads," he said. "I will follow a leader as long as he is right, but I will not follow if he is wrong, and I don't care who knows it."

The institute had a report from participating labor organizers that they would ask Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to call a special session of the State Legislature to consider minimum wage laws in the light of their legal position following invalidating of the New York State law by the United States Supreme Court.

Two bills designed to accomplish the purpose of the invalidated act were proposed to the institute by Henry Epstein, Solicitor General of New York. The bills have been submitted to federal officials for study, Mr. Epstein said. One would provide that the State Industrial Commissioner be authorized to help employers organize for collective bargaining wherever wage and hour standards seemed to require such action. The other would rule out consideration of labor as a commodity as opposed to public policy, and would establish wage differentials in various industries.

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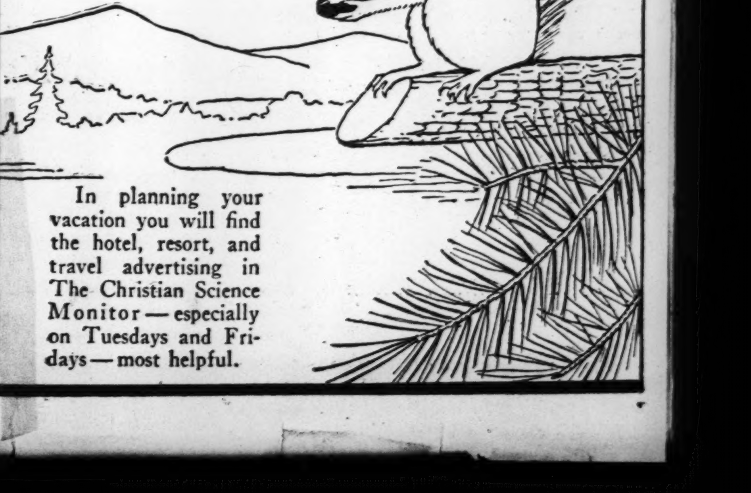

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$20,000,000 Steel Mill Rolls Strips for Over 100 Products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., June 30—A $20,000,000 strip-sheet steel mill, a genii of modern industry which transforms thick slabs of steel into endless thin strips, wide or narrow, with magical ease and uncanny speed, was dedicated here today by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Directors, officials of the company and newspapermen inspecting the huge mill whose floor space measures 22 acres, watched an operator press a button to start the uninterrupted flow of a ribbon of shining steel from great machines and so witnessed another advance by the steel industry.

Significant Development

Today's ceremonies were significant of the important place which strip-sheet steel has established in the industry whereby these two products account for over 30 per cent of the total finished steel commodities.

The development of one-piece turret tops on automobiles has given strip-sheet steel a substantial market this year. This fact is interesting when it is recalled that the automobile industry is largely responsible for the practical establishment of this department in 1911. At that time slightly over 1,000,000 tons of sheets and strips were produced; last year the figure reached nearly 8,000,000 tons.

Used in Many Products

Outside the auto industry strip-sheet steel has been found increasingly adaptable to manufacture into 101 products. It is used to make refrigerators, metal furniture, stoves, cabinets, pails, tanks, tubs, drums, signs, cooking utensils and even tacks.

By a new method of continuous machine production, which has made possible a superior product at lower cost, this basic product of many industries today supersedes the old "hand mill" method of making strips and sheets of steel. Machine production, of course, has eliminated many hand-labor operations and speeded up production. Yet this new mill here at Lackawanna has not created unemployment, but increased the need for workers.

Increased Employment

"An increase in 1936 of 2000 more men on the pay roll than during the previous peak year 1929," said a company statement, "reflects the favorable effect on employment of the new mill and of the demand for 'consumers' goods' served by it."

The activities of the strip-sheet mill have been divided into two departments: the hot mill department and the cold mill department. The gigantic machine of the hot mill department—or the series of presses, rollers, and furnaces—stretches down one long corridor for 1350 feet, a quarter of a mile.

A white-hot steel slab is dropped from the furnace, the first operation. It is carried along a table of rollers into the first of the 10 massive presses. When the slab is first squeezed between these rollers it measures four feet wide, seven feet long and five inches thick. Two minutes later, after its quarter-mile journey, it is pressed into a strip 1100 feet long and one-twentieth of an inch thick!

In the cold mill department a finer grade of rolled steel is produced with "a more accurate thickness and a more definite degree of hardness and a better polished, glossier surface." The same process—the continuous flow of steel through rollers as in the hot mill department—is used for cold rolling, but so many varieties of products are processed that, as a guide told the group at the dedication ceremonies, "a description of the different processes of the cold mill department could fill a volume."

Refining Process

In both departments after the rolling is completed it is necessary to refine the strips and sheets, to make them workable so that they will undergo further manufacturing operations without cracking or breaking.

These refining processes are almost as numerous as the many uses to which the strip-sheet steel can be put—some sheets are annealed, some are "blued," some are "pickled," some are porcelain enameled, etc.

Features of Plant

Aside from the wonders of the electro-mechanics of Bethlehem's new mill, but just as interesting, are some features pointed out as the dedication tour was made. To operate the $20,000,000, 22-acre plant a single day:

1. Artificial illumination required would light the streets of a modern village of 5000 inhabitants.
2. Twelve large motors and 1800 small motors, in addition to the main motors of 4500 and 8500 horsepower are used.
3. An uninterrupted flow of 60,000 volts is necessary.
4. The amount of lubrication oil to start operations of this mill would refill an individual automobile crankcase for 4600 years.
5. To cool the rolls and furnaces requires 20,000,000 gallons of water a day, which would supply a town of 5000 population for two months.
6. Fuel gas consumed in an hour would heat the average home for two years.

Altitude Mark Set At Soaring Contest

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Soaring to a height of 5760 feet, Albert Slatter of Los Angeles and John D. Batterson of Pasadena, Calif., set what is believed to be a world altitude record for two-place gliders at the seventh annual soaring meet here.

Chester J. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J., 1935 junior champion, made the first "point and return" flight of the meet, soaring to Corning Beacon and back, a distance of 6.4 miles.

Thirty flights were made June 28. The longest were made by Richard C. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., 1935 soaring champion, and Emil A. Lehecka of Long Island City, each soaring about 39 miles.

Christian Science Program On Air Over WLW July 5

A studio program on Christian Science, given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Ohio, will be conducted over Station WLW, Cincinnati, by Bert Long, on Sunday, July 5, from 9-9:30 a. m., E. S. T. At the same time the program will be transmitted over W8XAL, shortwave transmitter of WLW, on a frequency of 6.06 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.5 meters.

Mr. Long will deliver a topical address on Christian Science. There will also be a short musical program. WLW operates on a power of 500,000 watts, the highest allowed in the United States, which is powerful enough to make its signal heard all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. The station transmits on a frequency of 700 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 428 meters.

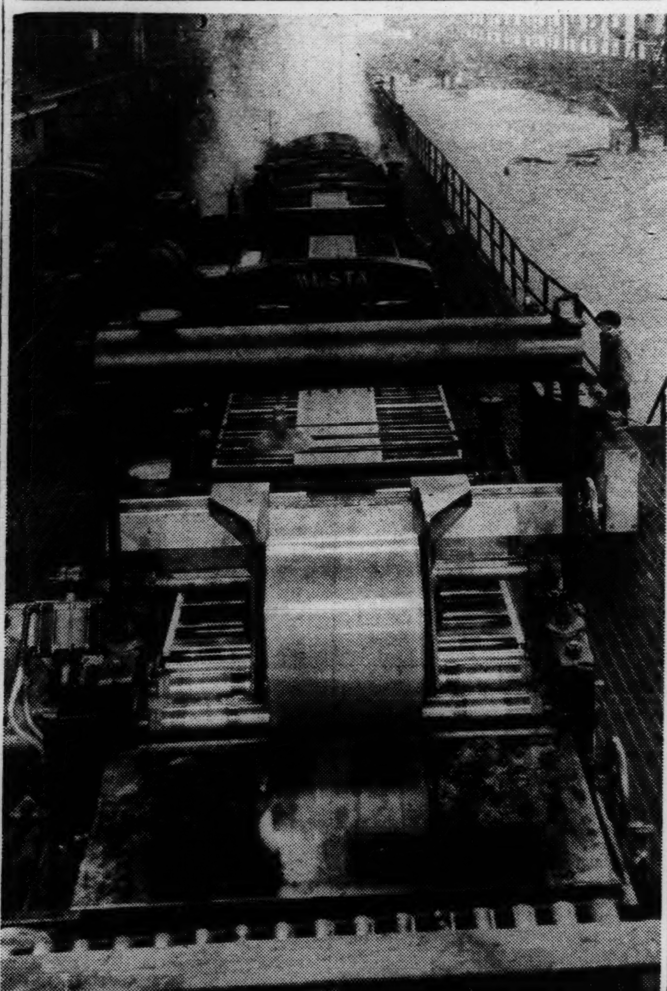
Property Sale to Gain Pensions Stirs Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30—Believing in the Townsend plan, thousands of elderly persons have sold their property, expecting to qualify for federal old-age pensions which they thought were based upon the Townsend program, Burdette C. Lewis, field agent for the American Public Welfare Association, told the Interstate Commission on Social Security of the Council of State Governments at a meeting here.

Mr. Lewis emphasized that old-age assistance now provided under the social security act was based upon need and was unlikely to amount to more than $30 a month.

One Man Operates Goliath of Steel Mills



Appleton

Strip Steel Machine in Operation

One Advantage in the Processing of Flat-Rolled Metal in Strip Form Is That the Coils Can Be Stitched Together and Pulled Continuously Through the Pickling Tanks. In the Photograph the Strip Is Shown Emerging From the Tank and Is Being Recoiled Preparatory to Further Processing

Lemke Declares Wallace's Dimes Fooled Farmers

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 29 (AP)—Congressman William Lemke, the Union Party's Presidential candidate, wooed the support of corn belt farmers today with an attack on Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and a "guaranteed cost of production" pledge.

Senator Lemke chose Secretary Wallace's home town—Des Moines—to open his midwestern drive. Offering his version of the "true story" of the AAA and its processing taxes, he declared:

"The Secretary of Agriculture reached his long, vandalous fingers into the farmer's pocket and took out a dollar. Finally he slipped a dime back in the other pocket and through his propaganda department shouted 'look at the dime I gave you' so loud that the farmer forgot the dollar he took."

Blames Both Major Parties

He assailed both Democratic and Republican Parties in addresses here and at Burlington. He asserted:

"With either party in power in the national administration—I'm not speaking of Congress—you'll get Wall Street back of the scenes."

Mr. Lemke also moved to present his case through his campaign manager, Congressman Usher Burdick, a colleague from his home state of North Dakota, before the annual convention of the National Farmers Holiday Association. Mr. Burdick was scheduled to speak before the organization at St. Paul, Minn., tomorrow. The association, sponsor of farm strikes in 1932 and 1933, called for formation of a "united front" of agricultural groups in 25 states as it prepared to listen to the new party's overtures.

Will Oust "Brainless Trust"

Speaking under the auspices of the National Union for Social Justice and the Townsend clubs, Mr. Lemke promised to "kick out the brainless trust," guarantee farmers production costs and adequate security of the aged "when I become President."

He charged the Agriculture Department was manned by "curly haired boys from Boston who wouldn't know the front end of a pig from the other extremity," but added:

"We haven't suffered three long years, but seven long years. The previous Administration suggested the policy of destruction and the present Administration carried it out."

He invited youth, farmers, laborers and small business men to join the Union Party's ranks. He said he would aid all congressmen who supported the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Pattern for U. S. Bank Marks 17-Year Record

BISMARCK, N. D., June 29 (AP)—The Bank of North Dakota—from which Congressman William Lemke, Union Party presidential candidate, would pattern a United States bank—has been in operation approximately 17 years.

Created in 1919, the bank was proposed as means of concentrating state funds in a safe depository.

Prohibited from loaning money to individuals and business houses, the bank is permitted to make loans to state departments and finance state industries.

Laws providing for deposit of all public monies, state and municipal, enabled the institution to open with deposits of about $40,000,000.

R. M. Stangerl, president, described its current condition as "very liquid" with deposits of $31,000,000, including approximately $17,000,000 in Government bonds, $6,000,000 in state bonds, $5,000,000 in cash and $2,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, municipal securities and loans to state departments.

Among other state enterprises created by the 1919 Legislature were the state mill and elevator, the rural credit department, and state home builders' association.

Fire Insurance Rates Ordered Cut in Illinois

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Ernest Palmer, state insurance director, yesterday rescinded his 30-day period of grace for fire insurance firms outside of Illinois to decide on compliance with his June 22 order to reduce premium rates on homes in Illinois and demanded they telegraph a decision immediately.

Failure to comply with his order, he said, would cause him to refuse to renew their licenses in Illinois, which expire today.

Replying to a charge of "politics" made by a committee representing the insurance companies after he ordered the premium reduction, Palmer asserted his office had been conducted "for three years without political considerations."

Vote Blocks Liquor Sale At Ravenswood, W. Va.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., June 29—Citizens of Ravenswood blocked the opening of a state liquor store by a margin of 39 votes. The tabulation showed 239 for and 278 against the store. In the 1934 state election, the community voted against liquor sales by a 5-to-1 margin. In the county referendum last year, the margin was 3 to 1.

Representative B. M. Jacobsen

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 30 (AP)—Representative B. M. Jacobsen (D) of Iowa who passed on here today won renomination for a fourth term in his party's primary, June 1. A native of Germany, Mr. Jacobsen chose to regard his own achievements in politics and business as proof of opportunities for success of a poor immigrant boy in the United States.

He liked to recall the steady progress he made from a job as helper in a saw mill at Clinton to a seat in the United States House of Representatives.

In the 1930 general election he defeated Representative B. F. Letts to become the only Iowa member of the Democratic Party in the seventy-second Congress. He was the first Democrat to represent the Second Iowa District since the time of Henry Vollmer.

Abuses Called Only Threat To Press Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Responsible newspapers should organize to protect their readers against unethical publishers, and unless they do so, the press may have to face possible loss of its freedom, in the opinion of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, who sees in the way some newspapers are conducted the possibility of legislation that will serve as a silencer of unauthorized, untrue and sensational statements.

"For anyone else to undertake to do this would open the door to tyranny," Governor Hoffman declared in an address radiocast over Station WOR Saturday night. "The press is a mighty power in the land and it should appreciate its great responsibility with a degree of humility.

Difficult Program

"It should safeguard its own freedom by striking off all shackles that even threaten its independence. I realize that starting such a program will be difficult. Few newspapers would care to set themselves up in judgment upon their fellows."

Any regulation upon the press, Governor Hoffman emphasized, should come from the press itself in dealing with a portion of the profession which fails to conform to the prevailing code of morality and ethics.

"No attorney who betrays the confidence of a client can do a fraction of the damage to public welfare that can be done by a newspaper that betrays the confidence of its readers," he continued. "The hundreds of daily newspapers which subscribe to the finer ethics of journalism should organize themselves to perform a service similar to that performed by the bar associations.

Responsibility of Press

"In times when we must depend upon the public confidence of our newspapers to carry a message of vital importance, any lack of this public confidence may work grave injury to the safety and progress of our country."

Condemning distortion of news reports, coloring of editorials and the publication of propaganda, Governor Hoffman stressed that newspapers indulging in such practices were not entitled to claim "the privileges of the great majority of decent and useful newspapers."

"The honest newspaper performs for its readers a service of inestimable value," he said. "It must be protected in the unlimited right to continue the performance of that service. The modern world cannot live without daily knowledge of events, of social and political happenings throughout the world and all the rest of that vast current of daily information which is the lifeblood of commerce.

"In the finer sense, an honest newspaper is a public utility. Unlike other utilities, its very nature is such that it must be free from even the slightest measure of political control.

"There is no existing menace to the freedom of the press, except a portion of the press itself. If any form of government censorship or regulation comes into being, it will be forced into existence by the failure of a few newspapers to comply with the prevailing code of morality and ethics."

Consuls Transferred

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The State Department has announced the following changes in the foreign service: Prescott Childs of Holyoke, Mass., consul at Berlin, Ger., assigned consul at Barbados, B. W. I.; Lawrence F. Cotie of Boston, vice consul at Martinique, French West Indies, transferred to Pernambuco, Brazil.

Grand Rapids Has Comeback As Metal Trade Metropolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 30—"Grand Rapids" may soon connote to the world metal products instead of factory-made furniture. For changes of recent years have brought that industry to the fore, with the result that it now employs 30 per cent more men than furniture manufacture here and this percentage will mount when the new $7,000,000 Fisher Body plant for stamping automobile bodies is in full swing.

General Motors decided to locate this plant in Grand Rapids because of the favorable labor market, it is claimed. Grand Rapids never has been a strong union town. Furniture factories have maintained open shop and the wage scale has been comparatively low. The automobile men appeared to appreciate the fact that the city has been comparatively free from labor strife. Another body plant, that of the Hayes Body Corporation, also is located here.

Furniture Men Sad

Local furniture manufacturers were not jubilant when the General Motors announcement was made. They claim that they cannot compete with the automotive industry's wages, that they are in fact already having difficulties in competing with the low-wage factories of the South. But the city as a whole is of the opinion that it cannot pin its hopes of recovery on the furniture industry alone, and expects greater diversification to be for the general good.

Diversification of industry appears to many Grand Rapids citizens to offer the one hope for the city's commercial recovery. Some years ago the city was satisfied to be known as the "Furniture Capital of America," but it saw the title vanish when big factories closed during the depression, leaving hundreds without jobs.

Eggs in Several Baskets

That experience showed to the city the need for placing its eggs in several baskets. Today it finds that the big Leonard Plant of the Kelvinator Corporation is supplying more jobs than any other of its industries.

Other important sources of employment are paint and varnish factories, and concerns manufacturing auditorium seats, carpet sweepers and a variety of other products.

Industry Coming Back

But the furniture industry is coming back, too. Recent markets have shown improvement. At the January market, the Robert W. Irwin Company, one of the leading manufacturers, put out what is considered the biggest line of samples in its history. The semiofficial May market saw the first display of the new Berkey and Gay line, after this name had been absent for several years. Two other "old-line" plants, Luce and Stickley Brothers, also are operating again.

16 Inches of Rain in Texas

EAGLE PASS, Texas, June 29 (AP)—This city's streets were flooded today from rain measuring 16.27 inches which fell from 10:30 p. m., Saturday to 7 a. m., today. Persons in the town could not leave because roads were flooded and train schedules were broken. The Rio Grande had risen six feet at 11 a. m.

Indians Invoke Pact To Halt Park Ouster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30—Based on rights by an ancient treaty between the white settlers and the Five Nations, six Tuscarora Indian women have regained permission to sell trinkets to tourists at Prospect Point, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Niagara Frontier State Parks Commission, which controls the Niagara reservation, ruled the Indian women off the beautiful spot overlooking the thundering falls last month, with the result that tourists there were unable to buy souvenirs from the Indians whose ancestors roamed along the Niagara River long before the white man made his first appearance in this land.

The Indians complained to Henry W. Killeen Jr., assistant federal attorney here, that the treaty rights had been violated, whereupon he started an investigation that uncovered the early treaty signed shortly before the United States came into beng. The Indan signatores then were granted full right to go upon the property near the falls, and the right has come down to the Tuscaroras who are a member of the Five Nations.

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½ cup uncooked rice
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons butter
½ pkg. Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish
2 eggs

Cook the well washed rice with milk in the top of double boiler for about one hour, until rice is tender. Add the butter. Place SHREDDED Codfish in a fine sieve, pour over it one cup cold water and drain dry. Add to the rice and milk mixture. Separate eggs. Add the beaten yolks. Beat whites stiff and fold into the mixture. Pour into a buttered casserole. Set in a pan of water and bake at 350 F. from 30 to 40 minutes, or until set. Avoid drying out. Serve with melted butter.

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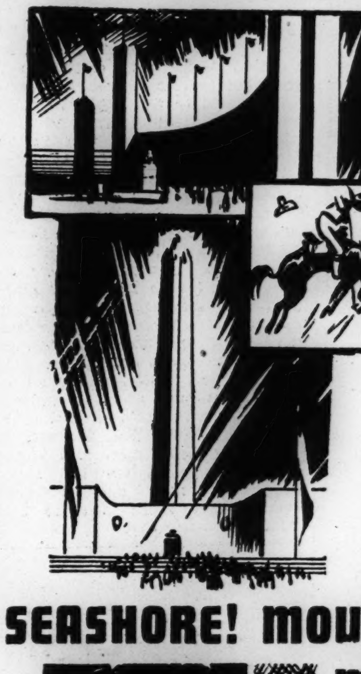

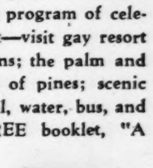

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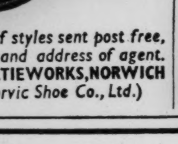

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Argentine Move to Clear Clouds Shadowing Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, may be making another bid for the Nobel Peace Prize, while in another quarter it is suggested that Argentina is demonstrating again her passage from national adolescence to national maturity and that her whole diplomacy must be looked upon as nothing more than the activity of a nation which begins to feel, rightly or wrongly, that she has become a world power.

The evidence on the last point is clearer than on any of the other questions which have been asked. The Argentine has been acting for many months like a full-grown nation. She has leaped forward in American affairs. She is defying Great Britain on two counts—on one she is asserting boldly her own independence and desires with respect to the Anglo-Argentine Treaty of 1932 which is about to lapse; and on the second she has assumed an attitude with respect to the Italo-Ethiopean question which, many commentators feel, goes against British interests. Furthermore, Señor Saavedra Lamas not only proposed many months ago an anti-war pact but has pursued the signatures of nations in all parts of the world.

A New Argentina

In any case the events of the last few months have presented to the world a new Argentina—more self-confident, more mature and active, and be it said to her credit, one loyally and consistently against all wars, but especially against wars for territorial gains. At bottom this may be the sole explanation of an action which has caused the welkin to ring in many quarters of the globe and which has captured much space and comment in the press of the New World.

With respect to some of the other questions there is a tendency in the Argentine newspapers, not only in editorial comment, but in the dispatches of Argentine correspondents in European capitals to link up, as an explanation of Argentina's demand for an extra session of the League, her own anti-war pact, the Stimson agreement of August, 1932, when 19 American nations agreed not to recognize territorial changes which came about as the result of the use of force and Article X of the Covenant of the League, which refers to wars of aggression.

American Principles at Stake

La Prensa suggests that the whole Italian episode goes against the grain and long-standing principles of the American continent and that Italy's annexation of Ethiopia not only violates the Covenant of the League and all the anti-war pacts, but this doctrine to which Argentina, the American nations members of the League and the others which signed the agreement of 1932, are committed to. It is suggested that the Argentine demand on the Assembly will ventilate fully this question.

It is also suggested that Argentina may be using this method of clearing the ground for the projected peace conference suggested by President Roosevelt and which is to meet in Buenos Aires in November or December next. The thought is that if the League "pussyfoots" with regard to these international problems on which the Latin-American nations have taken a definite stand that these nations will have no choice but will be forced to leave the League because she has fallen down on one of the basic principles which the American League members feel must be upheld. On the other hand if the League does come across then many of the suggestions for the formation of an American League of Nations proposed by Colombia and the Dominican Republic will lose much of their attractiveness and those nations which prefer a wider to a more regional association of nations will feel better about remaining in and supporting the League of Nations.

Subtle Interpretation

A more subtle interpretation is one which is inspired by the general situation of the world—by prophecies with respect to wars for raw materials on a wide scale—by the fears that an era of new and more vigorous imperialism is at hand. Is Argentina preparing the way now to defend herself and Latin America against the future action of other nations who, too, may forget all treaties and pacts, all civilization and civility, and all considerations of sovereignty? One of the matters often alluded to in the Argentine comments on the subject, and to make a drive against Latin-American nations themselves? Is Argentine seeking, as one European newspaper suggests, to forestal domination of Latin America by the United States if the League of Nations fails and an American league comes into being at Bueños Aires?

There is a growing realization in Latin America that her wide uninhabited expanses, her inexhaustible resources and many of her other conditions are tremendous magnets to nations sorely in need of raw materials and of room for surplus populations. One feels rather than reads or hears Latin Americans looking upon the fate of Ethiopia and saying "but for the grace of special circumstance there would we be too." In other words, though they do not think of their nations as other Ethiopias, they do believe that what happened to the black kingdom might happen to them because of the greater military strength of the "have-not" nations as compared to theirs.

Other Aggressions Possible

Support is lent to this consideration by the often mentioned fact that if Italy with all her civilization and culture could ride roughshod over treaties and weaker peoples, other stronger nations might seek to establish themselves in Latin America in manners just as cruel if not so crude. Or, putting it in still another way, the Latin Americans are beginning to lose faith in all the great powers of the world and to fear that they may be the next victims. It is for this reason that some few commentators believe that Argentina has called the bluff. If France and England stand by her and by the Covenant of the League, they will feel easier in their minds. If these nations, by default, support Italy, then there will be despair in Argentina and elsewhere in the Latin-American world.

For the moment Argentina has confidence in the United States, but comment there and elsewhere in the Latin American press is gloomy with respect to what might happen should the Republicans and their nationalistic program win in the U. S. election of 1936 or 1940. Thus one of the deepest motives behind Argentina's action may be to bring into the sunshine all the possibilities for the future by forcing the League to speak out plainly now, and if the matters do go awry to give her plenty of time to build new fences in Latin America, or with the United States should her confidence in Washington continue to last.

More questions have been asked than answered. But not even the Argentine papers seem to know all the reasons for this radical action of her foreign office. Though the action is called timely and is generally approved it has given rise to discussions and debates which suggest that there is more there than meets the eye.

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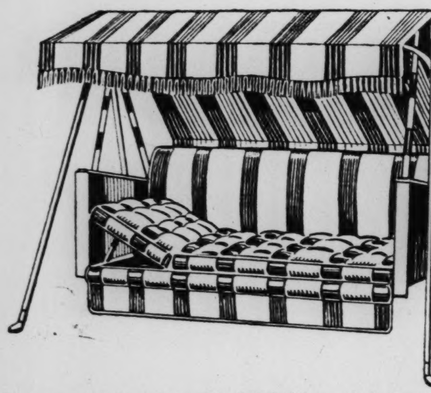

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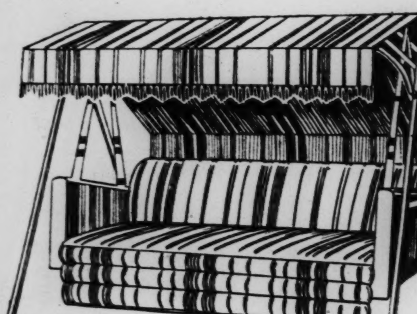

We have no hesitation in saying you'll like this model, everyone does. The couch is upholstered well, back, arms and cushion (which is six feet in length). The covering is striped rainbow fabric, and all these couch hammocks have tubular steel frames. £11 15 0

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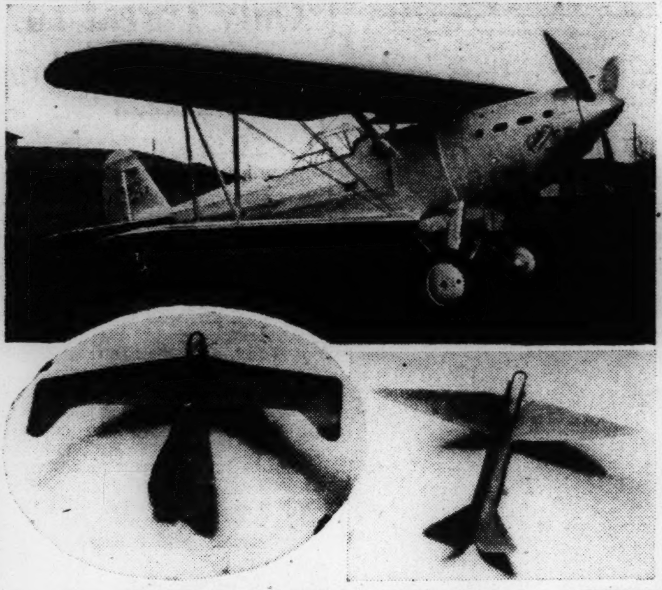

The Old and the New in Fokker Planes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—The Most Modern of the Fighting Fokkers. A Two-Seated C. 10, With Hispano Suiza Cannon Engine. The Axle Shaft of the Propeller Is Hollow and Serves as the Barrel of a Light Cannon. Below—Two Celluloid Airplane Models Made by A. H. G. Fokker as a Schoolboy

British Minister's Paris Talk Stirs Commons Protest

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The House of Commons decided to discuss declarations made by Cabinet ministers outside Parliament as a matter of "urgent public importance" today.

The move for the debate was initiated by Labor Party members who seek to know if Cabinet ministers are speaking for themselves or for the Government when they make public speeches.

The Prime Minister was represented by Sir John Simon, Home Secretary, who told the House that the Paris speech on June 26 by Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, War Secretary, was not a declaration of policy.

(In his speech, Mr. Duff Cooper told his French audience, "Your frontier is our frontier.")

The Home Secretary said that Mr. Duff Cooper's "remarks were, of course, not a declaration of policy, but a speech devoted to stressing the elements common to the people of both countries."

Sir John added: "The place for a declaration of the Government's policy is the Commons."

He said the War Secretary's observations were not designed to conflict with the policy fully stated in the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on June 18 and by Prime Minister Baldwin on June 23.

He disclosed that the draft of Mr. Duff Cooper's speech was submitted to the Foreign Office and subsequently altered but that Mr. Eden did not read it in its final form before delivery.

Mayor Clement R. Attlee, Labor leader, said the French press had treated the War Secretary's speech as expressing the policy of the British Government.

Sir John replied: "It is not possible to control the newspapers, either in Paris or London."

Then Mayor Attlee announced that he would ask permission to move the adjournment of the House. A maneuver to permit an emergency debate.

Labor Party members and Opposition Liberals arose en masse to support Mayor Attlee's request.

The motion was, however, rejected by a vote of 284 to 136.

League Meets to Talk Ethiopian Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

not be compelled to perform other military duties than local police work and territorial defense.

League Meets to Plan Policies on Ethiopia; Italy Hints at Mandate

GENEVA, June 30—The League Assembly meets today to consider the Ethiopian events. Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium was elected to preside, succeeding Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia.

There are three subjects before the delegates: Firstly, the raising of sanctions against Italy; secondly, non-recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia; thirdly, revision of the Covenant.

It is hoped, however, that despite the initiative of Chile and Argentina no irrevocable step will be taken either in regard to the status of Ethiopia or reform of the League.

The Negus, having expressed his intention of making a personal appearance and of speaking, much pressure has been put on him to refrain from doing so. Nothing he can say can now change the decisions taken by a majority of the states, but he could make the delegates exceedingly uncomfortable.

Particularly is there apprehension lest he should refer to the promises of certain countries to support him, which prevented him from making a favorable peace with Italy.

Thus far he has not yielded to these representations, for he has little to lose by making frank statement of what has actually happened.

Meantime, Italy has stretched out her hand to the League in what is perhaps her first conciliatory gesture since the dispute began. The memorandum which Italy has submitted is astutely designed to offer material for juridical ingenuity. At any rate, Italy indicates that although she does not solicit a mandate from the League, she will govern Ethiopia precisely as though it were mandated territory and will report to the League on progress made in efforts to raise the level of civilization there.

Her task will be to abolish slavery, according to this memorandum, to give paid and dignified work to the natives and to establish justice, to provide an efficient administration, to introduce hygiene, to open schools, to build roads, to inaugurate a postal service and generally to behave as though it were mandated territory, as France and Britain are acting in other regions.

The League's Committee of Five proposed in substance such a program, which was considered necessary to bring Ethiopia into conformity with the Covenant. Although circumstances have changed, Italy undertakes to endeavor to lift the people out of the primitive conditions where they now are.

The fatal flaw in this presentation of the Italian case is that Italy was never authorized to take on such a role but assumed it after the conquest.

It may well be, however, that the League will look on these explanations as a slight move toward its ideal and as a partial recognition of its authority.

The excuse of Italy for military action is a repetition of the statement made last autumn, but generally ignored, of Italian grievances extending over a period of 40 years. In effect Italy urges that Ethiopia was really the aggressor and that Italy, at the end of her patience, was compelled to finish with an intolerable situation.

Undoubtedly this view receives more attention here today than it did last year.

Italy, therefore, is anxious to take her place in the League, to forget the past, to co-operate fully in support of European solidarity. She wants, however, not only that sanctions be abolished, but also the dissolution of the defensive groups and the abandonment of special arrangements which imply suspicion or hostility.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria has been asked to come to Geneva for consultations on the status of that country.

Big Ethiopian Army Will Not Be Created, Italy Assures League

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—Italy, seeking to calm the fears of Great Britain and France, promised the League of Nations last night that she would not create a huge Ethiopian army.

The Italian note blamed Ethiopians for the war and sketched plans for the development of the country, promising to keep the League in touch. It announced Italy's intention to "collaborate in every way" with the Geneva body.

Haile Selassie wrote officials: "It is our intention personally to take part in one or several meetings of the Assembly at the head of the Ethiopian delegation."

The Negus, stripped of his empire by Italy, remained in seclusion in his hotel working on his appeal, to be delivered in French.

Creation of an "International College of Elder Statesmen" to help the League keep world peace was suggested by the Greek jurist, Nicolas Politis.

Behind Mr. Politis's proposal was the idea that the United States, Germany and Japan might join the League if members were freed of general sanctions responsibility.

Mr. Politis proposed to limit the participation of nations in economic and financial sanctions to those directly interested in any conflict and to restrict military sanctions to a regional group of states of which the victim of aggression would be a member.

He also proposed a new interpretation of Article X whereby nations would respect, but not undertake to guarantee, the territorial independence of other nations.

The suggested International College of Elder Statesmen would advise the council on the best means of maintaining peace during any menace of war.

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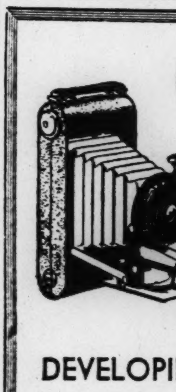

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Fokker Foresees New Era In Aviation Development

Aviation Comment

"Aviation has only just pecked its shell. The future will bring perfectly safe, huge airplanes carrying 100 passengers and more. We shall make airplanes so perfect that, technically speaking, disasters will become impossible. Except for the possible mistakes by the human being who will operate these machines, sad failures will belong to the past." That was the prediction made by Anthony Herman Gerard Fokker on June 7, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day the German Aero Club issued his international pilot's license.

Some 30 years ago a high school boy apparently wasted his time making numerous model airplanes with celluloid. The flights of the Wright brothers, Bléroit, and others in 1908 and 1909 attracted the attention of the whole world and had so impressed young Tony Fokker that he neglected his school work. His teachers and parents were desperate because of his all-absorbing hobby of the celluloid toy planes.

Aviation Was His Hobby

He had a bent for technical things, although theory interested him far less than the practical side. Once, when he was on a holiday at Mainz on the Rhine, he discovered a school for motor engineering and airplane construction with a flying school attached, and he was soon enrolled as a pupil. The school possessed only one airplane, and the fact that this machine came to an untimely end marks an epoch in young Fokker's life:

The loss of the school's airplane induced Mr. Fokker to build a machine himself according to his own ideas and based on the experience which he had acquired when experimenting with his celluloid models. And so, in the winter of 1910-11 Mr. Fokker, assisted by two workmen, built his first real airplane, which agreed in principle with the models which his mother found in the attic and which she has preserved to this day.

Taught Himself to Fly

When the machine was completed Mr. Fokker began to teach himself flying with it. At first it merely ambled over the ground, then made a few jumps, but soon he was actually flying through the air. And he got his license. Soon he set about improving his machine. The problem of lateral stability, which was defective in nearly all airplanes at that time he solved by constructing a wing with a pronounced sweep-back and a marked dihedral so that, although most flying had been done only in steady air until then, he could turn his machine at sharp angles even in strong winds.

In 1912 his machine participated successfully in a contest for military airplanes at St. Petersburg, and in 1913 Mr. Fokker considered that the time had come to turn his inventions into money and to establish an airplane factory. To do this, support and orders were necessary. He went to Holland, but, although he met with sympathy, no sufficient support was forthcoming. He then approached the British Government, but this errand likewise proved fruitless. Next he tried France, and here once again he was turned away. In Germany, however, a contest was held in 1913 for easily transportable military airplanes and Mr. Fokker won the first prize, and received an order for a series of machines, while he also was given a three-year contract to establish a factory with a flying school, first at Johannisthal and later at Schwerin.

His First Plane Factory

This small factory, which originally employed only 30 men, grew into a big industrial undertaking. The airplane plant had been established barely a year when the World War broke out, bringing with it a great demand for military aircraft. The factory was overwhelmed with orders and thousands of machines were turned out during the years 1914-1918. After the war he returned to the Netherlands, where in 1919 he established a factory at Amsterdam. Soon orders came in from home and foreign governments for military aircraft.

About this time several airway companies were founded. They began their services with military machines converted into commercial airplanes. Mr. Fokker saw that airplanes as means of conveyance had a great future. Therefore he concentrated on commercial aircraft and he designed and built a commercial airplane which fulfilled all needs. The F-2 was a high wing machine with a closed cabin for five passengers, while there was accommodation for two pilots. This was the first commercial airplane built in series.

Today Fokker commercial planes are flown on the aerial routes of 45 companies. Twenty-two governments selected Fokker military and naval aircraft for defense purposes. The number of licenses disposed of by Mr. Fokker abroad is not less than 23 in 16 countries. In the years 1919-1936 about 1200 complete airplanes were manufactured in the Fokker works at Amsterdam.

Argentina Supports World Peace Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

tine circles—allege that Dr. Saavedra is most interested in conserving European respect for his policy of non-recognition of conquests by force as laid down in the Saavedra anti-war pact; but they also admit that he is anxious for the prestige of the League which he thinks can be partially recuperated by a "totalitarian" discussion of the Italo-Ethiopian issue in the open by the Assembly.

These opponents attribute other motives, some of them quite personal, to Dr. Saavedra, but they deserve to be placed on record, as they already have been done in Il Mattino d'Italia of Buenos Aires.

The Foreign Minister, it is charged, wants to maintain the South American lead and put a stop to the anti-League movement which is gaining force in several neighboring countries.

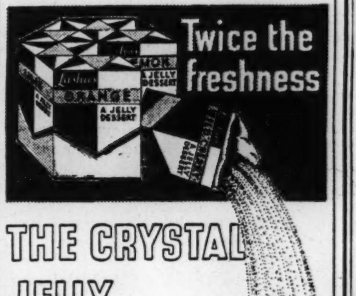
He wants the League to survive, his opponents say, to end all discussion of a Pan-American League of Nations or a New World peace organization, as he fears that in any such institution Argentina would take third place, after the United States and possibly Brazil, whereas today his country occupies a prominent position in world affairs owing to United States and Brazilian nonmembership of the Geneva organization.

Another charge is that Dr. Saavedra wants to win the Nobel peace prize and that this can only be obtained through success "via Geneva."

Leaving aside the purely personal attacks, there is fairly general agreement that the opponents of Dr. Saavedra have made out a very strong case for his policy.

The main reasons they have stated in criticism of his latest steps are those that are cited in both hemispheres as justification for convoking the Assembly.

The Argentine Foreign Minister wants the League to survive, for small as well as big nations to have an effective voice in solving peace problems, and to hold on to the hopes for the indivisibility of peace and the triumph of the doctrine of nonrecognition of aggressive conquests.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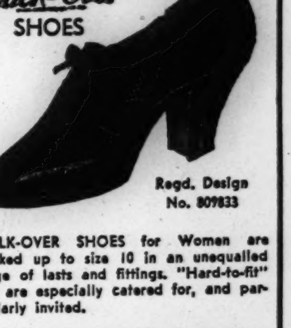

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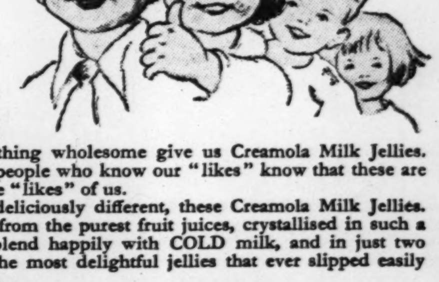

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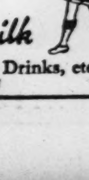

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Ohio Strikers Win Pay Increase But With More Work

KENT, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—William Crayford, president of the International Association of Machinists at the Black and Decker Electric Company, today announced settlement of a strike which has kept 450 persons from their jobs since May 3 and resulted in the shooting of six men.

Mr. Crayford said the workers would return to their jobs Thursday under an agreement which provides a 5 per cent wage increase, 40 instead of 36 hours a week, and the right to collective bargaining for the plant's employees.

His announcement was made to a meeting of the union, which yesterday took a secret ballot on the proposal. Mr. Crayford said 90 per cent voted to accept the settlement.

Dallas Has Its Third Taxi Strike in Month

DALLAS, Texas, June 30 (AP)—Approximately 500 taxicab drivers were idle today in the third strike in slightly more than a month. Six companies, operating about 300 cabs, were affected.

W. R. Williams, southwestern representative of the American Federation of Labor, charged operators discharged union cab drivers and replaced them with nonunion men. Mr. Williams also said the operators failed to carry out an agreement with employees recently reached by arbitration.

W. H. Clark Jr., attorney for two of the cab companies, said the union "probably is looking for an excuse to bring about a closed shop agreement."

Workers Claim Stoning

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (AP)—Reports that field workers in the vegetable strike area had been "bombed" by stones from airplanes were under investigation here today. Strikers seek union recognition and higher wages.

Strike Hearing Continues

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 30 (AP)—An injunction hearing in which striking Remington-Rand employees disagreed over the orders that precipitated their month-long walkout proceeded in common pleas court today.

The company charged in its injunction application that strikers refused to permit employees to remove stock or machinery, despite a court order of last week which forbade pickets to interfere with such activities.

Alabama Protects Labor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Bibb Graves, warned of a possibility of trouble if United Rubber Workers' organizers return to Gadsden, pledged yesterday the "right of free speech and free assembly" will be "preserved intact in Alabama."

Representatives of the union, who have been endeavoring to organize workers at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant at Gadsden, were beaten by a mob last week and driven from town.

Texas Tankers Seek Rise

BEAUMONT, Texas, June 30 (AP)—Approximately 200 striking tank builders today warned their employers they would not return to work until the 1929 wage scale was restored. This would mean a rise of about 35 per cent.

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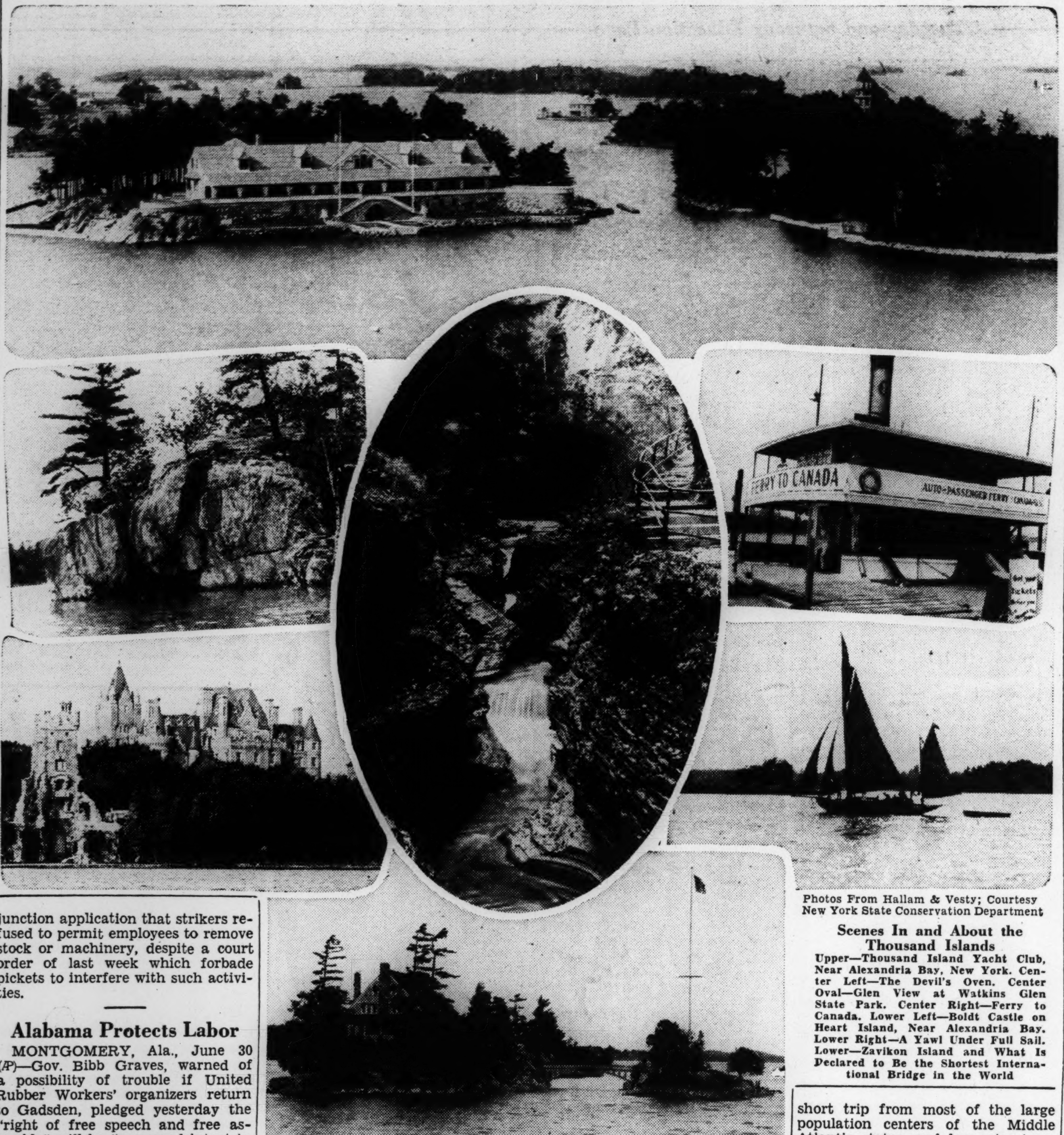

Photos From Hallam & Vesty; Courtesy New York State Conservation Department

Scenes In and About the Thousand Islands

Upper—Thousand Island Yacht Club, Near Alexandria Bay, New York. Center Left—The Devil's Oven. Center Oval—Glen View at Watkins Glen State Park. Center Right—Ferry to Canada. Lower Left—Boldt Castle on Heart Island, Near Alexandria Bay. Lower Right—A Yawl Under Full Sail. Lower—Zavikon Island and What Is Declared to Be the Shortest International Bridge in the World

Finger Lakes Pointing the Way To New Interests for Tourist

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

Superlatives often sound suspiciously provincial when applied to any area, but it is not extravagant to say that outdoor vacation opportunities offered by the Finger Lakes of central New York State and the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River are very nearly perfect. So great a variety of pleasant, interesting things to do is offered visitors to those two districts that it would be difficult to imagine how any interest could remain unsatisfied. Either separately or combined, they are worthy of special attention from the tourist.

From the pleasant city of Oswego, on the sunny, southern shore of Lake Ontario, about halfway between the two regions and itself a fine vacation land, the prospect of such a trip is stirring to anyone who enjoys the open country. In either direction, the journey would involve travel through pleasant woodlands and green fields and beside shining waters. Nights would be spent in cool, comfortable lodgings and the table would be set with wholesome food famous in the kitchens of western New York.

To indicate this type of vacation for prospective tourists is no new advice, nor is the journey an innovation. For generations the lovely character of the lake district and the island-dotted river have attracted residents, the mild climate giving relief from summer heat, the green trees and meadows pleasure to the eye, and vast stretches of water providing sports.

The very generosity of the land, in fact, made it the prized possession of Indian nations who lived there until civilization claimed the region for higher uses. To these tribes it was a land of plentiful game, fish and good camp sites. Modern campers find it fully as desirable for much the same reasons, though more of them are interested in finding golf balls they have sent in the rough than in the wild animals of the forest.

* * *

In scanning any good map of New York, the Finger Lakes are seen as a group of oblong, blue areas near the center of the state. Fashioned like an open hand, they stretch generally in a north-south position and range from 11 to 40 miles in length.

Following trails laid out by the Iroquois are 2000 miles of excellent highways that reach into every portion of the district and pass neat farms, lovely villages and forested shores.

There are 550 miles of shore line, studded with 4000 summer camps offering every conceivable type of accommodation from cheap shelter to elaborate hotel service. Since the country has an altitude reaching up to 2300 feet above sea level, the climate always is pleasantly cool and fresh.

Nearby cities are Ithaca, site of Cornell University; Syracuse, home of a university that bears the city's name; Cortland and Geneva. Not far off are Binghamton, Rochester and Elmira.

The entire region is one where beauty, charm and Indian legend are recalled at every turn of the road. Even the names of the lakes—Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco and Skaneateles—are reminders of the original inhabitants and sound like the "Leather Stocking" tales of James Fenimore Cooper.

Excellent railroad service place the lake district into the class of readily accessible places. It is only a short trip from most of the large population centers of the Middle Atlantic states, and low rates have made it even more within the purse limits of millions. Motorbus lines serve the entire area and an airplane trip may be made between New York and Elmira, southern gateway to the region.

For tourists driving their own automobiles, there are several excellent highways leading to Central New York. From North or South, the Lackawanna Trail (No. 11) is a good route to Cortland and Syracuse. Three trails are available for East-and-West traffic. One of these is the Cherry Valley Turnpike (No. 20), passing through Syracuse and Geneva; another is the Roosevelt Highway (No. 6), and the third is the Liberty Highway (No. 17), which passes to the South through Binghamton and Elmira. Tourist facilities are found along any of these routes.

Tourists may visit the lake district from many parts of the country in their own boats by passing through the Erie Canal, connecting with the northern end of Cayuga Lake and of Seneca Lake and affording direct connections between New York City, Montreal, Buffalo and points similarly situated with respect to inland waterways.

* * *

What is true of the Five Finger Lakes with respect to connections by water is even more applicable to the Thousand Islands, situated near where Lake Ontario empties into the St. Lawrence. Both the districts can be included in a motorboat cruise from New York City up the Hudson River, through the Erie Canal to Ithaca, Geneva and thence through the Oswego Canal to Lake Ontario. From Oswego the course lies across the eastern end of Lake Ontario, past Cape Vincent into the island group and down the St. Lawrence River past Montreal, to return by the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson.

Most visitors to Thousand Lakes, however, will arrive there either by highway or railroad, although steamship lines on the Great Lakes also touch the region. Whichever method is chosen, the traveler is certain to find his journey full of delight.

By highway, he can find three approaches from the American side and on the Canadian. In any case, he will arrive at Alexandria Bay, Clayton or Cape Vincent, all in New York, as the principal centers of interest, and on the Canadian side, Kingston and Gananoque, Ont. One route is to approach Thousand Islands from the south through Watertown, but the tourist also may choose between a trip across the Adirondacks or following up the shore of the St. Lawrence and still reach his objective.

* * *

Cape Vincent is the gateway for the southern approach to the wide expanse of river and islands, offering a particularly interesting voyage across to Kingston past Wolfe or Long Island and Simcoe Island. Both are on the Canadian side of the boundary, which about divides the area with the United States and her neighbor. Clayton is within 20 miles of a central archipelago containing 1500 islands, and Alexandria Bay is in the midst of the whole display of wooded shores and quiet waters.

Steamers and launches make frequent trips from all three ports, skirting along both shores. Houseboating on the river is extremely popular. Besides water sports, there are miles of bridle paths and many golf links.

Opposite Alexandria Bay is Wellesley Island, with Thousand Islands Park at its head, and on the lower end is Westminster Park, a playground of rare beauty. Many interesting vacation spots are within a radius of five miles. Close by is the tiny international bridge at Zavikon.

Brockville, Ont., is a picturesque city of lovely homes and resorts worthy of a visit from either side of the river.

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Japanese System Of 'Pusher-Uppers' For Hills Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30—Here's a new fad for the American mountain climber: "Mountain-pusher-uppers."

Tourists recently arriving here from the Orient tell of the way they climb mountains in Japan. Here they have official "mountain-pusher-uppers" who take the hard work out of it. According to those who have tried it, one never has really climbed a mountain in de luxe fashion until he has had a "mountain-pusher-upper." The tourists on this particular trip report that they had ridden the slope of Mount Hiei by cable car. At the 3400-foot summit the party set out to walk up and down the steep slopes across the mountain.

And then came the surprise! Along came the "pusher-uppers." They were elderly Japanese women, each with a special stick like a crutch, with a padded cross-piece across the end of the stick. By paying one of them half a yen she places the padded stick against the mountain climber's back and patiently pushes uphill across the mountain, while the person being pushed just leans back hard and moves the feet.

Yellowstone Park's Flora Is Listed For Tourist in Handbook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, June 30—Demands from the thousands of tourists who visited here last year have been instrumental in the publication of a 160-page illustrated handbook giving information regarding the varied and colorful flora which abounds in the nation's largest park.

This booklet is entitled "Plants of Yellowstone National Park," and has been, so far as possible, written in the language of the layman. The authors, W. B. McDougall and Herma A. Baggley, have spent considerable time in the park, gathering data on the plant life, which is considered one of the major attractions of Yellowstone.

Word from various railroad and travel agencies report that the biggest attendance in the history of the park is foreseen this summer. The Northern Pacific Railway, in opening its train service last week, looks for an increase of 20 per cent over that of 1935.

Their estimate is based on the promising outlook for western vacation travel in general and to the fact that this season the Yellowstone tour rate via hotels is the lowest in history.

Ship Subsidy Bill Signed by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

open the route the authority may build ships and operate the route itself. Or it may build ships and charter them.

Profit on construction of ships which are being subsidized is limited strictly to 10 per cent. Accurate books must be kept. Any profit over 10 per cent must be refunded to the U. S. Treasury. The authority has the power to require that all profits of a ship line above 6 per cent be set aside as a reserve fund. At the end of each year 75 per cent of the reserve fund must be refunded to the authority, provided, however, that the refund should never exceed the amount of the subsidy.

Several reform measures concerning labor conditions are incorporated in the bill. Within a year after the act goes into effect the crews of merchant ships must consist entirely of American citizens unless citizens are not available. On passenger ships 25 per cent of the steward's staff may be foreign. Subject always to requirements of safety and maneuvering, no member of the crew can be required to work more than eight hours a day. Sundays and legal holidays must be observed where possible.

Portes Gil Reveals Year's Gains for Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., June 30 (AP)—Emilio Portes Gil gave the first convention of the National Revolutionary (Government) Party on June 26 an accounting of the initial year of his party presidency.

As major accomplishments since June, 1935, when President Cárdenas took control of the party from ex-President Calles, now in exile, he listed these:

1. Greater popular interest in elections.
2. Widespread unification of farm workers.
3. Increasing participation of women in public life.

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Enjoy the thrill of staying at this smart EAST SIDE hotel! $11.00 includes room with all meals for 3 days and 2 nights and special entertainment and sightseeing features. Write for descriptive booklet.
Daily rates from $3 for room with bath and use of swimming pool.
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

Job Insurance for 400,000 Provided by Wisconsin Law

MADISON, Wis., June 30 (AP)—Wisconsin's new unemployment insurance law—the nation's first—goes into effect tomorrow.

Four hundred thousand workers will be eligible to receive benefits under its provisions if they lose their jobs after it begins to operate on July 1.

A $12,000,000 fund will be on hand if payments are needed on the first day.

This cozy nest egg was built up by Wisconsin employers under the state unemployment insurance law since 1934. The pioneer statute took hold then to cover employers of 10 or more persons long before enactment of the federal unemployment insurance clause in the national Social Security Act.

The Wisconsin law was placed on the statute books by the 1931 special session of the Legislature. Enforcement, however, was delayed by the succeeding Legislature until 1934 because industry found itself financially unable to assume the cost.

In 1934 the employers began contributing up to 2 per cent of their monthly pay rolls toward separate reserve accounts which have now reached $12,000,000 and will increase as time goes on.

Not until July 11 of last year was the full amount originally made subject to withdrawals for the benefit of workers laid off. The 1935 Legislature amended it, however, to dovetail with the federal law. Full operation of the statute thus was delayed until July 1 this year.

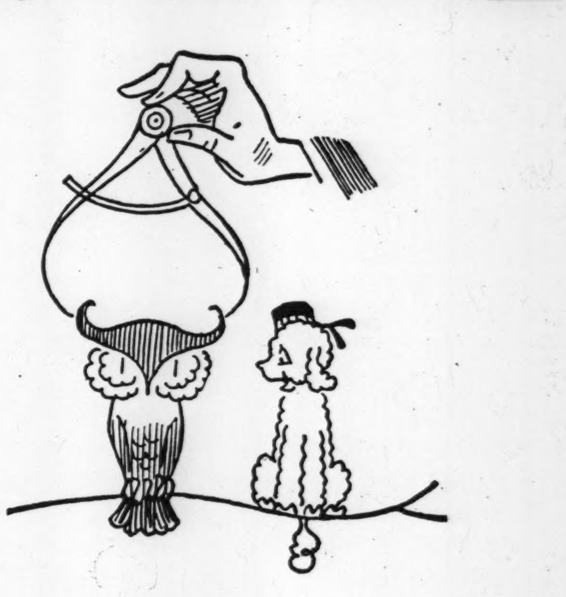
Approximately 3000 employers are affected and the 400,000 workers potentially eligible for assistance if they lose their jobs are those earning an average of $1500 a year or less.

The minimum benefit is $5 a week. This is increased to $10 for those whose full-time pay is $25 a week; to $12.50 for average pay of $25 to $30 a week; and to $15, the top rate, for workers who normally receive $30 a week.

The duration of the benefits depends on how long a person has worked for his employer after the probationary service period has expired.

The favorite route between Boston and New York
FALL RIVER LINE
$4.50 One Way
$7.50 Round Trip
FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 p. m. (D. S. T.)
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m. (D. S. T.)

Rogers Peet • Makers of Fine Clothes



How to be believed in advertising!

We salute the Advertising Federation of America now convened in Boston for their 32nd annual convention.

We hail the progress of their "truth-in-advertising" movement whose silver jubilee they now celebrate.

We commend in particular the helpful attitude of the Censorship Committees of our daily newspapers who have done so much to rid their columns of false and misleading statements.

Business success is the result of public confidence.

Over a half century ago, we took our stand for ethical practices.

True, "a good name is more to be desired than great riches," but that does not necessarily mean that a good name will not bring its own reward.

Today, we have six stores (5 in New York and 1 in Boston) now concluding our biggest June in years.

We credit this gain as much to our traditional stand for "truth in advertising" as we do to the public's recognition of the *modern* Rogers Peet as a "style-authority."

Hung in our Advertising Office is the "advertising credo" on which this business has been built.

HOW TO BE BELIEVED
IN ADVERTISING

Tell the truth in advertising, but *say less* in praise of an article than may truthfully be said.

Understate facts. Exaggeration is the father of incredibility.

Rogers Peet Company

NEW YORK
FIFTH AVENUE at Forty-first St.
LIBERTY ST at Broadway
WARREN ST at Broadway
13th ST at Broadway
35th ST. at Broadway
BOSTON: 104 TREMONT ST at Bromfield

The Youth Hostel—Friendly Meeting Place of Nations

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Globe Photos

Youth of Many Nations, a-Foot or a-Cycling, Is Building Deeply and Sturdily for International Peace. Here Are Groups Such as One Meets in the Youth Hostels in England and Scotland. Upper Row, Left, Looking Out Over the Waters of Loch Lomond, With Ben Vane, Ben Vorlich and Ben Lui in the Distance. Center, a Trio of Walkers Admiring the Scenery of the English Lake District Near Ambleside. Right, Making Friends With a Shepherd and His Dog While Resting in a Farmyard at Tairnfoot, Ambleside. Below, These City Girls Experience That "Top of the World" Feeling, as They Make Their Way up Box Hill, a Lovely and Famous Spot in Surrey

At the Sign of the YHA

An English Bank Holiday Week End With a Youth Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONE tiny light gleamed welcomingly in the distance. Yes, this must be the turning. "Around to the left from Chapel Row Post Office, down a steep hill on the right, then the first lane on the left"—we had said the directions over many times to ourselves. It was nearly midnight and we were late, very late for a youth hostel where lights are supposed to be out at 10:30, and every hiker and biker safely tucked into his or her bunk. But it was Whit-Friday and any Londoner knows what that means. We, too, know now and will never again leave the booking of a seat on a bus until the last minute at Whitsun, or any other bank-holiday week end. All London, we decided, was running a race to see who could get away fastest. Transportation facilities were taxed to their limit.

Never mind, we had arrived at last. The door opened at the sound of our footsteps and the rest of our party, who had set off from London on bicycles early in the day, tumbled out to greet us. They had come only half an hour before and were just finishing the meal, which the warden had kindly kept hot for them. Hastily they cleared a place for us, and we on our part fished knives and forks out of our packs and fell to with relish on the remains of the stewed beef and boiled potatoes, big chunks of bread and butter, prunes and rice. Never had food tasted better.

In the dim light of the one kerosene lamp the dark beams that supported the low ceiling assumed tremendous proportions, while in the opposite end of the room an empty fireplace yawned in the shadows. In one corner was an antique and lumpy sofa, for the pleasure of which we must draw lots, so our companions informed us. They had already explored the girls' dormitory aloft, only to find there were but three free beds for four of us. Before we could take possession of either beds or sofa, however, the dishes must be washed—a rule in all hostels. Short work we made of them in spite of, or perhaps because of, the fact that it was practically impossible to see what we were doing in the tiny kitchen where no strategic place could be found for the lamp—no wonder farmers live from sun up to sun down.

English Countryside

Everything tidy, we stepped outside to say good night to the boys, ere they retired to their sleeping quarters in the granary beside the barn. Overhead the stars twinkled gaily in the blue blackness of the night. Farmhouse and outbuildings loomed in friendly, irregular silhouettes. Near-by a tiny pond shone luminous in the reflected radiance of a brilliantly waxing moon, and all about us trees and shrubs swayed gently in the breeze. For a few moments we stood there, silent, intent, drinking in the fragrant air and listening—listening to the nightingales whose joyous notes bid us one and all a glad welcome to the countryside.

Then we parted with a whispered, "Good night. Sleep well."

* * *

"Chug, chug, chug, chug," I struggled to wake up, wishing whoever it was on a motorbike would move on. When I opened my eyes and peered out the window, however, I discovered the "chug, chug," was no motorcycle, rather a small pump which apparently had to do with the milking activities audibly going on in the barn. It was not yet 6 o'clock, but the farmer's family must have been up long since. A fire was crackling in the kitchen stove below and someone was diligently pumping away at the sink. The water was heaving into a tank somewhere over my head, and I felt in imminent danger of a deluge, for there were ominous bulges in the whitewashed ceiling which was a scant two feet above my upper half of a double-decker bed.

Most of my companions were still entirely oblivious to the farm activities now well under way. From where I lay I could see chickens, ducks, pigs, calves and farm horses. Certainly with good reason the sign had been hung in the common room below, "Farmer folk must rise early. Kindly remember them and retire early."

Bucklebury Youth Hostel

Like many of the hostels which now dot the British countryside, Bucklebury Youth Hostel is situated in an old farmhouse. Such a setting, indeed, is appropriate to the outdoor life of those who stop the night at the sign of the YHA. In some cases, as here, the farmer's wife acts as warden, a friendly, kindly person, too. In other and larger hostels, the duties of warden mean a full-time job, especially in the height of the tramping season. But whether in farmhouse or ancient mill, old schoolhouse, deserted abbey, or newly constructed dormitory, accommodation is meant to be simple, almost primitive, in keeping with the objects of the Youth Hostels Association which are defined in part as, "To help all, but especially young people, to a greater knowledge, care and love of the countryside."

* * *

Breakfast time—and the house was alive with hungry young men and women eagerly preparing or consuming their morning meal. Some of us were glad to eat the hearty breakfast of porridge, bacon, egg, bread, marmalade and tea supplied by the farmer's wife at very reasonable fee. Others had brought their own provisions and were cooking them over small portable stoves in the large stone larder which had been converted into the hostelers' kitchen. Good humor and the fragrance of sizzling bacon filled the air, while each hosteler was asking his neighbor whence come and whither bound and what the best route to point so and so.

Several Nationalities

An amazing representation of nations we were. Getting acquainted with people from here, there and everywhere is half the fun of staying at a hostel. Over his bread and tea, on this particular morning, a tanned Belgian lad was vigorously expounding Rexist principles and the qualifications of Leon Degrelle in rapid French to one whose nationality I never determined. Two husky Highlanders were combining the task of drying dishes and outlining a route for a would-be traveler in Scotland, while I listened with delight to their speech. In our own party were a Czechoslovakian, a Swiss, a German, a Chinese, a Hindu, myself an American, several English girls and one English boy. But we were all comrades of the road and our similarity of tastes and enjoyment were far more apparent than any differences created by variety of nationality.

Breakfast over and beds made up, the hostelers departed, some on foot, others on bicycles, each with his rucksack on his back. The Belgian set off alone, his bike well laden, for he was making an extensive tour of the country. A young man and his wife who belonged to a cycling club in Hertfordshire were the only ones with a tandem and we waved them a hearty farewell as we laughingly maintained that the wife would have to do the heavier pedaling. Our group was staying on, making Bucklebury the center for a week end of bathing, boating, and rambling over the downs of Berkshire.

Movement Spreading

I have found nothing more exhilarating than to start off in the morning, fresh and carefree, with no duties calling and only a lane lined with blossoming May trees and flowering chestnuts to beckon me on. It is fun to wander through sloping cow pastures along lazily flowing streams, and to stop now and then to climb a particularly inviting tree. There is a thrill about crouching in a rabbit warren with camera poised in the vain hope of snapping Master Cottontail as he emerges from his underground home. And it is always a pleasure to pause for a few moments of investigation and contemplation in the quiet precincts of the thirteenth century church whose tower or spire has been one's guide for two hours past.

These are a few of the joys that are coming to increasing thousands for whom the youth hostels provide a resting place at the end of a day's journey. In 1910 there was only one youth hostel, and that in Germany. Today there are thousands scattered over Europe and the movement is spreading in the United States. In most countries members of other national associations are admitted to the hostels on presentation of the hosteler's home membership card. Or one may become a member of the International Youth Hostel Federation. Journeying thus, young men and women of many nations are not only enjoying happy holidays in the open, but are getting to know their own and other lands in the way that best makes for real understanding and friendship.

ALICE MYERS

'This World So Wide'

'For to Admire an' for to See'—Youth Walks or Cycles

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT ABOUT the same time there came winging in from England the article with which we are leading the page today, and the letters that are leading off the Round Table. Your Chairman and Editor thought you would enjoy having the whole lot at once, together with some pictures we collected. In sending us the two letters which immediately follow, Mr. G. S. S. of England also writes a personal note which includes the following excellent suggestion: "Could we, please," he says, "have one day a meeting composed of letters of description, as a variation from the 'discussion' letters. . . . Through the Youth Hostels, which cover the Continent, and are now spreading over to England and even reaching over to America, almost all young people can see the beauties of their own countries, and if they cannot yet visit other lands, they can meet with people from those lands, and so increase the strength of that higher thought of understanding which is enveloping the nations."—Chairman.

* * *

London, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

I am passing over to you excerpts from a letter I received from a Dutch student of English I palled up with this Easter holiday. This was his first visit to England, and I think the letter would be interesting to Round Tablers, as it gives his impressions of London, Eton and Oxford; and also mentions Youth Hostels, which are enabling so well the youth of the nations to get to understand one another. He is in his early twenties, and would like to hear from those "teachers or would-be teachers of English who are willing to inform him about conditions and prospects (both scholarly and social) prevailing among members of the profession." (Those are his words.)

The Dutch are particularly struck with the hills. As each vista opened upon us on our journeys, my friend would exclaim that he had never seen anything so wonderful (always with a sweet preliminary remark that Holland is incomparable).

Well, here is his letter. He is a reader of the Monitor, and it is with his permission that this is done.

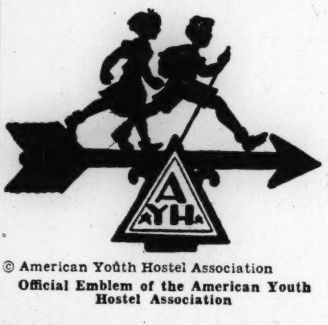
(Mr.) G. S. S.

* * *

Amsterdam, Holland.

Dear G.:

It is a week today that I came home again, and I think I have a nice spare hour to tell you what happened since I saw you last, two and a half weeks ago. The next day, Thursday, I started for Windsor, together with one of the boys I palled up with at the (Highgate) hostel. It took us a long time to get out of London, but once we had passed Uxbridge the countryside became visible between the blocks of houses now and then. I think London is kind of jealous; she never likes to let you go to the country, but stretches her long arms to keep you with her. Anyhow, she wasn't successful this time, for without punctures or any other mishaps I arrived in Windsor after some three hours. Well, Windsor was a good reward for the tiresome trip. It is a marvelous place, and I could have stayed for hours on the Castle to look at the sunny landscape covered all over with flowering trees and light green young leaves. A landscape never to forget, with the glittering Thames quietly flowing by, dotted with the miniature boats of Eton boys. And this is another, be it less charming, feature of Windsor, namely the "top-hatted" and "tail-coated" Eton boys. It is of a peculiar attractiveness which is sure to bring visitors to the place.



© American Youth Hostel Association

Official Emblem of the American Youth Hostel Association

From Windsor we cycled to Twyford where the Youth Hostel is, and the next day we went to Oxford. If I don't tell much about the countryside in between the places where we stayed, it is because of the hills which made cycling like hard work for me now and then, although I had some coast-downs and rests with beautiful views from hill-tops.

We arrived in Oxford at 2 o'clock and spent four hours in visiting about half of the sights. These were mostly colleges. Some of them were perfectly adorable; especially Worcester College garden, Christ Church's cloisters (and singing in the Chapel behind a closed door). If you should go there one day, don't visit all the colleges; they are so much alike that three or four of them will give you a good impression. You could use your spare time better, sitting on one of the benches in one of the gardens. You will like it, I'm sure. After Oxford—where, by the way, the hostel is going to be a marvelous place in the near future—we went to Hemel Hempsted. . . . That day I crossed the Chilterns again, and that was really hilly. It was worse than anything I had met with before. Yet there were wonderful woods and other views along the road, which I enjoyed while resting from a tiring climb. From Hemel Hempsted we returned to Highgate. . . .

(Mr.) J. H. W.

* * *

And while we are on Youth Hostels, so to speak—and because your Chairman knows the rich rewards of vacation trips taken on foot or cycling in one's own or another country—we are quoting from a letter of inquiry recently received, and answering it here in case others may be glad to have the information.—Chairman.

* * *

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

A group of young people are planning a two weeks' vacation together. We are a mixed group all in our twenties, eager to have two weeks of rest and relaxation and a chance to study, interested in nature, hiking, swimming, boating and all summer sports. Some time ago I read on the Education Page articles about the Youth Hostel movement in New England. The articles aroused my interest at the time, but as I had no thought then of ever taking advantage of the opportunities offered for low-cost travel, I did not take notice of any address or take steps to find out particularly of how to join the movement. Now it occurs to me that perhaps this is the solution to the problem of our group in planning our vacation. I will be very grateful if you can refer me to someone who can give us the information we need. There will be six or eight people in the group.

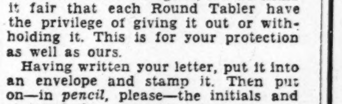
(Miss) A. S.

* * *

The headquarters of the American Youth Hostel Association in the United States is at Northfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe and Isobel Smith started the movement in New England with a hostel and an office, and there are now some 35 hostels in a New England chain about 15 miles apart, taking the hiker or cycler from Massachusetts into Vermont and New Hampshire. Membership in the Association entitles one to a pass which is good for all youth hostels in the United States and the some 4000 youth hostels in Europe. No smoking or drinking is allowed, and certain standard equipment is required of each person. The annual membership fee is low, and the cost of staying at a hostel is 25 cents a night. All details can be secured by writing the American Youth Hostel Association, Northfield, Mass. And inasmuch as the association itself is operated on a mere shoestring with volunteer workers, you might be glad to enclose a stamped addressed envelope for your reply from there. We know of no more wholesome way to spend one's vacations than is done by the thousands of young people who take advantage of the Youth Hostels. And as vacations like this do not appeal to the ultra-sophisticated, artificial type of young person, the one who chooses the rugged, outdoor good time of the AYH member, is likely to meet at the hotels congenial hikers who become one's friends.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman



Courtesy American Youth Hostel Association

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Civics Class on Field Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Downers Grove, Ill.

THE Alexander Bradley Burns Post of the American Legion, located in Downers Grove, Ill., co-operates with Miss Mildred Bales, teacher of civics and history in the Downers Grove Community High School, in making her subjects of concrete interest and value. To the legion, its part in the work is only one phase of its Youth Week program; to the students in the high school in general, and to those in the civics and history classes in particular, it is one of the high spots in the school year.

The courses in civics and history are climaxed each spring by an all-school election. Parties are formed, delegates elected to conventions, platforms written, slogans adopted, candidates chosen for governmental offices ranging from the purely local positions to those of United States senator and congressman. And the reward, given by the post to the boys and girls who are elected to fill these places, is an all-expense trip to the seat of the office which they were elected to hold.

This spring, therefore, two students were sent to the nation's capital, two to Springfield, the state capital; several visited Wheaton, the county seat, while still others were given an instructive trip around the offices in the Downers Grove village hall.

Great student interest is shown in the project, says Miss Bales. The enrollment of the high school is about 950, and the number of votes cast was about 825. To be eligible for nomination, a student must be enrolled in either a civics or a history class, must have an average of B in the subject, and a general average of not less than B minus.

The trips are excellent things for the students who receive the election honors; but the project as a whole brings a definite benefit to the entire student body because of the first-hand study they are persuaded to make of the important subject of government and citizenship.

For Broader Training

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

EDUCATORS training natural scientists and engineers have a definite social duty to perform in teaching as well the managerial side of industrial enterprises, it was agreed at a symposium on "Administrative Engineering," held at the University of Rochester.

Prof. John R. Bangs Jr., of Cornell, led the discussion at the 98th meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, pointing out that science and research while responsible for removing limitation from human experience, through labor-saving devices and space-annihilating devices, had entirely neglected the social effects arising from such rapid technological development.

The amazing labor-saving devices of today liberate men from unpleasant routine tasks, but they bring about periods of readjustment which must be managed with social vision, he declared. For examples he quoted the experiences of two small southern mills.

"Both were typical of the primitive working conditions found in small southern mills, with their outcast labor working long hours at ridiculously low wages. When the automatic loom was introduced, two diverging policies were followed. The management of one mill planned to do a thorough job of engineering this significant change. They improved working conditions in the plant and sanitary conditions in the village. Adjustment to the new labor requirements was made gradually so no lay-offs occurred. Marketing methods were improved and new products were developed.

Social Vision Needed

"The other mill had no such consciousness of its responsibilities and allowed the old conditions to continue into the new era. The inevitable result was a strike. Unfortunately we have too often this second type of engineering. It might have been excusable in the old days, but the engineer of today must be more cognizant of human implications."

Dr. Bangs then discussed the question of what constitutes proper training for this more versatile modern engineer in business. "According to one survey," he said, "69 per cent of all graduates of five or more years' experience felt poorly qualified to cope with economic problems. Moreover, it seems, the engineer in general is at a disadvantage in handling data which is qualitative rather than quantitative."

The suggestion was made that perhaps his ability to think may be limited to a peculiar type of technical problems. In order to rectify this, the plan for a curriculum designed by Prof. Herman Diederichs, Cornell University, was quoted. This plan gives the social sciences a very definite place in the curriculum along with the fundamental sciences, professional studies and electives. Economics, social history and theory, business organization and others are considered—in fact, all the subjects which comprise the study of human relations.

'Human Engineering'

"There is a need for sound training in what Thomas A. Edison called 'human engineering,' according to numerous statements of prominent industrialists," Professor Bangs declared. "Here again at Cornell, an early approach is found desirable. The sophomore is introduced to the varied fields of personnel administration, employment, safety, retirement; and in succeeding years, work in law and industrial relations gives the student a chance to crystallize this theme.

"Paraphrasing William L. Abbott, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers: 'You must give as careful consideration to the human materials which enter into your products as you now devote to the physical materials.'"

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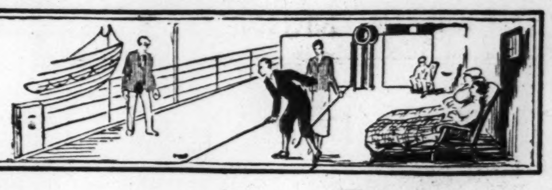

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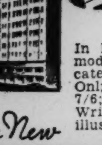

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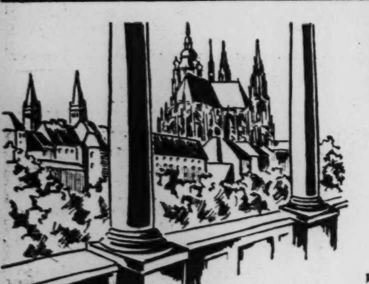

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Suit Is Dismissed Against Nine Banks In Harriman Crash

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Bernard L. Shientag dismissed yesterday the suit against nine New York Clearing House Association Member banks for permitting failure of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company in 1933.

The suit, brought by James F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, sought payment by the nine members of $2,842,616. The other 11 members, defendants under the original suit, settled claims against them out of court by paying $3,592,945.

In his decision to dismiss, Justice Shientag held that neither the clearing house committee of the association nor the chairman had the power to bind member banks to guarantee the deposits of an unsound member. He also noted that executive officers of banks not represented on the clearing house committee did not authorize the guarantee on behalf of their banks or empower the committee to make such a commitment.

The nine defendant banks, in whose favor the court found, are the Bankers Trust Company, The Fifth Avenue Bank, Chemical Bank & Trust Company, Continental Bank & Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Public National Bank & Trust Company, Title Guarantee & Trust Company and First National Bank.

Percy H. Johnson, president of Chemical Bank & Trust and William C. Potter, president of Guaranty Trust, also were defendants because of their membership on the clearing house committee and the suit against them likewise was dismissed.

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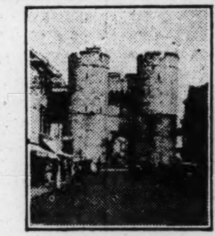

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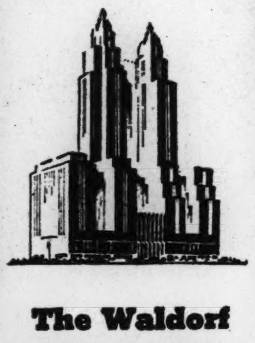

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The Home Forum

The World Is So Full

IN THE dim backward and abysm of time, I vaguely remember there existed seven wonders of the world. Seven was doubtless an arbitrary number favored because a mystic property was attributed to it. There seems to be no reason why even the antique world should not have counted seventy instead of seven. Yet, seven or seventy, it is obvious that ancient times did not consider themselves rich in marvels. Moreover, this meager figure was accepted throughout the ages, right up to the days of my boyhood. I was made to learn by heart the list of wonders. I should be hard put to it today to recall more than one or two of them. Doubtless there were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. I suppose there were the Pillars of Hercules. And after that I falter. The other five are forgotten.

* * *

Now TODAY I picked up an album of photographs with the enchanting title of "1001 Wonderful Things," and I turned over the pages with pleasure and perpetual surprise. Here, too, the total should not, I suppose, be taken literally. There are many more than 1001 wonderful things in the world. There may be more than 1001 wonderful things in this book. I have not counted them. Just as there is a fashion in sevens (the Seven Champions of Christendom, the Seven Ages of Man), so there has been, ever since Scheherazade told her stories night after night to the Sultan, a fashion in 1001. Why that odd one? For my part, I find it slightly irritating. I should prefer the rich roundness of a thousand. I have no use for the irrevelant unit. It seems an impertinence. It is stuck on like an extra lump of clay, on a beautiful statue. It adds nothing; on the contrary, it appears to me to subtract something. A thousand is sufficiently large in itself; it gives a general impression of multitude. When 1 is tacked on to it, that miserable 1 almost monopolizes our attention. The 1000 recedes into the background. That cheeky 1 is like the stray dog which is always in the processions of kings.

Perhaps some of my readers will disagree with me. They may find that 1000 first conveys great numbers; and then, when the great numbers are accepted, comes the final flourish of 1 which hints of many more, precisely as the colloquialism "and then some" opens up infinite vistas. I will not quarrel with this view; I will only say that if, for certain minds, the 1 throws ajar further doors, and gives glimpses of doors beyond doors, for me, on the contrary, it is definitely restrictive, suddenly banging, bolting, and barring the ivory gates of imagination. A thousand? Why, 1000 may just as well be a million or a billion. It is big enough to be virtually limitless. But 1001—what excess of precision! It is impossible even to proceed to 1002. The magic charm is broken at a stated point; we become merely arithmetical.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, BY WAY of this digression, I come to my real subject. It is that somehow the world has expanded in our modern consciousness. Seven Wonders were ample for our ancestors. They were indeed too many for me as a schoolboy called upon to enumerate them. But today, 1001 Wonderful Things are presented to our gaze. And be it remarked that the authors of this compilation do not intend, despite the snap of the 1, their book of wonderful things to be exhaustive. They are not far from intimating that, if there is a satisfactory public demand, they are quite prepared to supply another 1001 Wonderful Things. These may be only samples. They serve their purpose in whetting our appetite. We have only to signify our Oliver Twist-like desire for more, and more Wonderful Things will be forthcoming. In my mind's eye, I see large staffs of green-shaded workers examining huge piles of photographs and choosing endless batches of 1001 wonderful things.

In this matter, I am all for quantity. The more the merrier. I am not for picking and choosing. I would heap up the wonderful things without order, without stint. That is the method of the editor, who starts with the Temple of Abu Simbel, built in the Sudan by Rameses II, and ornamented with statues 65 feet high, and proceeds to show us the fastest addressing machine which has, we are told, an output of 6000 envelopes an hour. No sooner have I admired the Taj Mahal, perhaps the most famous of all edifices, than I look at the ventilating plant used for air-conditioning the Dutch State Mines. And, properly considered, these varied productions of human ingenuity are equally remarkable—though some of them may be useful rather than beautiful, and some of them may endure for centuries and others may not outlive the next visit of the business expert.

* * *

ON THE WHOLE, however, imposing natural phenomena and men's imitation of nature's magnificence in architectural creations, fill up most of the pages of this album. In other words, it is a travel book. It is a record of sights we might all see, if we had the time to take the various means of locomotion to the far-distant sites which they cover. These photographs delight me, but they leave me with a slight sense of the limits of travel. Comparatively how few places on the earth's surface has the most indefatigable globe-trotter, after all, seen. As I turn over page after page, I am bound to acknowledge that there are wonderful things which I shall never behold. Here, for example, is the Giant's Causeway in Antrim, famed in Celtic legends; and there the Tandil Rocking Stone, a 700-ton mass of granite precariously poised on the brink of a precipice in Argentine. Now and again I recognize a familiar picture; such as the Roman arena at Arles, or the fourth-century baths at Bath, or the Cathedral at Barcelona, or the Bayeaux Tapestry, or Bourges, or the Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice, or the Château of Pierrefonds which is perhaps the finest feudal castle in Europe, or the sky line of Manhattan, or Niagara Falls, or the incredible Duomo at Milan, or the Alhambra in Spain—indeed I am gratified to find so many old favorites. But, on the other hand, I confess my ignorance, except through images, of the mighty fortress of Gwalior, and I am not even on nodding terms with the Himalayas. Nor have I gone to find the springs of hot water in Iceland. Strangely enough, I have not even gazed on London's Broadcasting House which has sprung into fame as a happy specimen of modern building. I am tempted by the Brazilian forest, and the Kilauea Crater in Hawaii and the Yucatan Ruins in Mexico, and the Yomei Gate in Nikko (Japan), and the five-arched Ming entrance of white marble in Pekin and the Rocky Mountains in Alaska, and I know not how many more of the 1001 wonderful things. But envy, and even desire, is not to be encouraged. Perhaps I shall yet see some of these spectacles in my stride—read them as I run—but, if not, I am happy in the knowledge of the inexhaustibility of the treasure-house of travel.

* * *

THE WORLD, WROTE Robert Louis Stevenson, is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings. And these things which should make us happy would not all be considered worthy of inclusion among the 1001 wonderful things. They would appear to the editor to be ordinary. Though he, too, realizes, as his pictures show, the marvellous character of things which are often regarded as commonplace, and side by side with the Château of Blois are some birds' nests, and not far from Bellini's painting are the crystal patterns of snowflakes, ephemeral jewels such as no craftsman ever made. Indeed, now I turn to the index, I discover that the wonders of animal, bird, insect and marine life, which most of us pass unheeded though they are before our eyes, take up many pages. I discover, too, that the wonders of engineering and invention are the largest section; and, if we look round our office, our sitting-room, or our kitchen, we will find that we are actually using many wonders of engineering and invention without being aware that they are wonders. Wherever we are, in fact, in country or in city, it might furnish us an excellent amusement for idle hours to compile a list of 1001 wonderful things within our reach. It can be done, if only we realize what is wonderful. I propose it as a new game. But it is much more than a game. It is designed to reawaken our attention and to renew our lost sense of the wonder which is all around us.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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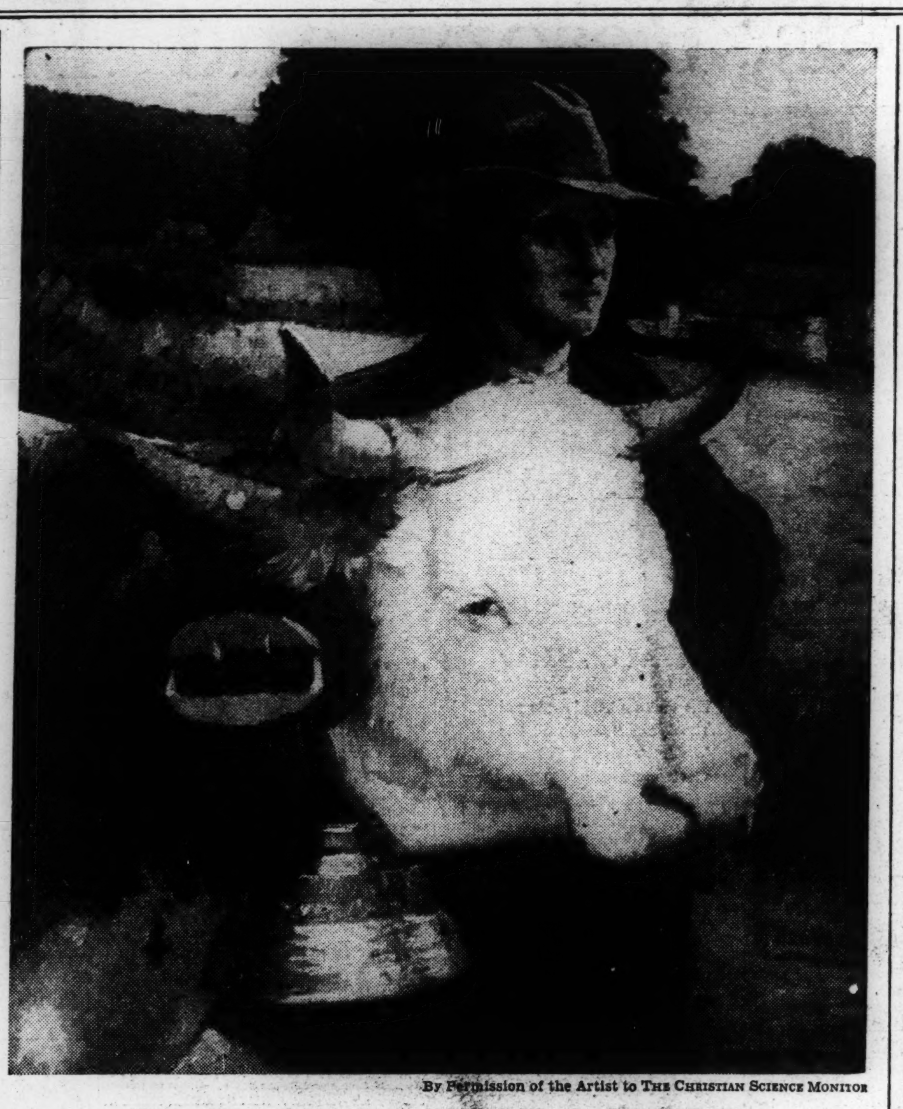

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"VACHE MONTBÉLIARDE": *An Oil Painting by Robert Fernier*

ROBERT FERNIER is a native of Pontarlier, one of the cities of the old province of Franche-Comté, which was united to the crown of France under Louis XIV in 1678. The painters of this province have found their subjects almost exclusively in their own small country; but Robert Fernier has been even more exclusive and more faithful than the others, for he has, in a great measure, confined himself to painting Pontarlier and its department of Doubs.

Here he finds the inspiration to which he attributes his success. Here, in all its aspects, his unlimited material for his landscapes of winter and summer, his portraits and his types. There is nothing sensational, nothing extreme in his canvases. They are beautiful in color and simple in line, with an accuracy of values well composed and a real vigor of synthesis. In his paintings, he shows us what can be accomplished by love of one's work and love of one's land, its people and their daily life.

"Vache Montbéliarde" has his authentic charm of power and balance. Against the background of typical massive buildings of Franche-Comté, with their dull red peaked roofs and surrounding trees and meadows, is this peasant with his big friendly red cow, who wears the customary huge brass bell.

Robert Fernier of Pontarlier, as he is known, exhibited for the first time at the Salon of French Artists in 1923. He exhibits each year at this Salon, where he receives unfailing official recognition. Some years ago he organized an exhibition in Pontarlier which has become one of the principal artistic events of the region. In 1928, the fifth exhibition had an unprecedented success and since then it has continued to gain in popularity. Not only the native painters of Franche-Comté exhibit here, but also those who have endeared themselves to this country.

Robert Fernier is represented in museums and private collections of many foreign countries, including England and America, as well as in those of Paris and of the French provinces.

Audrey

SHE gathered berries in her glove,
Black and turquoise blue,
Plucking with a touch so light
It did not wound the dew;

And hearing as she stilly bent
To berried vine, to thorn,
The silver-lifting hoof, the bright
Neigh of the unicorn.

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

Across the Fields With Masefield

AS I was lately reading John Drinkwater's admirable book upon John Hampden's England, and the equally admirable John Hampden: A Life, by Hugh Ross Williamson, two scenes rose to my mind. One was of a Sunday in summer just when this century was entering into its 'teens. During the night I had walked from Wendover to Princes Risborough along the edge of the Chilterns, sleeping for a time among the beechwoods, and in the morning had called upon the John Masefields, who were then living in a flint-faced cottage close beside Great Hampden Common. The scattered village stands on the high plateau from the edge of which, looking southwest, one can see over the Vale of Aylesbury to Thame, Watlington, the Dorchester Clumps, where the Thames joins the Isis, and the hills of Shotover and Cumnor between which Oxford lies just hidden. It is a finely typical view of English country, little altered hitherto from one century to another.

As it was Sunday, Masefield and I walked in the evening to the ancient church which stands close to Hampden House, where the Earl of Buckinghamshire was living, and we followed the old church path across the fields. . . .

The man at whose side I was walking was young, and his youth gave me hope. Except to the few who take the trouble to watch for the first gleam of poetic power, he was then unknown. No mortal creature would have taken him for a jolly Jack tar. His thoughtful light brown eyes, smallish and refined features, slim but active frame, deep and rather melancholy voice, and his exact but wide-ranging knowledge of all that is best in our literature made the truth appear farcical. I was indeed overawed by his past career, as I always am in the company of one who has known hard reality. He had been through the training of the Conway upon the Mersey, had sailed around the South American coasts, . . . and worked with the carpet weavers in Yonkers on the Hudson. So genuine an education had raised him to the status of a working-man, and had delivered him from a poet's perils of finicking, precious, and esoteric themes and far-sought expressions. A whole class of illustrious poets have passed through a similar hard apprenticeship. . . .

As to Masefield, he was then about twenty years from the Laureateship, and he told me he had to write three or four books every year for livelihood. He was then at work upon the strange life-story of a random old poacher, boxer, and general ne'er-do-well, to be told in verse. I said I hoped not in blank verse, for blank verse suggested a vain attempt to rival Milton; or in "free verse," which was then just opening a door to untrammelled and watery facility. He answered No. He could not attempt blank verse, and he would not try "free verse," though he recognized the natural desire of young poets to seek for a new form of expression, and perhaps a new harmony. His poem was to be in rhymed couplets, and I thought to myself that Pope would be as hard to equal in couplets as Milton in blank verse. But "The Everlasting Mercy," that extended his fame among all serious-minded people, was coming to birth in that tightly compressed head at my side.—HENRY WOODD NEVINSON, in "Running Accompaniments" (London: Routledge.)

River in Rain

WHITE-NEEDLED rain falls tapping on the current,
Emerald-bodied ducks slice through the stream,
Fast stroking shapes, half merged with the swift water,
One with the rivers flow, one with its gleam.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

"Reasoning from cause to effect"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NATURAL history and the theory of evolution have attempted to show that the universe and mankind have resulted from a physical cause; that their existence is the outcome or effect of the creative power of so-called matter. But present-day physicists, through more enlightened study, are gradually learning to recognize that matter exists only as a mental concept. How significant, that they should be searching for the cause of existence! Christian Science alone, however, provides the genuine foundation for right analytical reasoning, since physical science is not adequate to explain real cause or effect.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sounds the keynote of progress when she says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 467), "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter." Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, the creator of all that really exists. Beginning with a mental or spiritual cause, reason dictates that the effect of this cause must be spiritual. Spirit, Mind, God, cannot produce matter, and inversely, matter cannot represent Spirit. The question, "Whence and where is matter?" is answered when it is understood that in truth and reality matter has no cause, and therefore does not exist. The material sense of things is a dream which exists only in supposititious mortal consciousness. It is unreal and unsupported by spiritual law, for it is based wholly upon belief. The understanding of these facts leads to the unfoldment and demonstration in individual consciousness of the perfect spiritual qualities of divine Mind, God.

While carnality may appear in some phases of human experience as having great power, it is incapable of causing or creating one iota of truth, a single vestige of love, or one breath of life. Through spiritual sense we behold and understand the real creation or reflection of God's infinite being. "Goodness reveals another scene and another self seemingly rolled up in shades, but brought to light by the evolutions of advancing thought, whereby we discern the power of Truth and Love to heal the sick," says Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 1, 2). Thus, through the establishment of goodness in individual thought, all may learn to comprehend the omniscience and omnipresence of the divine Mind. "The evolutions of advancing thought" show that creative power is made manifest in the overcoming of material falsity, of ignorance, envy, malice, hatred, selfishness, and such like. This overcoming evidences true reasoning, and reveals immortal attributes, such as joy, peace, health, abundance, and harmony.

Again, Mrs. Eddy says on page 279 of Science and Health, "Every system of human philosophy, doctrine, and medicine is more or less infected with the pantheistic belief that there is mind in matter; but this belief contradicts alike revelation and right reasoning." Spiritual understanding finally came to Job in his search for the true God; and his healing resulted from this revelation. We too may attain this spiritual height through prayer, consecration, purity, reason, and right activity.

In the treatment of disease the ordinary physician diagnoses effects, and in striving to correct them prescribes material alteratives; but the Christian Scientist, whether faced with physical sickness, inharmony in human relationships, poverty, contagion, or accident, begins with the mental cause to uproot the difficulty. He sees that since God has made all, and all is good, there exists no opposite to God either as cause or as effect. Consequently, there is no inharmony of any name or nature in God's universe. Therefore, that which appears as the effect of illusion, or false belief, requires intelligent mental refutation and replacement with the truth about God and man.

Such was the method of Christ Jesus, who thought and acted from the premise of perfect cause and perfect effect. The Principle underlying his ability to heal all manner of discord, whether physical or mental, is made abundantly available here and now through the revelation of Christian Science. This Science is effectively practical in the degree that we learn through right reasoning to distinguish between Spirit and matter, between that which is true substance and that which is substanceless. Thus, in following the example of the master Physician we come to a fuller realization of the inseparability of real cause and effect. Referring to this oneness, Christ Jesus said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Raisonnant de la cause à l'effet"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HISTOIRE naturelle et les théories évolutionnistes avaient entrepris d'établir que l'univers et le genre humain proviennent d'une cause physique; que leur existence est la résultante ou l'effet de la matière et de son pouvoir créateur. Mais grâce à une étude plus éclairée, les physiciens d'aujourd'hui apprennent graduellement à reconnaître cette proposition: la matière n'existe que comme concept mental. Fait significatif, ils cherchent la cause de l'existence! Toutefois la Science Chrétienne peut seule fournir la vraie base d'un raisonnement analytique correct, car les sciences physiques sont incapables d'expliquer soit la cause soit l'effet réels.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, donne la note tonique du progrès lorsqu'elle dit à la page 467 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures):* "En raisonnant de la cause à l'effet dans la Science de l'Entendement, nous commençons par l'Entendement qui doit être compris au moyen de l'idée qui l'exprime, et qu'il est impossible de connaître au moyen de son opposé, la matière." La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est l'Entendement, le créateur de tout ce qui existe en réalité. Or si nous partons d'une cause mentale ou spirituelle, la raison veut que l'effet de cette même cause soit spirituel. L'Esprit, l'Entendement, Dieu, ne saurait produire la matière; d'autre part, la matière ne peut représenter l'Esprit. Il est possible qu'on demande: "D'où vient la matière? où est-elle?" Cette question trouve sa réponse si l'on comprend qu'en vérité, en réalité, la matière n'a point de cause et par conséquent n'existe pas. Le sens matériel des choses est un songe n'existant que dans une conscience mortelle hypothétique. Il est irréel et la loi spirituelle ne lui donne aucun soutien, car il se fonde entièrement sur la croyance. La compréhension de ces faits produit dans la conscience individuelle le développement et la démonstration des qualités spirituelles parfaites ayant leur source en Dieu, dans l'Entendement divin.

D'après certaines phases de l'existence humaine, on pourrait supposer que l'affection de la chair exerce un pouvoir considérable; mais elle est incapable de causer ou de créer fût-ce un iota de vérité, une parcelle d'amour, un souffle de vie. C'est par le sens spirituel que nous percevons et comprenons la création réelle qui reflète l'être infini de Dieu. "La bonté révèle une autre scène et un autre moi qui semblaient enveloppés d'ombre, mais sont mis en lumière par les évolutions de la pensée progressive grâce auxquelles nous discernons le pouvoir de la Vérité et de l'Amour qui guérit les malades," déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (pp. 1, 2). Ainsi, par l'établissement de la bonté dans la pensée individuelle, tous peuvent apprendre à saisir l'omniscience et l'omniprésence de l'Entendement divin. "Les évolutions de la pensée progressive" montrent que le pouvoir créateur se manifeste dans les victoires remportées sur les faussetés matérielles, sur l'ignorance, l'envie, la malice, la haine, l'égoïsme et leurs pareils. Ces victoires, qui sont l'indice d'un raisonnement juste et vrai, révèlent des attributs immortels—la joie, la paix, la santé, l'abondance et l'harmonie.

Citons encore ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy, à la page 279 de *Science et Santé:* "Tout système de philosophie humaine, de doctrine et de médecine est plus ou moins infecté de la croyance panthéiste qu'il y a entendement dans la matière; mais cette croyance contredit à la fois la révélation et le bon raisonnement." Nous savons que dans sa recherche du vrai Dieu, Job trouva finalement l'intelligence spirituelle, et cette révélation lui apporta la guérison. Quant à nous, la prière, la consécration, la pureté, la raison, l'activité correcte nous permettront aussi d'atteindre les hauteurs spirituelles.

Lorsqu'ils traitent une maladie, les médecins en général diagnostiquent des effets qu'ils s'efforcent ensuite de corriger par des médicaments matériels; mais quel que soit le problème—maux physiques, inharmonie des rapports humains, pauvreté, contagion, accident—le Scientiste Chrétien s'attaque à la cause mentale de la difficulté. Sachant que Dieu a créé toutes choses et que tout est bon, il se rend compte que Dieu n'a pas d'opposé, soit comme cause soit comme effet. Par conséquent, l'univers de Dieu ne comporte aucune espèce d'inharmonie. Ce qui parait discordant est l'effet d'une illusion ou d'une fausse croyance; il faut donc le réfuter mentalement d'une manière intelligente, et remplacer l'erreur par la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme.

Telle était la méthode du Christ Jésus, dont les pensées et les actes avaient pour base la perfection de la cause et de l'effet. Le Maître pouvait guérir toute espèce d'inharmonie physique ou mentale; et grâce à la révélation de la Science Chrétienne, le Principe sur lequel il s'appuyait est abondamment accessible ici même et dès maintenant. Cette Science se trouve être efficace et pratique dans la mesure où par le raisonnement juste, nous apprenons à distinguer l'Esprit d'avec la matière, la vraie substance d'avec ce qui est insubstantiel. Suivant ainsi l'exemple du Médecin par excellence, nous en arrivons à saisir d'une manière plus complète l'inséparabilité de la cause et de l'effet réels. Concernant cette unité, Jésus le Christ a dit (Jean 14:12): "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais; il en fera même de plus grandes, parce que je vais auprès du Père."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Chinese Chromatic

ON COOL heights
Above the pepul trees
Against the coral-mosaic of sky-seas
Purple and jade-green, Chinese
Are flying imperial yellow fish-kites.
Where brown rice-field sedges
Wrinkle mauve water edges
Pink-throated cranes rise
Bewildered by shoals of yellow fish
Swarming the skies.

—ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL, in "Wings Against Dawn." (Ontario, Calif.: Silhouette Press.)

The Most Fascinating of Hobbies

THERE are a great many people who are genuinely fond of flowers, who yet have not much time for gardening. Many who live in the suburbs, and have small gardens, have neither the opportunity nor, indeed, sufficient means to indulge their hobby as much as they would like. To them, very rightly, the hallmark of excellence in a plant is garden worth. They cannot experiment. Gardening, after all, is the art of making plants grow; and so long as they stick to plants which generations before them have proved will grow anywhere with the least possible attention, they are safe. Of course they can only claim to be somewhat timid gardeners, however keen they may be. But for very many it is the only possible form of gardening. Happily there are plenty of first-rate plants, none the worse because they have been grown in every garden for many years, which will grow by themselves, anywhere, with a minimum of trouble and expense: Wallflowers, Roses, Irises, Fuchsia, Michaelmas Daisies, Phlox, Delphiniums, Pinks, Lilies, Poppies, Anemones—there seems to be no end to them. And of course there are innumerable annuals—Sweet Peas, Nemesias, Clarkias, procurable for a small outlay. To raise them from seed the gardener needs rather more skill. Who will blame us for sticking faithfully to these old friends! They are all first class garden plants. . . .

And it all comes back to this: that there are no rules for gardening. The ultimate object of gardening is no doubt to make a perfect garden; but few indeed achieve that ideal. Which is as well, since to achieve an ideal is to put an end to endeavour. Most of us do no more than bring up a certain number of plants, in permutations and combinations—itself no mean feat. The fact is, no plant behaves quite the same with everybody; or to put it another way, everybody's experience with plants is slightly different. Therein lies both the charm and the provocation of gardening. So long as we look upon gardening as a perpetual experiment, so long will it be the most fascinating of hobbies. Gardening is empirical and pragmatical. That which works is best; and the best is different for different people. Thus nothing ought to surprise us. I do not mean to say that, having grown tired of seeing water lilies growing in a pond, we ought to try growing them on a cliff; that is pushing the passion for experiment to foolish and quite unnecessary lengths, since water lilies already grow very well in water.—F. KINGDON WARD, in "The Romance of Gardening." (London: Cape.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1936

A. F. A. Men's Group Work Sees Gains

Newspaper's Task Is to Avoid Political Control, Delegates Told

Business Bogey-Man Myth, Kirstein Says

New Methods Seldom Result in Wide Changes, Boston Man Finds

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With opening ceremonies out of the way, preliminary organization meetings completed and social activities temporarily in the background, more than 2000 delegates to the thirty-second convention of the Advertising Federation of America today separated themselves into the integral units composing the multisided advertising profession and resolutely set about the business of considering how they might improve their respective fields.

100 Speeches

Glad to be in Boston and warmly responsive to the city's welcome, the delegates went into their group sessions in various rooms of the Hotel Statler this morning and this afternoon.

More than 100 formal and informal speeches were made in the departmentals. Four luncheon meetings brought speakers of varied background to the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association; the National Retail Dry Goods Association—Sales Promotion Division; the Public Utilities Advertising Association, and the Industrial Marketing Association Departmental gatherings.

Tonight

Tonight a sail up Boston Harbor and the North Shore on the S.S. Steel Pier was scheduled. A visit on ship board of King Neptune and his Royal Court to initiate some of the voyagers was planned as a feature of the trip.

Indicative of the serious tenor of today's departmental sessions was the declaration of James M. McDonald, a member of the New York Times editorial staff, that the greatest obligation and responsibility of the American newspaper in this changing world is to remain free from political control and aloof from pressure exerted by special interests. He spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

Free Press

Formerly High Commissioner of the League of Nations for the placement of Jewish Refugees, and a former President of the Foreign Policy Association, Mr. McDonald called on his wide experience abroad to stress the need for maintaining a free press.

He contrasted the uses of newspapers as propaganda organs in European countries controlled by strong-handed governments and in this country where independence of expression of thought gives papers the opportunity to present a true picture to the reading public.

"Without the full presentation of the facts to the masses of the people," he told the large group of Advertisers, "there can be no reasoned expression of popular opinion. Suppression and distortion of the news sabotages democracy and invites violence and revolution.

Transition

"But it is in a transition era, such as today," he asserted, "that the newspaper has the highest opportunity, for the press more than any other institution must supply the basis for the orderly democratic processes of change. The newspaper cannot be fair unless it is free—free from political control and special interests which would use it for their purposes."

He then turned to the charge that newspapers, because of their dependence upon advertising for financial support, cannot be free economically; and that therefore, "a press much more modest than ours but one which could afford to do without large scale advertising would be more independent and more reliable."

Propaganda

He scotched this thesis by pointing to European papers which carry almost no advertising as "not really newspapers but organs of propaganda," because they are subsidized by special interests or by their governments.

"Certainly," he held, "the lack of advertising is no guarantee of the independence of the newspaper. In fact, sufficient advertising of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Advertising Men Seek New Goals for Professional Integrity

Charles C. Younggreen
Upper Left—Director, Advertising Federation of America, Former President, International Advertising Association

Frank Black
Upper Center (Right)—Treasurer, A. F. A., Chairman, Truth Jubilee

Samuel Dobbs
Upper Center (Middle)—A. F. A. President From 1909 to 1911

Edgar C. Kobak
Upper Center (Right)—Chairman, Board of Directors, A. F. A.

Gilbert Hodges
Upper Right—Former Chairman of the Advertising Federation of America

Edmund S. Whitten
Lower Left—Vice-President-Elect, Advertising Club of Boston and Secretary, Convention Committee

O. C. Harn
Lower Left (Beside Mr. Whitten)—Managing Director, Audit Bureau of Circulation

Charles E. Murphy
Circle Inset—Chairman, A. F. A. Council, Departmental Activities

James G. McDonald
Lower Center—Member, Editorial Staff, New York Times

Leslie Harris
Lower Right—One of the British Delegates to the A. F. A. Convention

Edythe Melrose
Lower Right—General Manager of Station WJAY, Cleveland, O.

First 'United Front' Report Wins Approval of N. A. E. A.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While not endorsing in its entirety the proposal made last year to the special newspaper representatives—those who represent the publications in the business contacts with the public on a national scale—the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association today approved the first special report on the so-called "United Front" by a committee headed by Frank Tripp, general manager of the Gannett newspapers.

The "United Front," in a nutshell, is the promotion of newspapers as an institution, not as individual papers. It calls for a co-operative research of the possibilities of the market; of further promotional efforts along institutional lines; and a concerted drive by the business office of newspapers to sell newspapers as a medium first, and their paper, only as it applies to the general plan.

It was the thought of the newspaper committee, made up of executives of newspapers throughout the country, that the plan submitted and partially approved, would create the ideal situation, but that they appreciated the efforts put forth in its presentation, but that the inevitable difference of opinion of publishers would mitigate against unanimous support of the move at this time.

Planned at Cleveland

The national newspaper representatives, in their report made by the delegates of two of their associations, New York and Chicago, presented the plan of 23 points at the meeting in Cleveland in January, 1936.

It was agreed at the meeting today that the plan offered an ideal basis for further discussion and the nucleus of procedure for the ultimate effect, and outline of ideals from practical sources for discussion and decision by those who will direct the final effort.

The United Front move originated last October and credit is claimed by both Advertising Executives and Newspaper Representatives. The movement actually began in Chicago with the executives—but everything in print seems to credit the representatives.

When the movement began it called for the tentative expenditure of from $250,000 to $300,000 annually for promotion of newspapers as a whole. A five year program of approximately $1,500,000 over a period of five years has also been discussed.

The representatives can be said to have advanced well along the preliminary steps of their campaign for better tools to aid them in selling newspapers, according to most of those in attendance at the meeting.

The advertising agencies, in informal meetings, as well as representatives of national advertiser organizations, have been present at most of the open meetings of the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Late News Flashes

Selassie Booed

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—Police battled booing hecklers in the League of Nations' Assembly Hall today to permit Haile Selassie, defeated Emperor of Ethiopia, to tell the League members bitterly:

"God and history will remember your judgment!"

The little man, who had been "king of kings," was forced to stand silent five minutes on the rostrum while demonstrators shouted epithets at him in Italian, French and Spanish.

* * *

Lords Defeat Baldwin

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—The British Government was defeated tonight in the House of Lords. The defeat, which has no immediate practical effect on the status of the Government itself, came when the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to the Education Bill. It carried by a vote of 32 to 29.

* * *

Firms Must Comply

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Legislation requiring firms which sell goods to the Government to comply with the 40-hour work week and other labor regulations was signed into law today by President Roosevelt.

* * *

Dawes Loan Hit

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Dismissal of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's suit over the $80,000,000 "Dawes loan" was asked today on the ground that "key men" in the negotiations did not testify.

More Teamwork Key to Progress, Women Tell Men

Women, estimated to represent nearly 40 per cent of the accredited delegates, took active part in the work at the A. F. A. convention and topped off their day with an old fashioned Vermont "sugaring-off party" with real snow and real sap out in Somerville.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greater co-operation between men and women in advertising is the key to progress in this field, in the opinion of representative advertising women of the United States gathered here today.

Unity of purpose and activities—on an equal basis—was the theme most often stressed by these women, who are in Boston to attend the thirty-second annual A. F. A. convention. While men still lead the list of advertisers numerically, the women—who are well represented at this convention—feel that as the women buyers of retail goods outnumber men, close co-operation between men and women is an absolute necessity to the growth of advertising.

This composite view was gathered in interviews with women from all parts of the country—St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Fort Worth, Los Angeles.

Miss Opal Sweazea, president of the Women's Advertising Club of St. Louis, stated that she felt women had a definite advantage over men in the field of advertising in only one particular.

"That lies," she continued, "in the fact that women, through the centuries, have so accustomed themselves to pleasing people and making themselves desirable, that it is only natural that they should know better than men just what the consumer wants."

Because of this, Miss Sweazea feels that women can do a great work in co-operating with the advertising men by finding out what the consumer's viewpoint actually is and in relaying this viewpoint to the advertiser.

Clubs Have Definite Part

Miss Sweazea said that this can be done through a definite effort by women's advertising club mem-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

'Let Them Buy' Is Key to Sales

By Robert L. Johnson

Vice-president of Time, Inc.

[From an address at the Magazine Advertising Conference of the A. F. A. Convention.]

For some reason or other, I have never liked to be called a salesman, although for the past 30 years I have been offering articles to purchasers, ranging all the way from school flags, and pennants and dozens of other things, to TIME and FORTUNE. It seemed to me, even as a kid, that the way to sell any product was to find out who would be likely to want it and then tell those people—as many of them as I could find—why I thought that the product I had to sell was useful or why the other fellow ought to own it. Every now and then I was lucky, happened to find the right person, and somebody bought something.

Without realizing it, I think I hit on a principle that was worth more to me in dollars and cents, in a business way, than all the books on selling I've ever read. Now please don't get the idea I'm against reading as a method of self-development. On the contrary, I want to make it very clear that I think every man should always consider himself a student and should spend a certain amount of time every month in learning more about his business, sales and merchandising problems in general. If a man isn't smart enough and isn't enough interested in making progress to read at least a hundred good articles on business each year, he isn't, in my opinion, worth a half a cent a mile traveling money.

But I would like to give you a few examples of what I mean by, "Let Them Buy," that principle, I mentioned, I stumbled on in my early selling that has meant so much to me.

Selling of Pennants

When I was 12 or 13, I secured the agency for Eastern Connecticut for the Chicago Pennant Company, and in those days every boy was pretty much wrapped up in his school, very proud of it. I thought that if I could offer the boys in my class and other fellows I knew in other classes, a flag with the initials of the school on it and the numerals representing their classes, that a lot of boys might want one. I, therefore, ordered one flag for $4 and I had a big N F A in the school colors printed on it with my class numerals. It was about six feet by two and a half. I tacked it up on the wall of my bedroom, and it certainly looked mighty handsome.

Then I asked all the boys in the neighborhood, at different times, to come in and play games at my house, and I always made it a point to steer them up to my room to take a look at the new flag.

They usually noticed it right away and wanted one just like it for themeslves, so I told them I might be able to arrange to get one for them for $6.50. In a very few weeks a great many of my friends had ordered these flags. I told each boy to put his flag up on his own wall and then ask all of his friends to come in to play games with him, and also show them his flag. I told the boys not to say that I

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Convention Sidelights

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By the way bell boys labored under armfuls of bags and fancy hat boxes it was evident that women visitors to the convention were planning to predominate in dress, if not in number.

* * *

Speaking of dress—the women took advantage of a rare June Sunday and came out in hundreds of various summer colors which kept the Hotel lobby one continuous maze of brilliant hues.

* * *

Every method of travel was used by A. F. A. delegates. Many came by airplane while others took the advantage of a cool boat ride from New York. Train, bus and automobile brought hosts of others. The doormen at the various hotel entrances were passing the time of day by keeping count of the out-of-state number plates on cars parked around convention headquarters.

* * *

So-called dark secrets always leak out at conventions. The New Haven group have about the hotel—no one has found their hiding place yet—a large number of straw hats which they had hoped to don today as a complete surprise. However, the word is out, but the straws—where are they?

* * *

Fred Barnfeur, assistant to General Manager Earle Pearson of the A. F. A. and a familiar figure at these conventions, kept things running smoothly. Fred is in charge of the registration and other detail work. In 1928 he handled the detail end of the Washington convention, and in 1929 had charge of the detail at Berlin.

* * *

Sam E. Leith, Printer's Ink, N. Y., and one of the real old-time advertising men, was seen proudly wearing the convention button which was chosen by the delegates at the Boston convention in 1911 to be worn the following year in Baltimore. The button is gold with a little black dot in the middle.

* * *

Gilbert T. Hodges, on the Executive Board of the New York Sun, and who has held practically every position in the A. F. A., was seen today chatting with many groups, giving advice gathered from his many years' experience in the advertising world.

* * *

Miss Edith Parnell, representing Sir Charles Higham, Ltd., brought Sir Charles greetings to the convention delegates. Miss Parnell, in a short interview, said she was amazed at the vigorousness of the American women in business, and that they were ahead of the English women to a marked degree. Accompanying Miss Parnell are Mrs. W. W. J. Studd and Mrs. Harry Pickup.

How Many?

REGISTRATION figures to date are still a matter of speculation. Clerks at the desk just haven't had an opportunity to make a count because of the steady deluge of delegates pouring in the past two days.

Today, with only a few stragglers expected, registration clerks hope to start thumbing cards in the crammed file box. They will give out official figures tomorrow.

A glance at the card file would tend to give the impression that there are thousands upon thousands registered. Estimates of 2500 to 3000 are considered not far off—which tops all A. F. A. Convention records.

Sincerity Set As Test For Advertisers

A. F. A. Moves to Extend 'Truth in Advertising' Program

Drive Will Center Upon Education

Convention Expected to Back 'Self-Regulation' of Industry

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Advertising men of America, gathered in Boston today, took steps to inaugurate a movement that promises to be as significant to the commercial world as the "Truth in Advertising" drive, launched here in convention a quarter century ago.

Resolutions—under consideration in committee of the Advertising Federation of America—seek to go far beyond requiring "truth" alone in advertisements.

The resolutions, to be submitted to the full session of the thirty-second annual convention, will make "sincerity" of purpose a test of advertising integrity.

Thus the advertisers seek to eliminate, not only untruthful and misleading statements, but to prevent the "unethical fringe" of dishonest advertisers from taking advantage of technicalities and legal tricks to defraud the public.

The move is in full keeping with another closely allied portion of the resolutions which are today under consideration. The convention is expected to go on record favoring continued "self regulation" of the advertising industry.

Self-Censorship

Apparently viewing with some concern the steps of the Federal Government to increase control over wide ranges of a commercial activity, the advertisers are strengthening the position of their profession as able to preserve well-ordered ethical standards. It is pointed out, however, that reaffirmation of advertising "self-censorship" is within the established tradition of advertising—the "truth" campaign, undertaken at the 1911 convention in Boston, having been entirely stimulated within the profession itself.

Yet the advertising men recognize that much ink has run from presses in the past 25 years and that study of the place which advertising occupies in the modern world is necessary. Accordingly they are preparing to define the place which advertising holds in the economic sphere today.

Incorporated in the drafts of the resolutions, as at present under consideration, is such a definition. It is intended to form the basis for the forward movement of the profession in line with its desire for progress to a greater attainment of sincerity and integrity.

Educational Program

But advertising men would not be advertising men if they planned to hide their light under bushel baskets. The world will know what they're doing—and indeed this knowledge is intended to prove a valuable factor in the drive for "sincerity." Accordingly, an educational program is expected to be launched as one of the points in the resolutions to be adopted by the convention. Details of the educational drive are at present in process of formulation.

23 Points

Prominent among the day's events was the special report made to members of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association by Frank Tripp, general manager of the Gannett newspapers.

His report, which has been six months in the making, came after a spirited discussion from the floor on the possibilities of newspapers being promoted as the outstanding media of advertising.

A 23-point program which was planned in a publisher-representative meeting early this year in Cleveland was the subject of the report of the Tripp committee. To carry out further examination of the matter, the Tripp report urged more active methods of procedure to continue their work in behalf of "all newspapers, great and small."

Elections

Elections of officers to some of the departmentals and to the federation itself was much discussed today. Nominating committees met. Their announcements will be made tomorrow.

Go and Get It

In a speech before the Outdoor Advertising Department, but intended for all the estimated 2500 convention members, Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, told the advertisers assembled here in Boston to stop trying to find an "elementary approach to an understanding of business" and pay the price for increased business activity.

"If we really want business activ-

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Radio Skit Lauds the Work Of Advertising Convention; Boston Truth Move Recalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Clean, truthful, honest publicity—keynote of the convention of the Advertising Federation of America, 25 years ago—was dramatized in a skit prepared by the Boston Better Business Bureau and radiocast by the Yankee Network from station WNAC prior to the thirty-second convention now in session at Boston.

The skit included historical high lights of the birth of the "Truth-in-Advertising" movement, in Boston, 25 years ago, stressing the fact that out of this movement grew and developed the Better Business Bureaus.

The Yankee Network co-operated with the Advertising Federation of America, Boston Advertising Club and Boston Better Business Bureau in presenting the skit, which was based on a scene at historical Faneuil Hall in 1911. It depicted the opening session of the convention following the welcoming address of George Coleman, president of the Boston Advertising Club.

Honesty—Not Ballast

As the story of the convention unfolded, speaker after speaker, each being a business leader in his own field, pleaded for a code of ethics in advertising. Words of Bert M. Moses of New York were repeated in the skit—"a code of ethics that advertisers could espouse and observe might consist of one word—honesty. To this might be added the Golden Rule, but anything further would be a worthless ballast.

"If advertisers themselves should eliminate all falsehoods and exaggeration and bombast from their advertising and thus create and establish absolute confidence on the part of the public in printed announcements, the sales following would astound and amaze."

A National Move

In practically every field of advertising—national, local, newspaper, retail, direct mail — speakers reflected the call of their leader of New York on the narrative of the skit. The words of W. G. McAdoo of New York on "Advertising to Sway Public Opinion" were repeated in the skit as follows:

"All that you advertising men have to do, all that the men in public life have to do, all the managers of big business and of big corporations have to do to sway public opinion is to be responsive to the higher ethics; to have faith in and to understand the people; to deal squarely and honestly with them and to measure up to the popular aspiration for better and clearer methods in all the concerns of civilized life."

"Commandments"

And by this time, the theme of that historic convention had developed almost exclusively into truth-in-advertising. Enthusiasm grew rapidly and "commandments" for advertising were presented.

Twenty-five years ago advertising was going through a more or less formative stage. The public viewed it with skepticism and doubt. The time was ripe for organized effort against the unscrupulous. A severe reaction against fraud set in almost at once. The "Truth-in-Advertising" movement marked a new epoch in merchandising as well as advertising. George W. Coleman of Boston succeeded S. C. Dobbs as president of the Advertising Federation of America and it was during his regime that the "Truth-in-Advertising" movement took more concrete form with organization of vigilance committees to promote the ideals expressed at the Boston convention, the passage of fraudulent advertising laws to protect the public and punish the trickster, and the development of codes of ethics.

"Millions a Year"

Publications took a bold and courageous position and refused fraudulent advertising. Legitimate publications have continued to do so to the extent of millions of dollars a year.

Radio, which was not used as an advertising media 25 years ago, later became a strong force, not only in business and in advertising but in the "Truth-in-Advertising" movement in that the legitimate radio stations, from the start, refused their facilities to fraudulent advertisers.

The vigilance committees started by the Advertising Federation of America and the advertising clubs were expanded and its is from these committees that Better Business Bureaus were later developed and promoted.

Would Aid Youth

Miss Florence M. Griffin

She Told Advertisers They Have the Opportunity, If They Will Grasp It, to Help Put Millions of the Nation's Unemployed Youth to Work, by a Country-Wide Drive for an "Apprenticeship System." Miss Griffin Has Just Retired as President of the Women's Advertising Club of Cleveland.

'Build Business' Copy Wins Award For Albany Firm

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York Power & Light Company of Albany, N. Y., was awarded first honors for its business increasing advertising by the Public Utilities Advertising Association, it was announced at the Advertising Federation of America convention today. The award is made annually, and is eagerly sought by utility advertising executives.

The award for the best public relations newspaper advertising for electric companies went to the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh. The Hartford Electric Light Company won the first award for its electric merchandise advertising.

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company of Northern Illinois won the award for the best advertising for increasing consumption. The Consolidated Edison Company of New York won the award for the best public relations copy in newspapers, while the British Columbia Electric Railways Company of Vancouver won the award for the best gas merchandising advertising.

Special awards for copy and idea excellence in newspaper advertising were given five firms. These included: Iowa Electric Light and Power Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Philadelphia Gas Works Company; Wisconsin Public Service Company of Green Bay, Wis., and Dallas Consolidated Edison Company.

'Sincerity' Raised As New Goal For Advertising Men

(Continued from Page 9)

ity, we can pay for it and get it," he said. "Business activity is an exchange of goods, services and labor—in other words, trade.

"The price for this activity is not money but something even more difficult to part with than money—namely, prejudices.

"The price is the confession on our part that, like it or not, there are those among us gifted as stimulators of trade. The price we must pay is to overcome the envy and hate we are taught to hold for those who gain success in their work as enterprisers.

A Big Price

"It is a big price because it is a bitter medicine we shall have to swallow."

He asserted that if a return is to be made to the old-time progress of the American people, "which has made this country supreme over all the other countries of the world . . . we shall have to make public confession that the market place is mightier than the floor of the Senate; that two and two still make four; that water wets and fire burns.

A Maxim

"We shall have to acknowledge the old copybook maxim that folly brings its own penalty; that judgment brings its own reward; that there is no substitute for hard work; and that there is no easy road through political magic.

"If we do not right-about face we shall continue in this welter of artificialities . . . and all will enjoy the rigors of the long hard winters of the other government countries of the world."

Addressing the National Advertisers Conference, Minnia Hall Carothers, publicity director of the Associated Wool Industries in New York, warned the advertisers to "think of future service in advertising—and not to stress so much the immediate sale."

Utilities

Edgar Kobak, chairman of the AFA Board, addressed the Public Utilities Advertising Association in a straightforward speech which put the issue of utility advertising out into the open with little covering.

He stressed the need for utility executives to heed "the sound advice and experience of its own people" in advertising. And he warned the utility advertisers not to let themselves "be pushed into trying to buy an editor or publisher through advertising space. Buy advertising space for what it will actually do to sell ideas or goods on the same basis as does any other merchandiser." He emphasized a need to use a steady flow of advertising rather than "one-time shots."

New Technique

R. L. Harlow, assistant to the president of the Yankee Network in Boston, issued a call to the National Advertisers departmental members to prepare for a new technique in radio advertising with the advent of television.

"I hope the advertiser is thinking as seriously about it now as is the station," he said.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association departmental luncheon, addressed by Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president in charge of merchandise and publicity, William Filene's Sons, Company, and William H. McLeod, Chairman of the Sales Promotion Division, National Dry Goods Association, was the largest of the lunch meetings.

Thursday

The A. F. A. Program

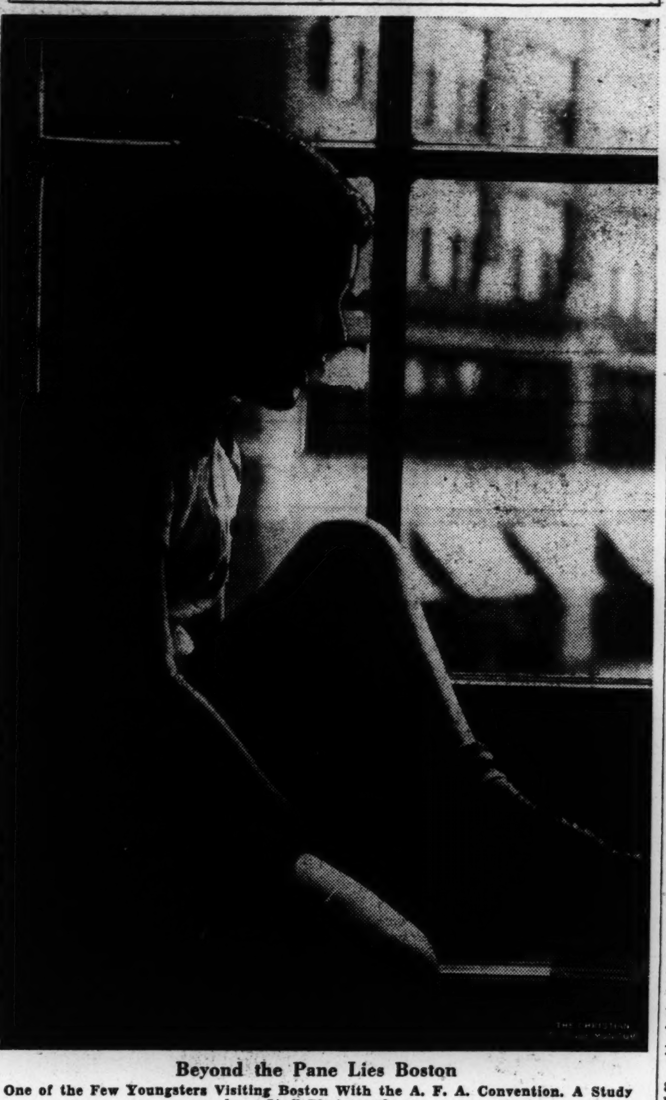
The delegates Thursday will be offered a choice of two sightseeing trips. But the delegate must be registered to obtain these educational trips gratis.

The choice is between the Lexington and Concord trip and the one around Boston proper.

The sightseeing companies are offering special rates, for that day only, on most of the other sightseeing visits.

No business sessions will be held Thursday.

Study in Youth



Beyond the Pane Lies Boston

One of the Few Youngsters Visiting Boston With the A. F. A. Convention. A Study by a Staff Photographer

Sight-Seeing to Jay Could't Be History; But It's a Fish Story

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wide-eyed, tousled-haired Jay Dail Barnes, seven-year-old New Orleans boy accompanying his dad and mother to the A. F. A. convention, is all set to have the time of his life in Boston—on one quarter and two dimes.

When we saw him, he was teetering on toe and heel, hands shoved deep in trouser pockets, pensively staring at a candy counter. From within one of the closely guarded pockets came the faint jingle of silver.

"What you going to buy, sonny?" he was asked.

"Nothing," he replied, his shrill voice rising above the din of feet on marble. "I gotta save my money for an airplane ride."

Next to being air-minded, little Jay has one other big objective while in Boston.

"You want to see the Bunker Hill Monument," we hinted.

Jay shook his head.

"You want to see Faneuil Hall, or perhaps the Old State House.

More negative nods.

"What is it you'd like to see?"

"I wanta go to the Boston Fish Pier and see the fish," came the reply.

At that moment Mr. anud Mrs. Jay C. Barnes came along. Mr. Barnes explained that he was with the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and that they had motored, arriving late yesterday afternoon.

Just then little Jay broke away from his mother's hand and ran across the lobby to the exhibit of the American Air Lines Douglas plane. After catching up with him there were a barrage of questions to be answered.

"Boston baked beans? Little Jay loves them," said Mrs. Barnes. "As a matter or fact they're his weakness."

"Say Mummy," interrupted Jay tugging at his mother's sleeve, "will you stop talking with that man. I wanta see the fish." M.

'Twas Speakerless, But Yes, a Speaker Spoke at Banquet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Color, noise and humor rode wild at last night's "speakerless" banquet which was highlighted after all by a speaker—radio's funny man, Frank Royal Gelatin Fay.

Mr. Fay was introduced by Edgar Kobak, A. F. A. board chairman, following a dinner which was served to nearly 2000 advertisers and their families in the Statler ballroom.

Georgia delegates—who in 1911 brought up a boxcar full of watermelons—last night again made the convention "Georgia conscious" by dressing up some of their "Georgia Peaches" as farmerettes who passed out real Georgia peaches to each diner.

Following Frank Fay's remarks which kept the audience constantly a-chuckle for about 15 minutes the National Broadcasting Company put on a stage show to the music of Riley and Farley's NBC Orchestra.

Dancing followed, and delegates at today's departmentals sported yawns as souvenirs of their evening's entertainment, which, if applause and acclaim are any measurement of enjoyment, was a recognized success.

France to Pay

PARIS, June 30 (AP)—France will pay Alsace-Lorraine for the expenses incurred in billeting German troops in private homes during the World War.

The Senate today passed a bill, already voted by the Chamber, to give 15,250,000 francs ($1,000,000) to the two departments recovered through the war.

N.A.E.A. Gives O. K. To New Report On United Front Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

representatives. The plan submitted has their tentative approval, as it will mean a decrease in the cost of selling newspapers and they hope a consequent proportionate decrease in advertising rates.

It was pretty generally agreed that further meetings with the publishers and the representatives would result in some sort of plan that would receive the combined support of the two, when the individual publishers' wishes could be taken into consideration.

The other resolution was not so kind to the representatives, though it was directed at individuals, not the association of representatives as a whole.

Text of Resolution

The resolution follows:

Whereas, (in the face of an organized attack upon newspaper general advertising rates, as fairly set up by various newspapers, based upon individual markets, individual costs and individual productivity) there has occurred an incident involving the elected heads of two Newspaper Special Representatives' organizations, constituting, in the opinion of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, an attitude as to rate and policy unbecoming the position of representative and employee, the same being expressed in printed communications endorsing a certain controversial action by a St. Louis newspaper.

And whereas said communications publicly implied rate and policy recommendations to all newspapers, as opposed to those papers personally represented by them; and thus challenging the individual right of any publisher to determine his own rates and policies.

Be it resolved that the N. A. E. A. condemn as improper and unrepresentative of newspapers as a whole, the statements of the president of the New York City Representatives' Association and of the president of the Chicago Representatives' Association, published in connection with certain St. Louis Post-Dispatch promotional material, exploiting that newspaper's adjustment of rate differential.

This condemnation applies to the individuals concerned but not to special representatives as a whole.

Store Life Dramatized In Skit at Convention

Advertisers took time off to attend a play today.

Part of the regular program of the National Dry Goods Association Departmental program, this play, "All in a Day"—a picture of store life—was designed to fit into the program with educational as well as entertainment features.

Written, acted and produced by employees of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, 20 characters endeavored to show how the customer and the store can best profit by a "serve and sell" attitude inculcated in employees.

The character, Miss Goodspeed, a section supervisor, played by Eleanor Saunders, was the heroine of this skit, showing the salesgirls "the proper methods" of satisfying the customer and at the same time benefiting the store.

Time—The Present.

Place—Any Large Store.

Scene I—Employees' Locker Room, 9:15 a. m.

Scene II—A selling department, 4:30 p. m.

The play was held in the Statler main ballroom late this afternoon.

Initiative Praised

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, said here today in opening a new $20,000,000 steel mill, "It is the revival of American enterprise and initiative which is restoring us to a sound, healthy condition."

'Let Them Buy' Is Key To Sales, Johnson Says

(Continued from Page 9)

would sell them a flag, but, that they could get one from me, perhaps, and I paid a small commission to the boys responsible for getting me new customers. Then I visited the surrounding high schools and found out who the smartest boys were in the upper classes and looked them up. I gave the best boys the local agency. In about four months, I think, I cleaned up about $390.

Selling Summer Paper

Then I went away to a summer camp and the next year to boarding school, so I gave the little company to another friend of mine, who carried it on quite successfully for several years. I don't mean I gave it to him—it was something he wanted—he bought it.

Then, the next summer, I remember, in a neighboring town a man by the name of Charles Hammond started a little summer seashore sheet called Seaside Topics. As soon as I heard about it, I beat it down to see him. He said he had hired his staff and didn't need me. I told him I thought I could get 100 subscribers in two weeks if he would pay me $5 a week. It wasn't much of a gamble, and so he took me on.

In a few days, the first issue was out, so I took it around to 300 of my friends and acquaintances and a good many people I never saw before, and I told them that I would like to have them look it over, that it was a very new, interesting idea of journalism, and that they would have lots of fun reading about themselves and their friends, and that I was coming back the next week to see if they liked it. I told them if they then wanted it, I would send it to them for a dollar for the season.

It was really a great little paper and everybody seemed to like it. All but about 10 or 15 people I offered it to were very happy to become regular subscribers.

So you see, the old theory of, "Let Them Buy," seemed to work pretty well.

"Converting" a Salesman

I remember very well, several years ago, our company hired a very attractive young man who looked as though he would be a first-class sales representative, but to my amazement, he couldn't sell. I watched him and he seemed to be working hard. He certainly had all the enthusiasm in the world, but he just didn't know how to let people buy from him, and the well-known dotted line seemed to mean nothing to him. However, he did look like a good man and I couldn't figure it out. But one day I decided I was going to try to learn what the trouble was, and I called on a couple of dozen of his prospects. I soon found out that he talked so enthusiastically about our proposition that he never gave the other fellow time to tell him about his business, so naturally our representative could not talk about Time in terms of what it would do for the other fellow. A little coaching along this line seemed to do the trick and within a few weeks he started bringing home the bacon. Ever since that year, he has been one of our steadiest and best producers.

A few years ago an acquaintance of mine was selling a jack to garages. It was an expensive, intricate device that looked pretty darn complicated, as I recall it, and the young man in question, although he made many, many calls, never seemed able to get anybody interested.

Finally, one day—I think it was his third week—he got a garage man away from his work for a moment or two and then suddenly remembered he had promised to call up the dentist and arrange an appointment for his wife. So he turned to the man and said, "Please tell me where your telephone is," explaining the situation. The man said, "Sure. Go use the phone and put a nickel down on the desk when you get through talking."

How Jack Sold Itself

While the young man was making his phone call, the garage man started to "handle" the jack. In fact, it looked so complicated, he hated to show his ignorance so he thought that while he was alone, he would put it under an old Packard and try it out. By the time my friend had gotten back, the man had it under the car and to his amazement found that the car, with very little pressure on the jack, almost jumped off the floor.

To the salesman's surprise, the man said, "OK. I'll take it." My young friend was so excited that he nearly passed out, but somehow or other he got out his order book and the man handed him a check for ten dollars,—the down payment. Before he knew it, he was out of the garage and wending his way down the street.

Suddenly, he realized that he hadn't sold the jack,—that he had been at the telephone while the man had made his own demonstration and had decided to buy one, and then he realized that what had happened was that the man had gotten the jack in his own hands and had started using it and that the jack worked so beautifully, he just had to have it.

He then decided that what he must do was not demonstrate the device himself, but get people to make their own demonstrations. In a few days, he worked out an approach that seemed to intrigue the interest of his prospects, and from that point on he sold several jacks each week, or rather people bought his jacks.

Big Business Approves

I remember, too, the president of a large New York company one day happened to sit next to me on the train going to Chicago. After a bit, we got to talking to each other and especially about his sales problems. That evening, at dinner, I asked him how many products were offered to him a year and he told me a great many, but he said he never saw any salesman unless he had to. Even so, 10 or 20 got by his secretaries every week. I then asked him how many he could remember of the group he had seen during the last year. He told me, without hesitation, two, and said he would like to tell me about those two men . . . and you can bet I was very anxious to find out what these two men among hundreds had done to keep their memories fresh in the mind of this very busy man.

"One of them," he told me, "was my idea of what a good salesman ought to be; his approach was very respectful and very modest, he wasted no time talking about the weather or making wise-cracks. He simply told me that he had something which he believed would prove of value to our company. If I would permit him to present his case for three minutes and if I felt what he had to offer was not important to this company, he would withdraw with speed. He then told me that, before considering approaching me, he had talked to many of our company's salesmen, jobbers, etc., and from their opinion had decided that his proposition was worth a few minutes of my consideration."

"That is my idea of intelligent selling," said my friend and train companion.

It was easy for me to see why he remembered this young salesman who had the genius, or at least good sense, to present his proposition from the point of view of the possible purchaser, and I was curious to know the story of the second salesman.

"That was quite a different matter," said my friend. "I had had a busy morning and the last thing in the world I wanted to see was another salesman. But, through some error in the machinery, I saw a serious-faced young man with a portfolio sailing into my office. Putting on all my best self-defense, and I have to admit it is pretty good, I looked up at him and barked, 'Well!' I don't know whether it was my gruff voice or whether it was that the floor had just been waxed, but at that moment the serious young man's feet went out from under him and fortfolio, salesman and all crashed to my floor. A moment's embarrassed silence was broken by laughter from me and before I knew it my defenses were completely broken down and I was listening to his story."

This accidental success of salesman number two might suggest to some ingenious salesman staging the same approach on tough prospects, but on the whole I think the first salesman's method is the safest and best.

Book Makes the Point

Two advertising friends of mine wrote a book nearly 10 years ago. One short paragraph in the very first chapter of that book ably supports the text of this talk of mine, "Let Them Buy."

The "Let Them Buy" principle, as this quotation points out, applies to advertising and selling equally, and I shall close my talk with this message:

"A successful advertisement, like a successful contract, depends on the marketing of minds. Millions of men have made hundreds of dollars by attracting public attention. But hundreds of men have made millions of dollars by letting the public guide them. The distinction between the two will richly repay careful study. Human nature flows in strong currents; human actions run in channels centuries deep. Plenty of advertisers (and I could add, salesmen) have successfully turned the consumer's mind toward their product. But the millionaires are those who have turned their product toward the consumer's mind."—"What About Advertising," by Kenneth Goode and Harford Powel, page 3.

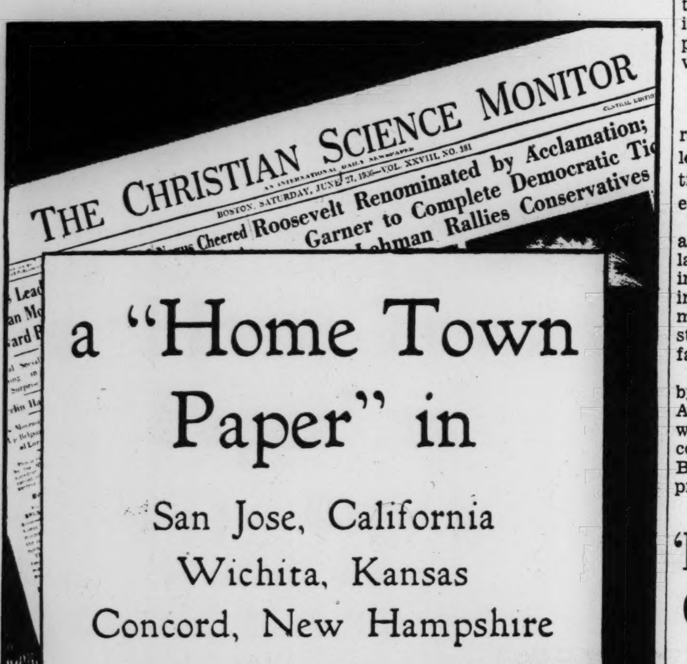
Handmade Papers Spring Into Being As Admen Watch

Attracting considerable interest at the advertising exhibit in the foyer of the main ball room is the display presented by Tileston & Hollingsworth Company, Boston paper manufacturers.

A representative of the company gives periodic demonstrations on how paper was made in 1801. A vat filled with water and rag pulp is used along with several hand made paper molds, prepared and patterned after the original mold used in the early days. These came from England on specific orders from Tileston & Hollingsworth.

The pulp is put on the molds which drains the water off and retains the pulp substance. The mold is then pressed on to a felt which takes the pulp off in paper form. This is then hung up to dry.

Within a short time the paper, although in a crude form, is ready for use.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 181
Cheered Roosevelt Renominated by Acclamation; Garner to Complete Democratic Ticket
Lehman Rallies Conservatives
The World's Day

a "Home Town Paper" in

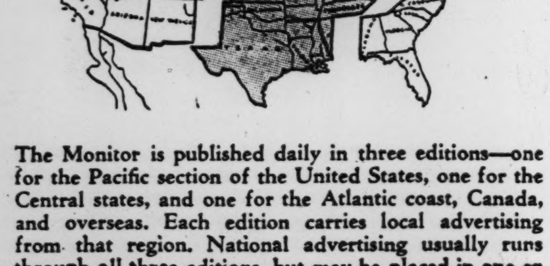
San Jose, California
Wichita, Kansas
Concord, New Hampshire

SURELY you would consider a newspaper that carried 13 local retail advertisements as having local interest. One day last week The Christian Science Monitor carried *local* copy of 13 San Jose advertisers, and 11 advertisements of *retailers* in Wichita. The previous day it had 14 *local* advertisements of Concord merchants, among a host of others.

During the year 1935 a total of 16,934 retailers in 810 different cities and towns of the United States placed *local* advertising in the Monitor.

The answer is that the Monitor has, *through its advertising*, a "home town" appeal in every one of those 810 communities—a condition existing with no other newspaper in the world.

In addition to United States local advertising, 401 cities and towns of *other countries* were represented by 4408 local advertisers during 1935.



The Monitor is published daily in three editions—one for the Pacific section of the United States, one for the Central states, and one for the Atlantic coast, Canada, and overseas. Each edition carries local advertising from that region. National advertising usually runs through all three editions, but may be placed in one or two editions at the discretion of the advertiser.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

WARNING to Property Owners

SOMEWHERE, every morning and every night, alarms are sounding sending firemen forth to fight the dread blaze. *Fire* is continually bringing *losses* to property owners who are without proper protection.

WARNING. Have you checked your fire coverage recently? Is it adequate? Is your present insurance company strong—and dependable? Will it settle losses promptly and fairly? Does it provide a *safe* low cost protection?

Investigate now. Ask the help of your local Quincy Mutual agent. He is prepared to assist you. Write us for his address.

HELP PREVENT FIRE. Don't allow children to play with matches.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

LAST 3 DAYS
to save from
33⅓% to 50%
in the great
Peck & Hills
STOCK REDUCTION SALE
of fine furniture

Seven floors of fine furniture at bargain prices you may never see again. Prices go back to regular on Friday. Buy now and save. Goods stored free till Fall if desired.

Peck & Hills
FURNITURE COMPANY
573 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Open Evenings

Better Business Groups Study Plan for Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The National Association of Better Business Bureaus with Edward L. Greene, president of the association and general manager of the National Better Business Bureau of New York, presiding, opened its all-day session with a meeting of 16 members of the board of governors representing Better Business Bureaus scattered throughout the country.

Informal discussions pertaining to bureau work took up a large part of the morning session. Plans were formulated for the National Association of Better Business Bureau's annual conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, the first week in September.

Sidener Pays Visit

Merle Sidener of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of the National Vigilance Committee, 1914-1920, attended the meeting and made some interesting comments on a book being prepared by H. J. Kenner, general manager of the New York Better Business Bureau, on "Truth in Advertising."

Mr. Sidener, who has read the book in proof form, said that it has valuable information as a textbook for young men in the advertising business and that colleges and high schools giving courses in journalism and advertising would find it valuable as a textbook. Much of the book is devoted to records and history pertaining to the "Truth in Advertising" movement since its beginning.

Applications Approved

The board approved the application of two Better Business Bureaus and deferred one until their annual meeting at Cleveland. The two new members are Nova Scotia and Youngstown, Ohio. With the admittance of Nova Scotia, Canada now has a total membership representation of three. Montreal and Toronto are the other members.

George Dennison of Pittsburgh submitted the following plan to the board for consideration:

"In the belief that the absence of restraining NRA codes would open the way for some advertisers to resort to unethical and misleading practices, an advertising survey plan was adopted. The basic function of this plan is to protect the integrity of retail advertising through the co-operative efforts of advertisers.

Better Progress

"It has been said on many occasions that more progress can be made through co-operative effort than by restrictive legislation. And it was with this thought that the Pittsburgh Advertising Club and the Pittsburgh Better Business Bureau joined in a plan to keep in close contact with trends in objectionable advertising.

"In short, reaction to date indicates a growing desire on the part of business to set its own house in order and to welcome the impartial, unbiased machinery of the Pittsburgh Better Bureau and Advertising Club to accomplish this end.

"While the routine case work of Better Business Bureaus is important and effective, the plan as adopted in Pittsburgh treats the problems of each field generally. To illustrate the operation of the Pittsburgh plan, the following elements might be cited:

A. BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

Functions:

1. Investigation of all complaints regarding false, misleading and unfair advertising.
2. Contact advertisers (advertising media when necessary), when errors, misrepresentation, and unfair statements are disclosed.
3. Prepare routine correspondence, progress reports, summary sheets, etc.

B. PITTSBURGH ADVERTISING CLUB

(Legislative and Vigilance Committee for Co-operation with Better Business Bureau.)

Functions:

1. Review complaints and reports of Better Business Bureau.
2. To identify, investigate and eliminate advertising inaccuracies.
3. Preparation of publicity and other releases of interest to advertisers.
4. Preparation of summaries.

In connection with this plan the following thoughts occur to me and may offer some interesting angles for development by other clubs throughout the country.

1. Present a broad professional opinion of advertising practices needing correction.
2. Inspire the use of better advertising practices.

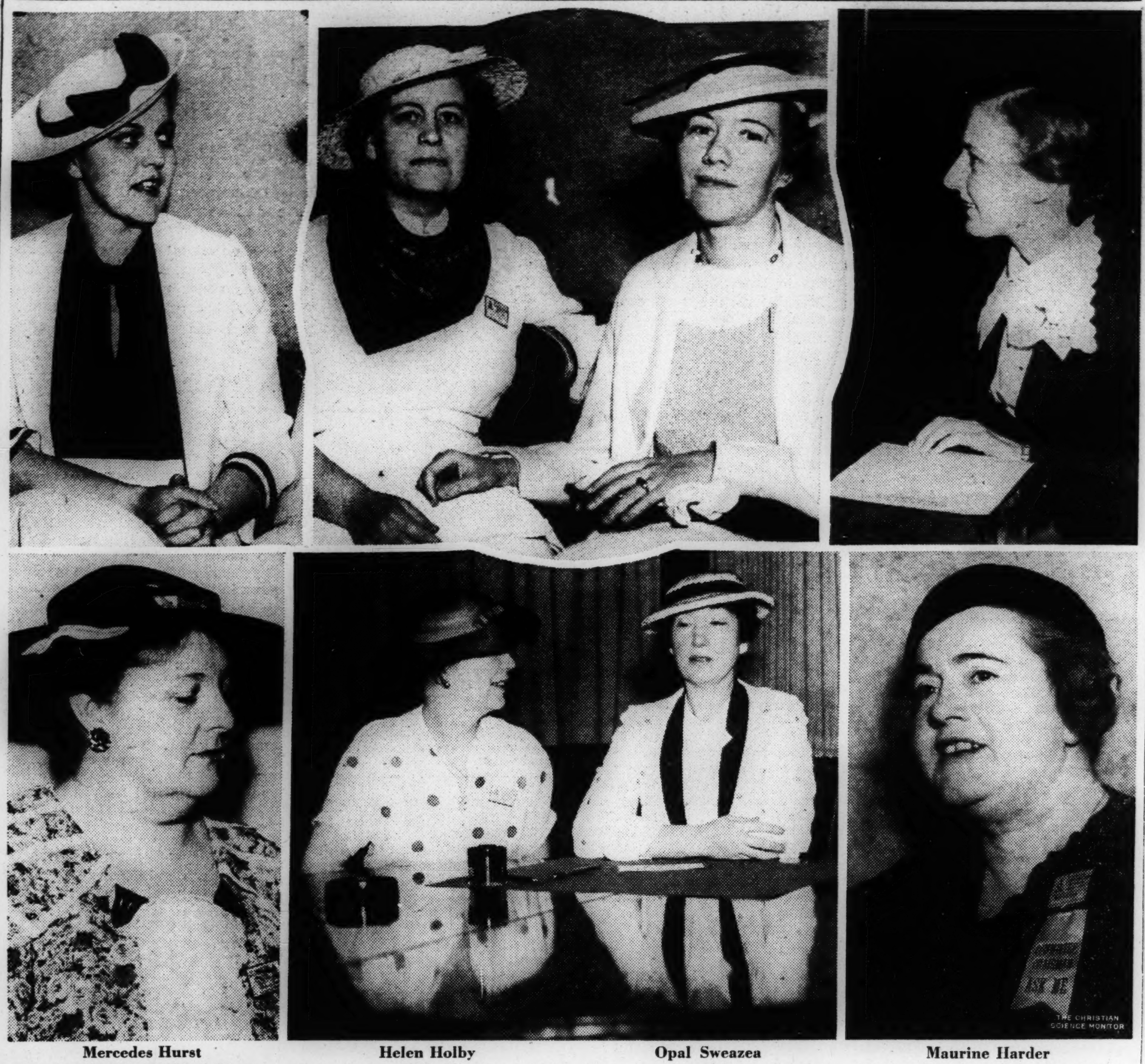
Airplane Flight Enables Speaker To Address A.F.A.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, honorary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, left by plane for New Jersey this afternoon immediately after her address before the general session luncheon of the Advertising Federation of America here today.

Mrs. Poole said her intention is to fly to California tonight where she has booked passage for Australia and New Zealand. A well-known educator in her own right, as Dean of Stoneleigh College, Rye Beach, N. H., Mrs. Poole is to address women's clubs during her tour.

Women Take Active Part in Federation Deliberations


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mercedes Hurst
Upper Left—Retiring President, Women's Advertising Club, Chicago

Helen Holby
Upper Center (Left)—Director of Club Contacts, A .F. A.

Opal Sweazea
Upper Center (Right) — President, Women's Advertising Club, St. Louis

Maurine Harder
Upper Right—Advertising Department, Fort Worth (Texas) Star Telegram

Edith B. Ellsworth
Lower Left — President, Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women

Helen Rockey
Lower Center (Left)—One of Directors of the A. F. A.

Emily Connor
Lower Center (Right)—Former Vice-President of the Advertising Women of New York

Elizabeth Joyce
Lower Right—Committee Chairman, Information for A. F. A.

More Teamwork Key to Progress, Women Told

(Continued from Page 9)

bers to become better acquainted with other women's clubs, and in not only finding out what the reaction is to advertising but in giving these various clubs a correct view of the status of advertising.

"Women's clubs can do this far better than the retailer," she declared, "for women are in a position to get an unbiased opinion, because of the prestige which women's advertising clubs enjoy."

Miss Sweazea stated that the Women's Advertising Club of St. Louis, from which 10 delegates came to the convention here, is the sponsor of a course for young women who wish to go into advertising work. This course has been exceedingly successful in interesting women in advertising and will, she thinks, be continued this coming year.

Miss Mercedes J. Hurst, retiring president of the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago, and one of four women delegates from Chicago to attend the convention, said that in Chicago the men's club is a separate organization from the women's, although the men do accept women as members. Miss Hurst was the first woman to be vice-president of the Chicago Federated Club—men and women—which office she held at the same time she was vice-president of the Women's Advertising Club.

Close Co-operation

Thus, she declared, the men's and women's clubs in Chicago work in close co-operation, for they feel it is of vital importance to the success of advertising.

Miss Hurst also stated that the biggest job which women have before them is in acquainting the consumer with the "sincerity" of advertising.

"And advertising," she continued, "is an excellerator of business. It lowers costs, and it demands better quality of products. And women, in general, are beginning to appreciate this fact and are doing more to educate the consumer than are men."

Mrs. Louise Wharf Rogers, one of the 22 members from the Advertising Women's Club of New York, Inc., the first woman's advertising club to be established in the United States, 22 years ago, declared that, although she felt it most important for the men and women to work in co-operation, she thought it desirable for the clubs to remain separate organizations.

"Because," she said, "I think it well for women to have their own identity, as well as for men to have theirs."

Equally Effective

Mrs. Rogers also stated that she felt the work done by men and women was equally effective; that women have just as much to contribute to advertising as men, and vice versa.

"I think," she emphasized, "that perhaps women have a greater ability to face the facts as they are and because of that they can be of particular assistance in making advertising 100 per cent truthful. In other words, women don't side-step the issues. They face them."

"But I feel so strongly," she continued, "that men and women co-operating can do great things for the world."

Miss Esther Mangan, the only representative from the Los Angeles Advertising Assoication of Women, of which she has just been elected president, declared that co-operation between men and women in advertising, or in any industry, can do much to help eliminate the seeming line which has been drawn between men and women in business.

"The sooner that line is eliminated," she said, "the better it will be for both men and women."

She feels, she said, that the friendly and co-operative manner in which the men's and women's advertising clubs work is a big factor in the success of the advertising field.

Los Angeles Activities

Miss Mangan said that the Los Angeles women's club is particularly interested in young women who, though talented and well trained, are finding it most discouraging and in many cases practically impossible to find a place in the business world, due to the lack of actual experience.

These young women, interested in some branch of advertising work, are being helped by the Los Angeles club to obtain work. One way in which this has been done is through holding poster contests for which prizes are awarded. Another method found successful is focusing the attention of the advertising field on the work of these young people.

The Los Angeles Club is also inaugurating a scholarship fund by which two girls from the Junior Advertising Club already established there will be sent to school.

Miss Maurine Harder, one of the eight delegates from Fort Worth, Texas, said she thought women had a great opportunity in the advertising field, predominantly along artistic lines.

A check at the registration desk shows that while all the women who were expected to attend the convention did not come, nevertheless, the percentage of delegates has been estimated at approximately 60 per cent women and 40 per cent men.

Who Pays the Dues? Employer Should, Says Club Member

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John C. Nicodemus, who would still be vice-president of the Boston Advertising Club if he had not accepted a position in Washington, D. C., last year, is enthusiastically appreciative of the convention, since it brought him back to meet fellow club members in the comparatively cooling breezes of Boston.

In Washington, Mr. Nicodemus is advertising director of the S. Kann's & Son department store. In Boston he was connected with the Filene organization, working mainly with the Continental and R. H. White stores.

"There is one good custom they have down there," he said, "and that is that dues in the Washington Advertising Club are paid by the advertising man's employers in a great many cases—and they say it's a good investment. I would like to see that idea accepted everywhere!"

Finding Washington weather too hot even for a linen suit, he said, he took refuge in one of celanese—and even then did not don the coat on the trip up until he approached Philadelphia.

Hundred Speeches Mark Work Of Convention Departmentals

(Continued from Page 9)

right kind is the best proof of its independence."

But he warned the advertisers that if the American press is to maintain its position, it must be 'scrupulously careful" to avoid even the appearance of permitting the business office to influence the news desk or the editorial room.

Effectiveness

"Even from the point of view of the advertiser," he stated, "this is the best policy. He wants to sell his products, and only an independent press can supply the extensive and effective carrying power which the advertiser needs.

"It is only the occasional advertiser whose immediate interests do not dictate that he refrain from endeavoring to influence the newspapers' news or editorial policy."

A fair press today, according to Mr. McDonald, is an unfettered press.

Kirstein

More than 500 retailers and retail executives attended the National Retail Dry Goods Association luncheon this noon to hear Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president in charge of merchandise and publicity, William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, deliver an address to the summer conference of the Sales Promotion Division of the Association.

Mr. Kirstein was introduced by David Moeser, treasurer and general manager, Conrad & Company, Boston, and president National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Optimist

Drawing upon his many years of experience, Mr. Kirstein said that more than 40 years of experience had made him an incurable optimist on the future of retailing in this country, in spite of the prophets of gloom who periodically arise.

"There is always some new bogeyman threatening the established methods of doing business," he continued. "I can remember when the mail-order concerns were going to put all other retailers out of business. Later it was chain stores. Now I hear that it is the consumer co-operative movement which is shortly going to have us all hanging on the ropes.

Survival

"But I notice that somehow or other this business of running retail stores seems to survive fairly well. The mail-order business, for instance, was so much affected by the automobile and good roads that it had to go into the business of operating retail stores. The chains, notwithsanding their large and rapid growth, still occupy only about 25 per cent of the field of distribution."

Mr. Kirstein further said that he saw no indication in this fact that the independent merchant is doomed. Nor did he see any indication here of the danger of monopoly in retailing which some of the political leaders have been talking about.

Individuals Remain

"In fact, there seems to be plenty of evidence that there are just as many individuals going into retailing today, proportionately, as there were 44 years ago," he pointed out. "I notice also that some of the chains seem to be having their own troubles in meeting competition from newer developments, such as big bear markets, 'pine-board' stores, and so on."

Following the luncheon and Mr. Kirstein's speech the session continued with Mr. William H. McLeod, Chairman, Sales Promotion Division, National Retail Dry Goods Association, presiding.

Women

Margaret Dana, Merchandising Counsel, Westchester County Publishers, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., spoke on "The Man Who Knows All About Women."

Other guest speakers were Neal O'Hara, Herald Traveler, Boston, and Herman Hettinger, Assistant Professor of Marketing, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Mr. O'Hara's subject was, A Columnist Looks at Retail Advertising. Mr. Hettinger chose as his text, Effective Retail Radio Advertising.

Noted Quintet of 1911 Now Quartet Ready To Warble Again

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"What, no quartets, duos, or quintets at this convention? . . . Why, in 1911 . . ."

With that ejaculation, John E. Daniels, leader of the Pilgrim Publicity Association's famed 1911 quintet, which later went to Baltimore and Chicago's admen's conventions, set about to see what he could do to reunite his singers of 25 years ago.

Four of the five singers—Walter Anderson, Dr. William Gould, Robert Nichols and Mr. Daniels himself—are still available. Augustus T. Beatey, the other member, has passed on.

John Daniels, now legislative agent for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, is recognized as a banquet entertainer around Boston. Whether or not he will form a quartet of the remaining members of his quintet depends, he laughed, "on whether or not the other members would be willing to let loose a few 'barber shop chords' for the assembled multitude without preliminary tuning up."

It's So Easy To Prepare CRABMEAT SALADS

Packed fresh where caught aboard modern floating canneries.

THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT
Write for FREE Recipe Book
MITSUBISHI CO., 120 B'way, N. Y
417 Montgomery St., San Francisco
Exchange Bldg., Seattle

SAFE! SAFE! SAFE!

● It pays to be safe. One spoiled jar of preserves pays for 4 dozen Good Luck Jar Rubbers, the kind that *stay* sealed. Made of new, live rubber. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. At 10c a dozen, 3 dozen for 25c, they are the cheapest canning insurance you can buy. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

HOME CANNERS' TEXTBOOK 10c

Follow *approved* canning instructions. Get 1936 edition of our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. Send today.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

BEST EGGS AND MORE OF THEM *in* MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES

ALWAYS PURE FRESH AND DELICIOUS

First National Stores

FOOD Values FOR THE 4th

OLIVES
FINAST STUFFED
Med Bot 15c · 2 Sm Bots 19c · Lge Bot 29c

Salmon and Peas

RED ALASKA
Salmon TALL TIN 21c
RICHMOND
Peas 2 TALL TINS 29c

Peas Standard 3 No. 2 TINS 29c
Salmon Finast No. 1 Tin Steak 33c · No ½ Tin 19c

★ BEVERAGES MILLBROOK CLUB GINGER ALE - LIME RICKEY and ALL RADIO FLAVORS - Contents 3 LGE 28 oz BOTS 25c
★ GINGER ALE MILLBROOK CLUB DRY In the Family Size Carton - Price for Contents 12 12 oz BOTS 59c
★ GRAPE JUICE RED WING QUART BOT 23c 2 PINT BOTS 25c
★ LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 oz TIN 15c
★ LOAF CHEESE WHITE OR COLORED LB 23c

Mayonnaise makes the salad

Finast Mayonnaise

Here are real saving prices on a better quality mayonnaise. Many of our customers say it is better than any mayonnaise they ever tasted.

8 oz JAR 13c · PINT JAR 23c · QUART JAR 39c

Campbell's Beans	WITH PORK	3 16 oz TINS	17c
Frankfort Rolls		2 DOZ	25c
Moxie	REFRESHING - CONTENTS	2 LGE BOTS	25c
Uneeda Biscuits		3 PKGS	13c
DeLuxe Assortment		LB PKG	31c
Walnut Cake		2 FOR	25c
Dromedary Dates		7¼ oz PKG	14c
Chicken's	MAYONNAISE SPREAD CHANTICLEER	3½ oz JAR	15c
Campbell's Tomato Juice		3 14 oz TINS	20c
Prudence Corned Beef Hash		20 oz TIN	21c
Gorton's Codfish Cakes		2 10 oz TINS	23c
Bellview Paper Napkins		PKG OF 60	5c
Cut-Rite Wax Paper		40 FOOT ROLL	5c
Finast Mustard	PREPARED	8½ oz JAR	9c
Soda Crackers		2 LB PKG	17c
Penn-Rad Motor Oil		8 QUART TIN Tax Included	99c
B & M Beans	OVEN BAKED	2 28 oz TINS	29c
R & R Chicken	BONELESS	No ½ TIN	47c
Elmwood Chicken	BONELESS	No ½ TIN	43c
Palmolive Soap		4 CAKES	19c
Super Suds	SOAP BEADS	2 PKGS	15c
French's Mustard	SALAD CREAM	JAR	11c
Burnett's Vanilla Extract		2 oz BOT	25c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Council Develops Facts To Awaken New England

By William Carter

President of the New England Council and President of the Nashua Gummed Paper Co., Nashua, N. H.

[From an address before the opening business session of the A. F. A.]

When the New England Council was organized under auspices of the Governors of the six states in 1925, it adopted the basic proposition that economic forces pay no respect to state boundaries. The problem was to effect a co-ordination of effort on the part of the states, and groups within the states, with reference to those economic problems common to the whole area.

We found, for example, that New England could be defined as a region which, while having but 2 per cent of the area of the United States, has 6.7 per cent of the national population, 8.7 per cent of the nation's retail sales, 8.4 per cent of its income, 13.9 per cent of its bank deposits and almost one fifth of all the savings bank deposits in the land.

A Better Market

We were able at once to present New England attractively to those with something to sell or with money to invest. Regardless of any previous impressions, those figures are enough in themselves to convince any market-minded man that New England is a better market than the national average.

We learned among other things that with this rich market at his very door, the New England farmer was losing out in competition with western producers. The reason for this was that the western producer had become a better merchandiser than the New England farmer. He was grading his eggs or his apples carefully, guaranteeing their quality, and packaging them attractively.

So, now we have in New England a well-defined movement, supported by state laws, which has for its object increased production and marketing of our farm products on a quality basis, in accordance with uniform official standards, with appropriate identifications and inspection. The adoption of this program has meant better prices and profits to our farmers and a recapture of the home market.

Wages and Salaries

Not until the Council made its studies, did we know that more than one-half of all the wages and salaries paid in New England come directly from manufacturing. We learned, too, that 43 per cent of the gainfully employed in New England are engaged in industry, while only 7 per cent are employed in other wealth producing activities, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

We realize that in the future, as in the past, New England's wealth, income and prosperity will depend mainly upon the growth and development of its industries. Once we were equipped with such facts as these, we persistently spread them before the people of New England. We have sought to arouse them to a better appreciation of the importance of industry to our community and to stimulate them to provide increasingly favorable conditions for our manufacturing enterprises.

Through the cooperation of interests having a long-time stake in the industrial stability of New England, we have also been able to present the facts about New England as an industrial area to business executives in the rest of the country. In the last ten months we have published no less than eight full-page advertisements in such media as Business Week, Nation's Business and Fortune.

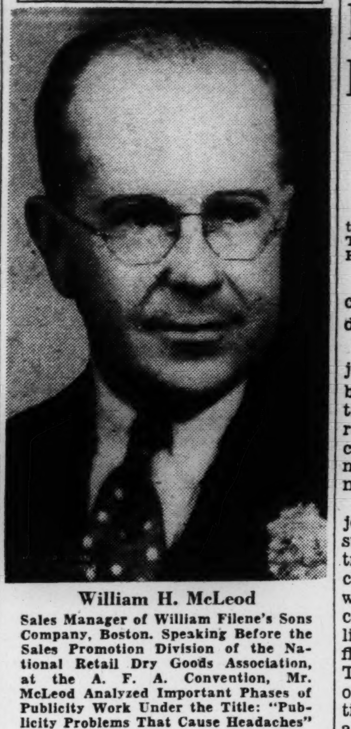
Authentic Information

In these advertisements the council offers its services as the source of authentic information about industrial locations in these six states. We invite industry to locate itself in the rich New England market I have described. In addition, we offer them, within a radius of 350 miles of the center of our industrial activity, one fourth of the population of the country , 31 per cent of its retail trade, 36 per cent of its industrial production and 37 per cent of the nation's wholesale trade. But above all, we offer access to the skilled labor, capital, and experienced management of which New England is a great reservoir.

It is our primary job to direct the attention of New England to some of its common problems, and do what we can to stimulate our community to realize fully on its opportunities. That we have made some progress to this end is indicated by the unqualified and continuous co-operation not only of our Governors, but of our major business interests and innumerable public and private agencies.

This, in brief, is why I am optimistic for the future of New England.

Analyst



William H. McLeod

Sales Manager of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston. Speaking Before the Sales Promotion Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at the A. F. A. Convention, Mr. McLeod Analyzed Important Phases of Publicity Work Under the Title: "Publicity Problems That Cause Headaches"

Control of Advertising Is Urged

Merle Sidener of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of the National Vigilance Committee in 1911-1912, believes that the National Advertising Commission, which was urged by him and a few others some years ago, should be developed and made a vital authority in the entire advertising field.

Such a commission made up of representatives chosen by the associations, societies and groups in their respective branches would discuss advertising plans and campaigns. The commission would pass on the broad ethical trends, and endeavor, if necessary, to stop individuals or agencies which were "getting off on the wrong foot" in their eagerness to start something new or unusual.

When asked what he thought was the great constructive undertaking that the advertising profession should assume, Mr. Sidener said:

"Advertising, speaking generally, must find itself. It must determine and adopt its great real objective. To my mind, that objective is the ultimate best interest from every point of view of the consumer, the manufacturer, and the retailer.

"The objective is there; it is plain. The job of advertising is to find and establish the ways and means to achieve and control it."

Mr. Sidener would be inclined to laugh, if the situation were not so serious, at the struggle among advertising agencies to "grab off" each others' accounts. He tells the story of an agency representative from a neighboring city who called on one of Mr. Sidener's clients.

When the agency man found that the firm had been doing business with the same agency nine years, he exclaimed: "Why didn't you know that the average life of an account with any agency is only three years!" To this the clear-thinking executive queried: "Hasn't your agency any accounts that are more than three years old?"

An informing side-light on Mr. Sidener's belief in high purposes is the fact that in his home city of Indianapolis he conducts a Sunday School class of more than 500 young men.

Dobbs Sees High Living Standards Due to Advertising

By Samuel Candler Dobbs

President, Advertising Federation of America, 1909-1911

[From an address delivered at the twenty-fifth anniversary ceremonies of the Truth-in-Advertising Movement, in Faneuil Hall, during the A. F. A. convention.]

We are assembled here today to celebrate 25 years of progress and development in advertising.

We claim, and I think with ample justification, that advertising has broadened the foundations of national well-being. It has helped to raise living standards. It encourages consumption. It has done much to make the luxuries of yesterday the necessities of today.

Advertising has not always enjoyed full public confidence and consumer good will. It has had its detractors who, even today, want to claim that it is a useless expense which is, of necessity, saddled on the consumer. On the contrary, we believe that it is the most potent influence in economic merchandising. That advertising has been the tool of the faker, the crook and ofttimes the ignorant, is quite generally accepted.

Advertising men have long since recognized that the foundattion of business success is confidence, which springs from integrity, fair dealing, efficient service and mutual benefit; and advertising organizations, groups and individuals began to, and as far as it was possible, rid this great economic force of the things that so seriously hindered its progress. They did not sit by the side of the road but set themselves earnestly to the task of eliminating untruthful, unclean, fraudulent and misleading statements from all forms of advertising, believing that all bad advertising detracted from that which was good, clean and truthful.

This was no easy task. Objections were made that it could not be done.

Caveat emptor has long since been relegated to obsolescence and the buying and consuming public of this nation have come to accept advertising copy at its face value.

We have seen advertising broaden and develop into increased usefulness. As the pioneers of earlier days have dropped out, vigorous youth has stepped into the front ranks to raise high that sacred banner of "Truth in Advertising" and carry on.

Essayist

By a Staff Photographer

Katherine E. Howard

Out of the West—From Spokane, Wash., in Fact—Came the Winner of the Essay Contest of the Advertising Age. Her Subject, "How Advertising Aids the Consumer," Was Chosen the Best of More Than 1300 Essays Submitted by Students of 48 States and the District of Columbia. The Award Was One of the Features of Early Sessions of the A. F. A. Convention

From the Sidelines

By L. D. G.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

> "Truth is one;
> And, in all lands beneath the sun,
> Whoso hath eyes to see may see
> The Tokens of its unity."
>
> Whittier: Miriam.

Delegates to this Advertising Federation convention are sure to know more about Boston and its environs than ever before. Each registrant gets a nice badge with his or her name typed and tucked into its holder, (silver-toned badges for those who were "in advertising in 1911"), and an envelope filled with exceptionally choice "direction finders". There is the compact, pocket-size, 48-page program book; a "Boston Welcomes You" coupon-book, admitting the bearer with special courtesies at a dozen places or events, including five fine golf courses; a beautifully printed booklet, "Fascinating Trips to Historic Spots in and about Boston"; a single-sheet "Memo-Map of Down-Town Boston", a folder giving details for "Seeing Boston" trips, and a "just the right size" memorandum pad and cover.

Another envelope carries to the delegates a copy of "Silver Jubilee". This book, made possible through the co-operation of advertisers, is one of the contributions of the Advertising Club of Boston to this great occasion. It gives an authoritative account of the "epoch-making Boston 1911 convention, when the first militant action for 'Truth in Advertising' was undertaken". There is also a high-light history of the Boston club, and a review of the growth of the Advertising Federation.

⁂

Truth in advertising may some day reveal that visitors enjoy getting "lost" in Boston. It is a popular experience along with the weather; it is something to talk about.

⁂

One hundred and twenty-eight speakers are listed on the programs for 40 sessions and luncheon meetings of the dozen or more groups and departments. A goodly flow of thought; especially of truth and how to achieve it in results is to be the objective of all.

⁂

Edgar Kobak, chairman of the board of the Advertising Federation, sounded a clear note of freedom for newsmen in his greeting to those who are covering the convention.

⁂

Those who do not ordinarily read printed addresses or speeches will not wish to overlook the accounts of the Silver Jubilee session in Faneuil Hall Sunday afternoon. When grownups reveal as much feeling and sentiment as did the speakers on that program, there is a reason. And it was the fact that, although 25 years and more have passed since they helped bring "Truth in Advertising" to the attention and practice of the world, they were able to view its progress, estimate its present value, and anticipate its future. Every address bristled with epigrams; there were thrills in each paragraph, and eulogy and prophecy, as would be fitting, of course, in historic Faneuil Hall.

⁂

Governor Curley restrained himself, forcibly, on the political side, in his address of welcome to the convention delegates Sunday evening, and did well in lauding the scenic beauties of Massachusetts, and of course, New England.

⁂

"True religion and sound business," "Advertising should be a story of progress," "There is danger in complacency," "Conscious-active — approval of advertising," "Avoid the spirit of tolerance about truth in advertising," "Eliminate everything in any sense misleading," "Watch out for the 'free-thinkers' within," "Publishers should not stuff advertisements into their publications like so much cordwood; give each one its proper consideration and place." These are a few of the heartening statements already heard from the convention platforms.

Air Rates Upped

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered an increase from 19.5 cents to 25 cents per airplane mile on the air-mail contract of the Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., in the Hawaiian Islands, over vigorous protests of attorneys for Postmaster General James A. Farley.

The increased rate was made retroactive to March 1 of last year.

Shun Dependence On Figures Alone, Dickinson Says

By Roy Dickinson

President of the PPrinters' Ink Publications

[From an address to the National Newspaper Promotion Association Conference at the A. F. A. Concention.]

I know one thing I'd try to shun and stay away from. That is a complete dependence on statistics—a feeling that all facts are necesarily figures. Facts, I think, are specific things about particular, individual people—not general figures. I have never heard anyone jump to their feet and shout wildly at a speaker who has just reeled off a series of figures or linage statistics, "Please, Mister, give us one more statistic. Just one more statistic before we go home"—never heard it said, never expect to.

The answer of one large class of people, to which I happen to belong, to most statistics, is, "What of it?" The other class of people, to whom statistics are supposed to appeal with overwhelming force is likely to be too analytical. Like the man Lord Tennyson struck when he wrote a poem in which this stanza appeared:

> Fill the cup and fill the ban.
> Mingle madness, mingle scorn.
> Every moment dies a man
> Every moment one is born.

A statistically minded reader of this bit of promotion material, probably the grandfather of some modern agency space buyer, took his pen in hand and wrote Lord Tennyson an irate letter. The poet had made no allowance in his verse for the increase in births over deaths and the reader insisted that in the next edition of the book the poem be revised to read:

> Every moment dies a man
> Every moment one and one sixteenth is born.

A good friend Henry G. (Buck) Weaver, General Motors, has spent plenty of time on consumer research as you all know. It was only a few months ago I came across what was a new idea to him and to me. That there is a real distinction which has never been given proper consideration in research or merchandising practices. Looking at it now from the manufacturer's standpoint, there are some things that are bought spontaneously and some merchandise bought only after great care, deliberation and thought by consumers.

Generally speaking, this distinction runs in a somewhat close relation with price, although price is by no means the whole consideration. Weaver used the word "expendability," which is the main consideration.

Truth Is Advertising's Source Of Power, Coleman Advises

By George W. Coleman

President, Ford Hall Forum, Boston; President, Advertising Federation of America 1909-1911

[From a speech to the A. F. A. in Faneuil Hall.]

Twenty-five years ago there was opened in this historic hall a national convention of advertising men that made history. Just as Faneuil Hall came to be known long ago as the Cradle of Liberty so has the 1911 Boston Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America come to be inextricably associated with the Truth-in-Advertising Movement. Here was focussed and emphasized on a national scale for the first time a steadily growing demand for a clean-up of unworthy and unreliable advertising.

Only a few years before the Boston convention advertising men were more or less isolated and aloof from one another, each working industriously in his own job, for his own medium, with his own clients, regardless of what happened to anybody else, any other medium or anybody else's clients.

Then came along an evangelizing genius, who was also a dispenser of a large annual advertising appropriation, a genial and charming personality with a gift for organization and club politics, and he promptly became the next president of the Associated Advertising Clubs. For two years, culminating with the Boston convention, Samuel C. Dobbs of Atlanta gave himself unreservedly to building up the organization and to preaching the gospel of reliable advertising.

Eagerness

In the meantime, now that agitation and education had done their work, there was a growing eagerness to do something definite and concrete that would surely and speedily bring to book the fly-by-night and otherwise deliberate advertising. About this time Printer's Ink came forward with its model statute directed against fraudulent advertising which was adopted without change by 25 state legislatures and accepted with some modification by 20 others.

At the next Convention in Baltimore this official symbol of the Advertising Clubs was displayed in great electric letters on top of one of the highest buildings in the business and hotel district. Thus the Truth in Advertising Movement was first officially launched under that designation. At the following gathering in Toronto, under the leadership of John K. Allen of The Christian Science Monitor the high principles thus promulgated were further implemented by the adoption of specific codes of ethics for each of the many phases of advertising represented in the Convention.

From the Inside

Here we see over a period of years a national group of vibrant dynamic leaders, setting to work to clean up their own business from the inside without waiting for a congressional investigation to recommend drastic and bungling legislation intended to clean up things from the outside. We realize full well that eternal vigilence is the price of eliminating fraud and buncomb; we know that war conditions and depression circumstances have put a heavy strain on all high-minded and well-intentioned effort. We have come to see not only that the obvious fraud and the shameless faker must be eliminated but also that we must now seek to suppress as well the buncomb of pseudo-scientific palaver that blinds the consumer to the real values. Whatever we do for the interest of the consumer we do ultimately in our own interest. Advertising must always be attractive, alluring, compelling but it must never be tricky, false or misleading.

Kobak Says Truth And Accuracy Are First News Need

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Edgar Kobak, chairman of the board of Advertising Federation of America, sounded a clear, ringing note for accuracy and truth in reporting in his remarks at the luncheon given to the corps of writers who are to cover the convention proceedings during the three-day meeting in Boston.

"We want you to report exactly what takes place," he said. "We know you will find the high lights; that you will chronicle the important facts and the trends of important movements which may develop out of committee reports, but we want you to go farther than that, if you find it necessary. If you find what in your opinion is a sour note anywhere, in any of the speeches, or anywhere in the proceedings, say so.

"The program for this convention has been planned on the broadest possible lines. We have tried to provide for the discussion of every phase of constructive advertising activity. Some things, may, however, have been overlooked; some speaker may not have caught the strength of the forward movement in advertising, and show that he is at cross purposes with what we are trying to do, and if you think so, don't mince words in saying so.

"In my experience as an employee of a public utility, on magazines, and as an executive in trade paper publication, and in the radio field, I know that business executives try to buy favorable consideration in the editorial and news columns by promising to take large space in advertising. My advice to you, gentlemen, is that should you be asked by your editors to shade your articles, or to write something that isn't so, you refuse to do so. You will find that you will not lose out in the long run.

"Such a stand on the part of news writers will do more than you realize to put Truth in Advertising. Every advertisement should be written so clearly, with so strict an adherence to truth, that it could be displayed on a giant board before 100,000 people in the Yankee Stadium, and not one of the 100,000 could find anything wrong with it."

The A.F. A. Program

The program of the Advertising Federation of America convention for tonight and tomorrow, follows:

Tonight

7: p. m.

Moonlight boat sail down Boston Harbor for all registered delegates.

Wednesday

9:30 p. m.

Advertising Club activities conference, under the sponsorship of the Council on Advertising Clubs and the Women's Counsel on Advertising Clubs.

Several departmental sessions also will be held Wednesday morning.

12:15 p. m.

Closing general session luncheon, Ball Room, Hotel Statler.

Speakers

Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.; subject, "The Master Key in Business: Sensing What People Want."

Vox Populi—Radio novelty act.

4 p. m.

Annual business meeting, Advertising Federation of America.

Wednesday evening will be left open so that visiting delegates may plan their own entertainment.

DOES MOBILGAS REALLY GIVE MORE POWER?

HERE ARE THE FACTS: Mobilgas, introduced here just 6 weeks ago, is already a 3 to 1 favorite in Soconyland! It's America's largest-selling gasoline! Why?... Because it has *demonstrated its superiority* in millions of cars!

Try Mobilgas in *your* car. You'll feel an extra "get-up-and-go"... a new, quiet smoothness... and you'll find it takes you farther at no extra cost!

Drive in today at the Sign of the Flying Red Horse for the new, improved Mobilgas!
Standard Oil of New York—Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated.

STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS

COOL VACATIONS
VIA
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS
COACHES, SLEEPING, DINING CARS
CHICAGO
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
THE ROAD OF CORDIAL SERVICE

The Vacation City

Where every imaginable outdoor sport awaits you . . . amid the varied amusements and gay life of a great city with cool lake cruises for variety. Spend your vacation here or stop over en route to the North Woods, western mountains or eastern playgrounds. The cost is remarkably low.

Round Trip Fares to Chicago are low this year. *Bargain fares are also in effect everywhere.*

Delicious inexpensive meals as low as—breakfast 25 cents—lunch 35 cents—dinner 40 cents.

Illinois Central offers a wide choice of low cost vacations and all-expense tours North, South, East and West, also Guatemala, Panama Canal and the Caribbean.

For complete information and personal travel service mail coupon

J. V. LANIGAN, Passenger Traffic Manager
Illinois Central System, 501 Central Station
Chicago, Illinois

Please send complete information about vacation trips or all-expense tours to..............................
(State region interested in)

Name..............................

Address..............................

Closing Stocks
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1936 ★★

Boston Edition
New England News

Report Rejects Age Fund Transfer; Dolan Grilled by Counsel for City

Boston Today

Curley Proposals For Age Funds Hit

The House ways and means committee today reported that the Governor's amendment to the old-age assistance bill to return all unexpended funds to the State and to do away with the special fund in which the liquor tax receipts for old-age assistance are placed, ought not to be adopted.

Representative Christian A. Herter declared such an amendment was out of order, was not germane to any provision of the old age assistance bill. In 1934, he said, the Democrats voted to have the State raise funds for this form of relief and that it should not now come out of the $3,214,000 in accrued liquor tax funds. A bill to transfer this sum to the general fund is still pending.

Speaker Leverett Saltonstall ruled that the amendment was beyond the scope of the original petition and that therefore the Governor's amendment was out of order.

Hurley of Clinton Climbs Into Ring

James M. Hurley of Clinton, former Commissioner of Civil Service, today obtained 1000 nomination papers from the director of the State Elections Division, William N. Hardy. Mr. Hurley did not announce the purpose for which the papers were taken out, but his activity following the pre-primary convention of the Democratic Party at Springfield indicate that these will be circulated to set Mr. Hurley up as candidate for the nomination of State Treasurer, running against Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, party nominee at the convention.

Millions Planned For Closed Banks

Early payment of $20,000,000 to some 35,000 depositors in closed Massachusetts banks is a likely possibility, Henry H. Pierce, state bank commissioner, disclosed today. The payment may result from loans obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the plan announced last April 7 whereby closed banks may turn over their remaining assets to the RFC, obtain cash for them and then liquidate.

Mr. Pierce said that he and Joseph P. Carney, local RFC chief, would leave soon for Washington in an attempt to consummate the deal. The particular banking institution involved in the deal under discussion was not revealed by Mr. Pierce, but when the new RFC plan was announced it was expected that virtually all the 50 New England banks having loans under the RFC would avail themselves of the new opportunity. According to local RFC officials today, this liquidation process is now at its peak.

Fishers Pay Duty On Lumber 'Catch'

Capt. John Doren and crew of the fishing schooner Helen M. today learned that there is a difference between pulling fish out of the sea and floating lumber.

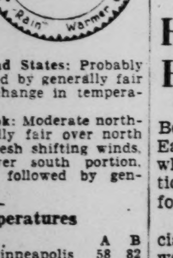
A few days ago the Helen M., returning from the fishing ground with a catch of fresh fish beneath deck, passed through a field of floating lumber. It was nice new lumber. The crew visualized a little extra money, if they could bring the lumber to Boston markets. Dories were launched, large quantities of lumber were corraled, piled high on the deck and the vessel came to the Boston Fish Pier.

Customs officials, learning of the arrival of the lumber, visited the Helen M., told Captain Doren that all derelict merchandise salvaged from the high seas was dutiable. Today the fishermen contributed $8 to Uncle Sam at the Boston Custom House as duty on 4000 feet of rough spruce lumber.

Meantime it was learned that the lumber had been lost during a storm from the British motor vessel, Apohaqui, en route from Weymouth, N. S., to Providence, R. I.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Light showers are possible tonight; Wednesday probably fair; continued cool; moderate northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; continued cool.

All Other New England States: Probably showers tonight, followed by generally fair Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds and generally fair over north portion; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest over south portion, with showers tonight, followed by generally fair Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	71	Minneapolis	58	82
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	58	76	New York	64	78
Denver	62	82	Norfolk	82	86
Helena	60	74	Philadelphia	62	80
Jacksonville	80	96	St. Louis	84	102
Kansas City	80	102	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	68	88
Miami	82	90			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 30.
B—Maximum, June 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:03 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 9:38 a. m.; height, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Another Naval Controversy On

NEW ENGLAND history is no simple affair. The question of who fired the first shot in the Revolution, and where, has lately been something of a moot point, but far from the only one that rests under the shadow of doubt. That is what complicates the normally simple matter of erecting a bronze tablet to commemorate notable events or individual service.

The State Committee on State Administration was smack up against such a problem today. They had before them a message from Governor Curley asking for a tablet in the State House for Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien of Machias, Maine, held to have been the first commander of the navy. He is credited with having captured the British man-of-war Margaretta on June 12, 1775, and to have been commissioned in recognition of this.

But Representative Malcolm L. Bell of Marblehead had another suggestion. He told the committee that Capt. Nathan Hannah of Marblehead captured the British frigate Unity on Dec. 6, 1775, six months before the seizing of the Margaretta.

In view of this, he was made the first officer of the United States Navy. Since Massachusetts was also under the United States and had, as a consequence, officers of the United States, Captain Hannah, in the opinion of Representative Bell, should have the honor of the tablet.

But apparently the committee decided to overlook Representative Bell's objections, for the Senate, on recommendation of the committee, voted to erect the tablet to Captain O'Brien.

WPA Officials Plan New Program

As the Federal Government prepared to close its books for the fiscal year ending tonight, WPA administrators of the New England States made ready to inagurate new plans and policies formulated at their all-day conference yesterday at the Park Square Building.

Results of the session were made public by Paul Edwards, acting administrator for Massachusetts, who said that beginning tomorrow municipal officials will be held responsible if persons who are not in need obtain WPA jobs or are continued in employment on projects.

Mr. Edwards further announced that more than $7,000,000 has tentatively been allotted to Massachusetts to carry the program through July, the first month of the new program He said that he will confer today with city officials throughout the state in order to discuss the new program.

One of his first visits, he stated, will be to Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, and among other things he will discuss erection of a new amphitheater in the Fenway. Proposal to build such a building was made last week at a meeting of the trustees of the George Robert White fund, Mr. Edwards said that by combining money from the government with some from the White fund, the project could be accomplished.

State Administrators at the conference besides Ray C. Branion, regional director, and Mr. Edwards, included Albert Abrahamson of Maine, Henry C. Harden of New Hampshire, Harry W. Witters of Vermont, J. Burleigh Cheney of Rhode Island and Matthew Daly of Connecticut.

New Mail Plane Ready for Service

Side by side at the East Boston Airport tomorrow will stand a new Douglas 24-passenger flagship and a venerable Fokker monoplane, while navy fliers circle overhead and the big new plane is christened Massachusetts by Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, daughter of Governor Curley.

Just ten years ago the Fokker ship carried the first load of air mail from Boston to New York. It is still in excellent condition and a private pilot, for a modest sum will allow adventurous persons to squeeze into the tin "sugar-scoop" seat and view the beauties of Boston Harbor from above.

The new Massachusetts will take off for New York at 5:45 p. m. on its first regular mail and passenger run In one of the mail bags will be the billionth air mail letter to be canceled at the Boston air mail postal station since the inception of air mail service a decade ago.

Between the christening ceremony at 10 a. m. and its departure the new plane will take a number of prominent citizens on sight-seeing flights over the city.

The new ship, the biggest ever to land at East Boston, is to fly up from New York tonight, arriving shortly before midnight.

Hordes of Youths Heading for Camp

Thousands of school children from Boston, and cities throughout the East, lately released from the somewhat monotonous routines of educational systems, are this week headed for camps all over New England.

Boston & Maine Railroad officials estimate 12,000 youngsters would be transported to northern New England summer camps over its lines, alone.

Special trains, extra sections of regular trains, extra parlor cars and coaches have been added to the railroad lines in order to take care of the hordes of children bound for the outdoors. The rush of excited youngsters for the annual vacation in camp will continue during Wednesday and Thursday, according to the Boston & Maine.

Boston Today

Dolan on Stand Contradicts Self

Cheerful and apparently as self confident as ever, Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston City Treasurer, made a series of self contradictions as he underwent cross examination in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Pursued without interruption by short, telling questions from Robert G. Dodge, special counsel for the city, Mr. Dolan blandly denied having ever paid for bonds before they were delivered and then admitted that he had probably done so.

The city treasurer under Mayor James M. Curley, from 1930 to 1933, is being sued for $250,000, along with five other defendants, by the city of Boston. The city alleges that Mr. Dolan and his associates made profits from the city indirectly by selling securities through the Legal Securities Corporation and other "rummy" firms. Mr. Dolan is said to have controlled the negotiations.

Mr. Dodge asked if it wasn't true that in 25 transactions Mr. Dolan delivered the city's checks for the bonds before he received the securities.

"Never," replied the witness, "that would be directly against my orders."

"Isn't it true that Atlantic Coast Line bonds were purchased from Legal Securities at 85¼ on Dec. 1, 1930, and they gradually dribbled in up to the middle of January, having been bought by Legal Securities at prices sometimes as much as nine points below what the city paid for them?" asked Mr. Dodge.

"I don't recall."

"Isn't it true that on 25 bills there was written in your own hand writing 'Bonds to be delivered'?"

"That's probably true."

"Is that true about $565,000 worth of City of Chicago bonds?"

"Well, every bond had to be delivered before they (the dealers) were paid."

"Is that true in every instance?"

"Yes."

"But Legal Securities had no bonds on hand but bought them afterward, using the city's check."

"I wouldn't know."

"But you know John Dever?"

"Yes."

"Did you know that he used the city's check to pay for bonds?"

"I didn't handle his business."

"Well, can you give us the name of a single bond where you gave Dever a check at the same time you receved the bond?"

"I don't remember."

Returning to his original line of questioning, Mr. Dodge asked:

"Well, even where the bill says in your handwriting, 'Bonds to be delivered,' does that mean that you probably had the bonds already?"

"Yes."

"But won't you admit that they probably had not been delivered?"

"Yes."

Then Mr. Dodge said:

"Did the representatives of Burr Gannett offer you City of Boston bonds?"

"I don't recall," answered the witness.

"Now isn't it true that they offered you Boston bonds and you refused, but purchased the same bonds an hour later from Legal Securities?"

"I don't see how that could happen. I don't recall it and I don't know anything about it," said Mr. Dolan, conclusively.

"Didn't you turn them down and immediately telephone to Supple to go down and get them? That might have happened, mightn't it?"

Thomas H. Mahony, counsel for the defense, objected: "Are you asking him if it did happen?"

"I think it did," snapped Dodge.

Rescuer Plays Part of 'Rescuee'

Rescuer of countless vessels, the Coast Guard patrol boat Thetis, went into reverse today and became the "rescuee."

Bound for Chelsea Creek to take on bunker oil for fuel, the Thetis grounded in soft mud about 500 feet from the Meridian Street bridge. Tide was out and the Thetis was marooned in the heart of Boston harbor, a stone's throw from shore, where the waters are calm. Three tugs rushed to the rescue, one a navy tug and the others of the fleet of the Boston Towboat Company.

Unable to move the vessel that has made brilliant dashes into the teeth of nor'easters and triumphantly brought to safety many a fishing and pleasure craft, the tugs left the vessel hard and fast until the rising tide late today, when the Coast Guard cable ship Pequot will aid in floating the Thetis.

June Declared Normal Month

As the last page came off the June calendar today, Bostonians, mildly shivering in 66 degrees (at noon), learned with some surprise that the month's weather has been normal. The United States Weather Bureau would admit only a 3 per cent deficiency in the June average temperature.

This, they explained, was because the first half of the month was warm, the latter half cool and moist. The rainfall during the month was 2.37 inches, only .41 below normal.

Hottest day was June 26, when the mercury climbed to 85. Coldest days were the first and 22d, when 53 degrees was noted.

Probable showers were forecast for tonight with fair skies in prospect for tomorrow. Not much change in temperature is expected.

Ely Denounces Demagogism In New Deal Plan

Former Governor Finds Goods Scarce Instead of Over-Supplied

Sees Dictatorship

Flatly denying that America is producing more goods and foods than it needs or, in fact, within 70 or 80 per cent of what its citizens should have for liberal living, former Democratic Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts supplemented today his recent anti-New Deal utterances with a leading article in the current Saturday Evening Post.

Quickly following up his denial that we have greater productive capacity than we can use, the former Governor further throws down the gauntlet on two other questions that have, in his opinion, become fallaciously accepted by large groups. These are: (1) That there is not enough necessary work to employ our workers. (2) That business cannot plan, and that therefore the Government must plan for it.

Believes in American System

Former Governor Ely treats these three propositions from the standpoint of one who appears to favor what he terms the American system of economic freedom as opposed to what he calls the planned economy of the New Deal.

He excoriated President Roosevelt as one upon whom "greed for political power, ambition to stand forth as the 'greatest President or the last President,' susceptibility to cheers from the crowd, and the obsequious agreement of swarming political parasites, all had their effect."

Former Governor Ely then described the functioning of the New Deal as, "a quasi dictatorship with loose-thinking liberals and parlor pinks lording it over free men, with a doughty general cracking down on business and tossing a few little fellows in jail because they dared to exercise the freedom conferred upon them by the Constitution; with unctuous fireside talks; with a poultry professor dictating our monetary policies; with demagogism of the cheapest kind flowing from the capital; with the strongest appeal to class hatred ever practiced in America; with the conniving of the ward politician taken to high places—a period in our history over which we and our children will learn to hang our heads in shame."

Never Has Been Enough

Going into the matter of overproduction, former Governor Ely wrote:

"Undoubtedly, a great percentage of our people believe that we have a greater productive capacity than we can use. Much has been heard about 'the economy of abundance' and 'want in the midst of plenty.' Overproduction has been held out to the American people as one of our greatest enemies.

"No more malicious gospel has ever been preached. It implies there is enough—even more than enough, if it were only properly divided. It implies we have the capacity to produce more than we can use. It has led to all manner of fantastic panaceas. It underlies the modern delusion that the less we produce and the more we spend, the more we will have.

"The truth is that there is no over-capacity to produce and there is no abundance. As a people, functioning under the American system of political and economic freedom, we have reached the highest point in this respect. But the facts remain that we have never yet been in sight of that happy state of general abundance."

Declares Increase Is Needed

Former Governor Ely then presents figures—he does not state from what source he obtained them—purporting to show that if the national income in 1929 had been divided equally among all the gainfully employed, each would have had about $30 a week with which to support himself and those dependent upon him.

Quoting other figures which he attributes to the Brookings Institution volume, 'America's Capacity to Consume," the former Governor builds up a case designed to prove that, to supply all persons in the United States with what is accepted as a liberal diet and liberal way of living, an increase in the production of all kinds consumer's goods and services by something like 70 or 80 per cent would be required.

Prior Right Of Bondholder Is Court Issue

Dumaine Praised for Effort to Retain Amoskeag Mills for N. E.

'Clear Underbrush'

A eulogy of Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the closed Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, was delivered in Federal Court today as Andrew Marshall, counsel for the Amoskeag Company, orated on his wisdom, good judgment and self-sacrificing efforts to save the business of the largest single textile plant in the work for the city of Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Marshall was making his final argument on the question of the parity of the firm's bondholders—whether those who bought bonds in the open market should have prior rights over those who had exchanged their stock for bonds. That buyers in the open market do have prior rights as creditors is claimed by Lothrop Withington, counsel for Mrs. Eliza S. Leland of Brookline, bondholder. Mr. Withington raised the issue in the reorganization proceedings of the mills being heard before Arthur Black, special master.

Underbrush

In an effort to "clear away the underbrush so that the forest might be seen," Mr. Marshall has a brief history of the facts pertaining to Amoskeag, beginning with the formation of the so-called 1911 trust. Meanwhile, Mr. Dumaine, sitting directly behind Mr. Marshall, half closed his eyes and though appearing to be on the verge of falling asleep, now and then opened his eyes wide as Mr. Marshall drove home a vital point.

Mr. Marshall, his Phi Beta Kappa key dangling in the sunlight, stated that during the years following formation of the 1911 trust, it prospered mainly through Mr. Dumaine's ability and keen insight. By 1925, he continued, the trust had a large amount of quick capital, in excess of manufacturing needs, and the situation arose where goods made by other companies complemented those turned out by Amoskeag. Mr. Dumaine and the trustees felt that Manchester was the right place to concentrate those activities and therefore bought up other companies, including the Park Hill Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh.

Assets

Mr. Marshall outlined the steps leading to the formation of the 1925 trust, wherein enough quick capital was transferred to the new trust to run the manufacturing plant. He explained that $28,500,000 of quick assets, the manufacturing plant with its assets valued at $33,000,000 and the Park Hill Company valued at $3,500,000—both valued for comparison only—were transferred to the new trust.

He declared that the Amoskeag Company was nothing more than an investment company, and that it had no financial transactions with the manufacturing concern. He contested Mr. Withington's argument that the two companies were one. From 1925, he said, there were no intercompany transactions, no loans and no commons accounts.

As for the writing up of the assets of the old trust when transferred to the new trust, as claimed by Mr. Withington, Mr. Marshall stated that market fluctuations alone were responsible.

Sole Benefit

Answering the partnership charges hurled by Mr. Withington, Mr. Marshall said that no one can find anything on which to base the claim that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is an organization formed for the sole benefit of the Amoskeag Company.

He said that merely because five of the 12 trustees of the Amoskeag Company are also trustees of the manufacturing company it cannot be construed that the trust dictated the policies of the manufacturing plant. If such a theory were so, he said, it would follow that the policies of the Waltham Watch Company are dictated by the Amoskeag Company, because Mr. Dumaine sits on the board of both concerns.

Mr. Marshall criticized the position taken by Mrs. Leland, stating that from 1920 to 1927 she herself was a shareholder in the company, and now because her lawyer told her she deserved a better deal she wants to be paid first. Mr. Marshall was followed by Charles F. Rogerson, representing a group of bondholders who argued before Mr. Black that all bondholders should be treated alike, because it is so stated on the face of the bond.

National Rivalries Choke Growth of World Peace, Wellesley Institute Hears

Europe Presents Paradox of Fostering a Desire for Unity Together with Increasing Nationalism, Berlin Correspondent Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—The paradox of Europe today is that an intense and growing desire for peace and international co-operation exists side by side with an equally intense and growing nationalism, J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, declared in a New England Institute of International Relations lecture at Wellesley College last night.

"Never before have the people of Europe desired peace more than they do at the present time," he asserted, "yet colossal preparations are going on, ostensibly on the theory that 'if you want peace you must prepare for war.'

Goal Still Ahead

"Increased democracy has been able to break down the diplomacy of the prewar era, but it has not been able to build up international co-operation in its place—yet."

Mr. Williams recalled the famous words spoken by Sir Edward Grey on the eve of the outbreak of war in 1914, "The lights are going out over Europe. They will not be relit in our time." But although many indications point to the truth of that statement, he said, there are numerous others in which can be recognized the struggles incident upon the birth of a new era. The most promising of these signs is the growth of public opinion in support of co-operation and law between nations—and the fact that all European politicians and statesmen realize fully that another world war would mean the end of the whole present system of civilization.

Defeat of Civilization

"The next world war—if it should be fought," he said, "would mean not the defeat of one nation or group of nations, but rather the defeat of civilization as we know it. There would be no victor."

"The last war," he added, "solved no problems. It only raised greater ones. War can never help human progress, it can only retard it."

Briefly, Mr. Williams sketched the stage seting in Europe at the time of the outbreak of the World War in 1914, and then outlined the major developments and the forces behind them, since that date.

Running like a central thread through this international drama he drew attention repeatedly to the universal desire for disarmament—accompanied by an equally general fear to take the first steps in that direction.

Germany Disappointed

Germany joined the League of Nations, he said, expecting that definite steps toward disarmament would be taken. When her representatives returned time after time, bringing nothing with them in the way of reported accomplishments, German public opinion — already largely motivated by a feeling of inferiority resulting from the provisions of the Versailles Treaty which left them shorn of colonies, for one thing—was ready for the intense wave of nationalism on which Hitler came into power.

Vermont to Stage State Competition On Town Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 30—Diplomatic overtures are now being made to draw two more states into Vermont's practice of making town reports readable and interesting

Vermont wants her neighbor, Maine, to try the same plan, and she wants the Governor of Rhode Island, and the Rhode Island Tax Commission to serve as judges in an interstate town report competition.

The Vermont State Chamber of Commerce put town reports on library tables in homes by its local finances and reports committee "going modern" and adopting a new format for the ordinarily dry, statistical annual reports of town finances.

A New Venture

The movement took root and many attractive booklets, with pleasing cover designs, and comprehensive tables of income and expenditure, and readily understandable graphs and charts were issued.

What the Vermont group sought is embodied in 10 points of award which are suggested for the Vermont-Maine competition. At the recent annual meeting of the chamber at Montpelier a resolution was adopted instructing the chamber committee to invite the Town Report Committee of the Maine Municipal Officers and Assessors Association to enter a competition with the Vermont organization on town reports for 1937. The Rhode Island Governor and tax commissioners will be asked to judge the results on the following basis:

Basis of Competition

1. Novelty and attractiveness of the cover. 2. General appearance and orderly arrangement. 3. Setting up of a budget. 4. Presentation of a balance sheet and financial status. 5. A striking summary of the most notable achievements of the past year. 6. Quality and substance in reports of departments. 7. Historical and statistical data about town or city. 8 Schedule of distribution of expenditures over a series of years. 9. Graphic display of financial and other facts through the use of bar charts, graphs, etc. 10. A planning page devoted to a report concerned with the needs and possibilities and future of the town.

Bay State G. O. P. Grooming Weeks For Chairmanship

The important post of driver of the Republican state bandwagon during the fall campaign is expected to fall to former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton. This was forecast yesterday when the defeated candidate for the senatorial nomination was elected a member-at-large of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, thus making him eligible for the position of chairman.

Mr. Weeks's election depends upon the wishes of the seven Republican candidates for the principal state and national offices. If they signify approval of the ex-mayor by next week's meeting, his election virtually is assured. John W. Haigis of Greenfield, the Republican nominee for the governorship, although supposed to be endorsing the candidacy of Heslip Sutnerland of Quincy for the chairmanship, has indicated through a representative that Mr. Weeks would be acceptable to him.

Two Favor Weeks

Judge Felix Forte and Oscar U. Dionne, the Republican candidates or Attorney General and State Auditor, the only party choices present at the meeting, signified their willingness to elect Mr. Weeks. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House and candidate for Lieutenant Governor, also is thought to be favorably inclined toward his townsman's candidacy.

Vernon W. Marr was elected as chairman pro tem, with the understanding that he will relinquish the post if Mr. Weeks is chosen. The settlement upon Mr. Weeks is foreseen as insuring complete harmony within the party ranks, there having been some resentment on the part of Mr. Weeks's workers about the outcome of the recent Springfield convention, where Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. received the nomination in a last-minute defeat of the Newton man.

Registration Drive

Yesterday's meeting inaugurated a sweeping registration drive, which is to be carried on in every town and county throughout the State. This is to meet the inroads made of late by the Democrats, who have increased the strength of their party in western Massachusetts, once one of the strongest Republican strongholds in the country.

Survey Under Way For Game Sanctuary Near Calais, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, June 30—Two crews of surveyors under the direction of Engineer Phillips of the biological department are surveying the boundaries of the various parcels of land that will comprise the game sanctuary between Calais and Meddybemps.

The work of surveying will take the greater part of the summer and, before it is completed, it is expected that the Federal Government will have taken title to all of the property. It is not expected that it will be necessary to start condemnation proceedings on any of the property, as owners in most cases have been willing to sell at the price offered.

Studies made by biologists reveal the fact that the Moosehorn Valley or Pennamaquan Meadow and uplands adjacent thereto, are the finest woodcock breeding grounds east of the Mississippi River, and it is expected, when the birds are protected, that the number will increase rapidly. Under the system followed in other preserves, the area will be carefully patrolled, and rangers will be stationed in the area during the entire year. Living quarters will be erected for the employees if houses on the property purchased are not available.

New R. I. Law Strikes Blow At Sweatshop

Licensing of Home Work Results Outlined by Labor Official

Benefits Are Marked

Tendency Seen Toward Building Additions to Plants to Meet Situation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30—Taking account of stock after one month of operation of the new state law regulating industrial home work through state license, L. Metcalfe Walling, chief of the State Division of Labor, announces that the sweatshop here has received a blow which has practically put them out of business.

The home work regulation law, which became effective June 1, was passed at the last session of the General Assembly as the result of the pressure of the American Federation of Labor lobby.

Describing the industrial home work law as supplementary to the minimum wage legislation, Mr. Walling called attention to an investigation conducted by his department which showed that the collapse of the NRA had resulted in wholesale abuses and general exploitation of workers through sweatshops. He said that records show that wages from $1 to $33 weekly were paid for home work and the $33 mark was reached only because eight children aided their parents.

Low Wages

Commenting on the low wages, Mr. Walling said: "Some employers have been able to hide the low rates of pay by placing on the pay roll only the names of the mother of the family although actually several others, sometimes the neighbors, were helping her to get her work out on time and were dividing with her the wage which appeared on the payroll, so that she actually received only a fraction of what the books of the employer showed."

He also said that in the past the home work policy has led to the employment of very young children working for long hours, sometimes into the night in poorly lighted rooms in an attempt to rush the work out on time. It seemed to be the general belief that unless the work was completed on schedule that the employer would refuse to send more, it was said.

These abuses are eliminated under the new law, the Labor Department spokesman points out.

Another Aspect

Calling attention further to the conditions which prompted the labor agitation for the law, Mr. Walling said that "there is another aspect besides the unfair competition through under-cutting of wages and that is the lower cost of operation which is possible for an employer who does not have the plant upkeep and the tax burden equivalent to that of his competitors on the same type of work in a factory instead of the homes of the various workers.

"A fair share of the tax burden of the community is not being borne by this employer who is sending his work out to be done in homes instead of building an extension to his factory which the extent of his business actually requires. It is interesting to observe in this connection that the list of homeworkers in many communities contains names which are also found on the relief rolls, showing that the community as a whole is bearing the burden of supporting these workers who are not being paid a living wage by their employer."

Continuing Mr. Walling said: "It is because of these abuses that many people have argued that it is not possible to regulate home work but that it must be eliminated entirely. Such a step, however, would be drastic in Rhode Island, where some of our communities, particularly in the Pawtuxet Valley, are entirely dependent on work which they receive from factories to be done in their homes.

Position Forced

"The problem which confronted the General Assembly therefore was to attempt to eliminate some of the worst abuses and still not create unbearable hardship and severe economical dislocation on some communities which were entirely dependent on homework. The law therefore prohibited after June 1 of this year any employer from sending out work to be performed in the home and returned to the employer unless he has been licensed to send out this homework by the Department of Labor.

Mr. Walling made it clear that in any industry where home work has been customary, such as the lace industry, license and certificates will be issued unless the Department of Labor finds that the standard of wages and working conditions of factory workers would be jeopardized, or welfare of the home worker himself, or of the public, if the license or certificate were issued.

In regard to industries where home work has not been customary, licenses and certificates will not be issued unless in the case of workers who have been physically handicapped, workers who are unable to go to the factory and home workers over 50.

Lace Industry

"So far the largest number of applications have come in the lace industry as was expected, where nine establishments have asked permission to employ 336 home workers; the next highest number is in the jewelry industry, where five firms have asked to employ 29 home workers.

What—When—Where

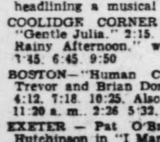
In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Little Miss Nobody," featuring Jane Withers. 11:14 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Parole," with Henry Hunter, Grant Mitchell and Ann Preston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55.

TREMONT — Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore in "Treasure Island." 9, 12 a. m., 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Woman in Red," with Barbara Stanwyck and Gene Raymond. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Frances Langford and Sir Guy Standing in "Palm Springs." Fenway: 2:19, 4:58, 7:37, 10:16. Paramount, 10:39 a. m., 1:20, 4:13, 6:55, 9:47. Also "The First Baby," with Johnny Downes, Shirley Deane and Dixie Dunbar. Fenway: 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:58. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:02, 2:54, 5:36, 8:28.



UPTOWN — "Sons o' Guns," with Joe E. Brown. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Princess Comes Across," with Carole Lombard. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "The White Angel." 11:15 a. m., 2:01, 4:47, 7:33, 10:19. Stage: Patricia Bowman headlining a musical variety revue.

COOLIDGE CORNER - Jane Withers in "Gentle Julia." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50

BOSTON—"Human Cargo," with Claire Trevor and Brian Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:06, 4:12, 7:18, 10:25. Also "Three of a Kind," 11:20 a. m., 2:26, 5:32, 8:38

EXETER — Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "I Married a Doctor." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Boulder Dam," with Patricia Ellis and Ross Alexander, 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet"	Meyerbeer
"Emperor" Waltzes	Strauss
"Entrance of the Little Fauns"	Pierne
"Finlandia"	Sibelius
Overture to "The Secret of Suzanne"	Wolf-Ferrari
Largo from "Xerxes"	Handel
Second Hungarian Rhapsody	Liszt
"Roberta," Selection	Kern
"Minute" Waltz	Chopin
Fifth Hungarian Dance	Brahms

•STATE AND ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald in "San Francisco." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Little Boy Blue."

MODERN—"The Case Against Mrs. Ames," featuring Madeleine Carroll and George Brent. 10:24 a. m., 1:15, 4:06, 6:57, 9:48. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Lowell Thomas in "Going Places," "Catching Trouble," "Carnival Days," Chic Sales in "Important News," other shorts and latest newsreels.

FINE ARTS "Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander. (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25, 10:10 Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert," "Treasurer's Reports," and other shorts

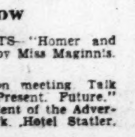
Radio Programs
On Page 10

UNIVERSITY—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns," 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Lecture on "Liberty at the Crossroads," by Roswell P. Barnes, Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, 8:15. Open to the public

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS—"The Doctor in Spite of Himself," presented by the Back Bay Community Theater. Also talk on "Rolling Down to Rio," by Rev. William R. Leslie, and vaudeville and concert by the City Concert Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue 7:45



ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF AMERICA—Annual convention. Boat sail down Boston Harbor for delegates. Dancing. 7:45. Tomorrow: General session, luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:15

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT — State Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Memorial High School 8:15

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Homer and LaFarge" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB -Luncheon meeting. Talk on "Advertising—Past, Present, Future," by H. B. LeQuatte, president of the Advertising Club of New York. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. New York Giants, 3.

Polish Tennis Star Proves Too Brilliant for Kay Stammers on Wimbledon Turf

Helen Jacobs Victor Over Anita Lizana

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, American champion and the favorite, advanced to the semifinal round of the all-England tennis championship today with a 6—2, 1—6, 6—4 victory over Anita Lizana, promising young Chilean star.

Miss Jacobs took the sting out of the Chilean's scorching drives in the first set by employing her famous chop stroke, but in the second set, Miss Lizana brought her powerful forehand under complete control and romped through the set swiftly, bringing off a series of brilliant placements.

It looked like the four-times American champion was on the brink of defeat when she was trailing 2—4 in the third set and Miss Lizana ran up a 30-love lead in the esventh game.

The third point in that game, however, proved to be the turning point in the match. There must have been a score of returns with Anita hitting blazing drives and Helen retrieving desperately until the Chilean player overdrove the baseline.

When Helen finally won the game it appeared to dishearten Miss Lizana. Thereafter the stock South American offered only feeble resistance as Miss Jacobs tenaciously chopped her way to victory. Miss Lizana. Thereafter the stocky South bles chasing baseline shots toward the close of the match.

Kay Stammers Beaten

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, rising young Polish star, today scored a major upset by defeating Kay Stammers, England's southpaw star, 6—2, 6—3, in the quarterfinals.

Mme. Simone Mathieu of France also gained a berth in the women's semifinals. She conquered the German ace, Marieluis Horn, 7—5, 6—3.

The plump, Polish star had the better serve and was more consistent with the depth, speed and accuracy of her drives than Miss Stammers. She ran the left-handed Briton ragged from corner to corner and finished the match with three straight, brilliant placements.

The comeback efforts of Dorothy Round, 1934 champion, were ended abruptly today when she was defeated by Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark, 6—3, 8—6, in the quarterfinals.

After trailing 2—5 in the second set, Miss Round made a great comeback, but she finally fell a victim of her opponent's steady slogging from the baseline. The former champion held up play five minutes in the second set to borrow a pin from a photographer to fix her shoulder strap, much to the crowd's amusement.

Miss Round had a greater range of strokes; but Frau Sperling's relentless retrieving turned many of the Briton's best shots into losing points and she had Dorothy shaking her head in helpless amazement.

In the semifinals Thursday, Miss Jacobs' opponent will be Miss Jedrzejowska, while Mme. Mathieu will meet Frau Sperling.

Van Ryns Advance

Mr. and Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia advanced to the third round in the mixed doubles today with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over Enrique Maier, Spain, and Joan Ingram, England.

Merriam Cuninggim, former University of South Carolina player, and Jiro Itoh, Japan, defeated Guy Cooper and Robert Tinkler, England, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 0—6, 6—4 in the third round of the men's doubles.

Dorothy B. Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France gained the fourth round in the women's doubles with a 3—6, 6—2, 6—3 victory over Ruth Mary Hardwick and Ermyntrude Harvey of England.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist, the Australians who were defeated in singles quarterfinals yesterday, lost the all-England doubles title today. They were beaten 3—6, 7—4, 2—6, 9—7, 6—2 by the veteran Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnong of France. The match was crammed with sensational exchanges, with Borotra the oustanding player on the court.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	47	26	.644
Rochester	42	26	.618
Buffalo	43	31	.581
Baltimore	43	31	.581
Montreal	35	40	.467
Toronto	29	43	.403
Albany	27	45	.375
Syracuse	22	46	.324

Results June 29

Newark 7, Albany 5.
Buffalo 10, Rochester 9.
Baltimore 15, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 11, Montreal 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	51	41	.554
Oakland	49	40	.551
Portland	45	40	.529
Missions	48	44	.522
San Diego	47	46	.505
Los Angeles	44	48	.478
San Francisco	43	49	.467
Sacramento	35	54	.393

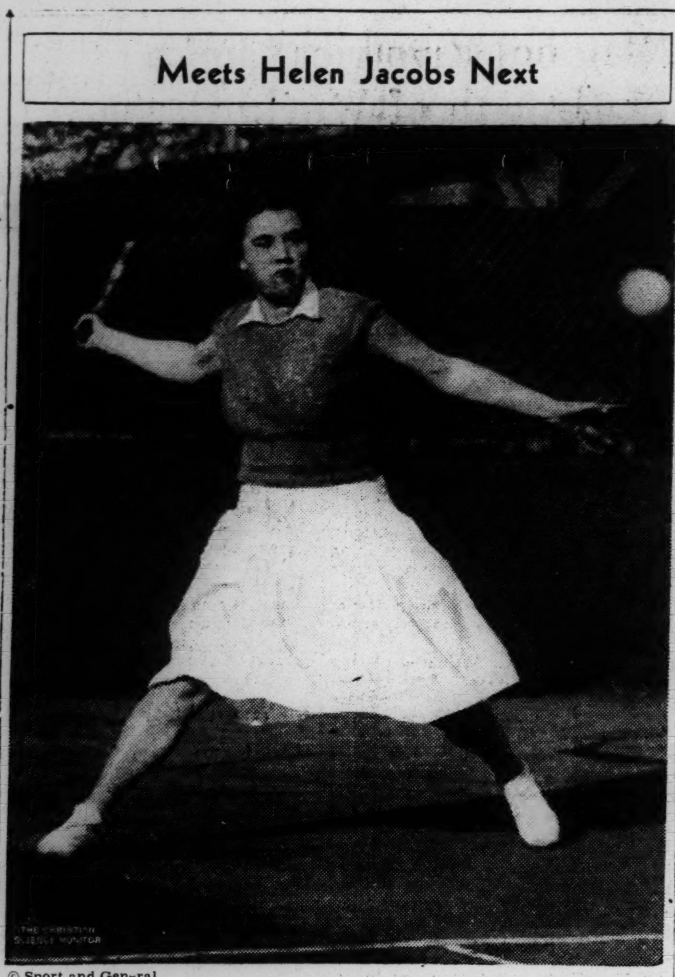
Results June 29
No games scheduled.

Vema Wins 12-Meter Trophy

OSLO, June 30 (AP)—Winning the final race, the American boat Vema yesterday won the 12-meter trophy of the international regatta. Vema scored 360 points. Although failing to start in yesterday's race, the American boat Indian Scout led the fleet in the six-meter division with 351.9 points. Vigri, also of the United States, finished fifth in the six-meter class race. In the eight-meter division, Angelita, representing the United Statse, was third.

Amusements
BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT—8:30
LAST 5 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax

Meets Helen Jacobs Next



© Sport and General

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland
Conquers Kay Stammers, 6—2, 6—3, in Wimbledon Quarterfinals

Detailed Plans Are Ready For Overseas Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Official arrangements for the sailing of the American Olympic teams on July 15 were completed yesterday with the announcement that members of each squad would report in New York on July 13, preparatory to final plans for the departure on the S. S. Manhattan, it was announced by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, yesterday.

Members of the track and field team, who will qualify at the final tryouts at Randall's Island, July 11 and 12, the wrestling, rowing, fencing, basketball, baseball, swimming, cycling, gymnastic, weight-lifting, boxing, modern pentathlon, pistol shooting, fencing, field hockey, soccer and rowing squads will meet with officials and managers at the Hotel Lincoln no later than 12 noon for final instructions.

President Avery Brundage of the American Olympic Committee yesterday appointed an Administration Committee to assist in the details. Athletes and coaches will have all contact through their respective managers, who, in turn, will transact all Olympic business through the committee which consists of A. C. Gilbert, chairman; Daniel J. Ferris, chairman of the Transportation Committee; Leon M. Schoonmaker, chairman of the Housing Committee; Maj. Patrick J. Walsh, quartermaster; Frederick W. Rubien, secretary; James F. Simms, assistant secretary, and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, vice-president.

No Passports Necessary

No passports will be necessary for the Olympic athletes from the period of July 15 to Aug. 31, as Olympic identification cards will be recognized, both by the United States Government and by the German Government, as valid travel documents for this period.

Steamship tickets for each team will be turned over to the managers Monday, July 13. Buses will be furnished by the American Olympic Committee at 9:30 a. m. to transport the entire team and baggage from the Hotel Lincoln to Pier 60 at the foot of West Twentieth Street from where the S. S. Manhattan will sail at noon on July 15.

Measurements for uniforms for all members of teams have been and will be obtained at the scene of all final tryouts wherever possible.

Reservations Made

Resevervations have been made for the housing of the team proper at the Olympic Village; at Grunau for the oarsmen and canoeists; at Kiel for the yachtsmen and at at the Reichssportfield for the women competitors. Mail for competitors is to be addressed to the American Olympic Team, Olympic Village, Berlin, Ger. Women competitors will have mail addressed care of Women's Dormitory, Reichssportfield and canoeists and oarsmen at Grunau. Yachtsmen are to be addressed at Kiel.

The American Olympic Team will return on the S. S. President Roosevelt from Hamburg on Aug. 19, it was announced.

Post-Olympic tours will be under the supervision of Messrs. Ferris, Rubien, Schoonmaker, Walsh and Gustavus T. Kirby, according to President Brundage.

All-Graduate Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., June 30—The announcement that Marty McAndrews, Earle Edwards and Shorty Michaels would return to Penn State next fall as assistants to Bob Higgins, football mentor, has been greeted with enthusiasm by Nittany Lion followers. Appointments of the three ex-Lion warriors of the gridiron will give Penn State its first all-graduate coaching staff. Higgins's other assistant will be Joe Bedenk, line coach and chief scout since 1928.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C
Milwaukee	44	30	.595
St. Paul	42	36	.538
Indianapolis	38	35	.521
Columbus	40	38	.513
Minneapolis	39	37	.513
Kansas City	37	38	.493
Toledo	33	43	.434
Louisville	31	47	.397

Result June 29
St. Paul 7, Kansas City 3.
Only game played.

A. A. U. Titles to Be Decided This Coming Week End

By George E. Timpsono
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, June 30 — The Olympic semifinal tryouts having been completed, over the week end, and the candidates for the Randall's Island finals now practically settled, every athlete who hopes to go to Berlin is heading here for the coming holiday week end, to contend for the National Amateur Athletic Union titles, and Matthew Geis and his associates are grooming the Palmer Memorial track, already one of the fastest in the world to a point where any sort of good weather should bring new records in almost every event, as the competitors key themselves up for the final struggle.

The results at Chicago a week ago Saturday and on Saturday at Boston, Milwaukee and Los Angeles, indicates that great uncertainty still exists as to the final favorites for selection, in practically every event on the program.

Only two of the events have already been finally determined, the marathon and the decathlon, and the report from Milwaukee that Glenn Morris, though new to the exacting test, having competed in it for the first time this spring, broke the world record for point score there, with 7880 points, as against the performance of the German, Hans H. Sievert, of 7824.5 in 1934, furnishes great hope for a second successive victory. Two Californians were second and third to the Denver champion, Robert Clark, Olympic Club, former national champion, and another newcover, Jack Parker of Sacramento Junior College.

At Princeton, still another final will be settled, as the Olympic Committee has decided to permit the national championship at 10,000 meters to determine the Olympic final selection. This is chiefly done to give Donald R. Lash, whose new world record at two miles was made here in the invitation games, and who is striving to qualify at both 5000 and 10,000 meters, as well as the other distance stars of the track, a week between the two races. The 5000 will be settled finally at Randall's Island.

Under the plan of the committee, of which William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, is chairman, first and second in each of the four meets automatically have qualified, but in each of the runs and hurdles, eight more of the best outsiders will be added, as will be 12 more in each of the field events. So practically all third and fourth places, and possibly others, will get another chance to make the team.

Favorites Advance In Middle States Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 (AP)—Favorites upheld pretourney predictions yesterday in the opening of the Middle States women's lawn tennis championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles proved that she is the one to defeat for the crown when she put on a dazzling display of speed and precision to eliminate Mrs. Helen Splaver of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

One of Miss Workman's fellow Californians, Mrs. Alice Surber, defeated Anne Parry of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

One of the best exhibitions of placement playing came from Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., former national girls' titleholder, in defeating Libby Toulmin, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., put aside Louise Stern, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Cotton Leads French Open

ST. GERMAIN, France, June 30 (AP)—Two sub-par rounds of 65 and 69 for an aggregate of 134 today gave Henry Cotton, former British open champion, the lead at the halfway mark in the French open golf championship. His total represents 12 strokes under par, 73, for the two rounds. Ted Turner of Pine Valley, N. J., with rounds of 71 and 75—146—was the Englishman's closest pursuer.

New Roebling President

TRENTON, N. J.—William A. Anderson of Princeton was elected president of the John A. Roebling's Sons Company, manufacturer of bridge and other cables, to succeed the late Ferdinand W. Roebling Jr. It is the first time that the company has been headed by any one other than a member of the Roebling family.

England Notes Big Entry For Aquatic Races

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The championships of England, which are to serve as official trials to govern the selection of Britain's 1936 Olympic swimming team, have attracted the record number of 262 entries for a program of 17 events to be decided at the Empire Pool, Wembley, here, July 1, 2, 3 and 4. This unprecedented total of aspirants to national titles does not include the 54 who have entered for the men's and women's highboard and springboard competitions, never previously contested at the same meeting as the swimming championships.

Last year, it may be recalled, the English Amateur Swimming Association experimented with a new scheme of holding all its championships, except the half-mile, mile and long-distance races, at one meeting at Blackpool, instead of apportioning them out to be promoted by clubs in various parts of the country, as was formerly the practice. The innovation was very well received and the entry for all events, 174, was away ahead of the previous best.

A Brilliant Trio

This year's remarkable advance upon that figure is largely due, of course, to the ambitions of racing swimmers in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, to try to gain inclusion in the squad that will represent Britain at Berlin in the Olympic Games next August. Of those expected to make the team, only three men have records of success which would seem to put them near the class of the most brillant aquatic stars from the United States and Japan, two countries which between them won every Olympic championship for male swimmers at Los Angeles in 1932.

The three Britishers in question are J. C. P. Besford, William Francis and Norman Wainwright. The first two mentioned are backstroke experts, Besford being the European champion in this particular style of racing. He won the international intervarsity championship in Budapest, Hungary, last August, and is the reigning British champion. Many a grand race has he had with William Francis, champion of Scotland. Perhaps the closest of their battles was that in the course of the British Empire games at Wembley in 1934. Side by side they threshed their way down the last length, and Francis won by that slenderest of margins—a touch.

Persistence Rewarded

Wainwright is a versatile swimmer who is seen at his fastest over 400 meters. Last year he gained the distinction of becoming the first Englishman to swim that distance in less than five minutes. He also holds the English national record for the mile—22m. 37.6s.

The career of this swimmer has provided a striking example of what determination can do, for, until last year, he found himself obliged to do all his training in a pool only 20 yards long by 10 yards wide. This meant that for a training spin of 2000 yards he had to cover 100 lengths. It must have been a great relief to him, and to his trainer, H. L. Koskie, when a new tank, built on up-to-date lines, was constructed quite near to Wainwright's home.

Attention to Youth

One of the problems which confronted the organizing committee of the 1936 English championships when they set about their task was that of arranging the numerous events, entailing many heats, to be completed within the space of four days. The solution of the difficulty was found to be in having the Empire Pool at Wembley divided into eight lanes instead of the usual six. It seems to me that the organizers have taken a long view in sandwiching in among the major "grown up" championships at Wembley a competition for the team championship of secondary schools in the southern counties. Attention to youthful swimmers is clearly the way to raise the national standard of adults.

The most popular race among British swimmers of championship class is, so it would appear, the 100-yards freestyle sprint. Forty-one women have decided to compete for the championship over this distance at Wembley and 30 men. The rest of the entries are as follows:

Distance	Number of Competitors Men	Women
220 yards	28	23
440 yards	16	15
150 yards, backstroke	25	23
200 yards, breaststroke	18	14
Highboard diving	11	11
Springboard diving	21	10
Inter-club, team relay	11	7
Plunging	5	No event

Swimming, in the past few years, has enjoyed a great "boom" in Britain. Many new and elaborate pools have been built, under private as well as municipal enterprise, and the number of serious racing swimmers has been handsomely augmented in consequence.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Billy Herman, Cubs, equaled all-time major league record with 18 chances in 12-inning game against Pirates; six put-outs and 12 assists.

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham won National A. A. U. 800- and 1500-meter titles, setting American record of 3m. 52.6s. in the 1500.

Five Years Ago

Helen Jacobs gained all-England tennis semifinal with 6—2, 6—3 victory over Betty Nuthall.

Little Presented Sullivan Trophy For 1935 Season

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, who in 1934 and 1935 won both the amateur golf championships of the United States and Great Britain, yesterday was presented with the 1935 James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy, awarded annually to America's outstanding athlete.

The presentation was made by Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, at a luncheon tendered by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. William R. Bonthron, Princeton's great distance runner, received the honor last year.

Brundage, in presenting the trophy, said that Little, now a professional, by his performance as a competitor and by his influence as an amateur athlete did more than any other to advance the cause of sportsmanship in 1935.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Chicago	41	25	.621
St. Louis	41	25	.621
Pittsburgh	38	29	.567
New York	37	30	.552
Cincinnati	36	30	.545
Boston	31	38	.449
Philadelphia	22	45	.328
Brooklyn	22	46	.324

Results June 29
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Only game scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	22	.672
Boston	38	30	.559
Detroit	36	32	.529
Cleveland	36	32	.529
Washington	36	33	.522
Chicago	31	35	.470
Philadelphia	24	41	.369
St. Louis	21	42	.333

Result June 29
Detroit at Chicago, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

United States Olympic Crew Outlook

WITH the completion of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, followers of crew racing have turned their attention to the coming United States Olympic trials which are to be held on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, next month. The distance for this race is 2000 meters, and the candidates for the honor of representing the United States at Berlin in August are now putting in their final preparations. University of California represented the Stars and Stripes in the past two Olympics at Amsterdam in 1928 and Los Angeles in 1932, and the Golden Bears are candidates with their 1936 varsity. This is one of the events that America has won ever since it was added to the Olympic program, and present indications are that the Stars and Stripes will again wave at the top of the Olympic flagpole when this year's race is over.

Al Ulbrickson
Washington Coach

Washington Scrambles Situation

Washington's victory over the four-mile course on the Hudson River and her victory over California in their three-mile race on the Pacific coast last spring seems to have scrambled the situation. It must be remembered, however, that the Olympic race is over a course only about a mile and a quarter long, which is very different from covering one four miles long. An analysis of the four-mile race at Poughkeepsie shows that the Navy crew was leading at the mile mark, with Pennsylvania second, Columbia third, California fourth and Washington fifth At the mile-and-a-half mark Navy was still first, with Pennsylvania still second, California third and Washington sixth, so that if three Olympic crews were to be picked on this showing, Navy, Pennsylvania and California would get the call.

Five or Six in the Race

But this is not the basis on which the crews are to be picked. The selection will rest entirely on the result of the tests of July 4 and 5, and it now looks as if there would be at least four college and one or two club eights very much in the running. The next few days will see all of the candidates going through final preparations for the shorter distance, and the showing of the eights at Princeton may well be very different from that of June 22. There is a big difference between winning a four-mile race and a 2000-meter one. Navy and Pennsylvania did some fast work in the sprint races of the past spring, and it must be recalled that Navy, California and Pennsylvania were ahead of the Huskies at the Olympic distance on the Hudson. Then, again, Princeton, the New York A. C. and the West Side Rowing Club are candidates which have not yet been seriously tested, and all three are regarded as very good eights.

Huskies Must Sprint From the Start

In the Hudson River race, the Huskies showed a tremendous burst of speed over the last mile of the course. In the early stages of the race they were trailing and appeared out of it. Now the question is, can they show the speed over the 2000 meters that they showed over the last mile June 22. If they can, they should win the right to row at Berlin. If they cannot, then either Navy, Penn or the Golden Bears appear most likely to win the right to represent America. And what a race it is going to be.

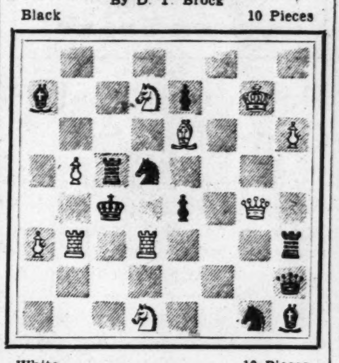
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

June 30, 1936

Problem No. 1839
By D. T. Brock

Black — 10 Pieces

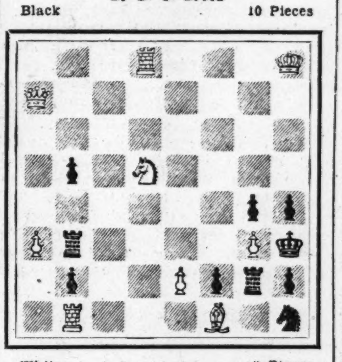


White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Fourth prize, Columbia Chess Chronicle, 1889)

Problem No. 1840
By D. T. Brock

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Third prize, Illustrated American, 1891-92. The series of representative American problems continues, through the kind assistance of E. W. Allen. Brock was a leading Illinois composer.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1837. R-K
No. 1838. 1. B-Kt PxB
2. P-K3!
1. —— RxB
2. Kt-Kt2ch
1. —— B-Q7
2. QxB
1. —— threatens
2. PxKtch

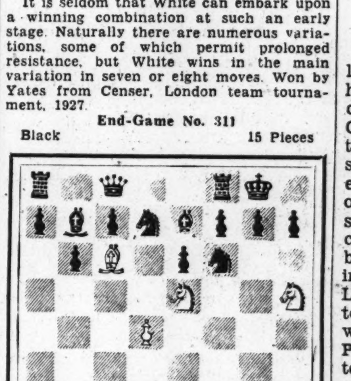
End-Game No. 310. White wins: 1 BxPch, KxB; 2 Kt-K6! winning the Q or mating.

End-Game

It is seldom that White can embark upon a winning combination at such an early stage. Naturally there are numerous variations, some of which permit prolonged resistance, but White wins in the main variation in seven or eight moves. Won by Yates from Censer, London team tournament, 1927.

End-Game No. 311

Black — 15 Pieces



White — 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Marshall Chess Club is sending both R Fine and S. Reshevsky to participate in the Nottingham tournament. One difficulty with American participation in Europe is traveling expenses. In this case, the Nottingham tournament committee is paying about half the expenses, while certain members of the Marshall Chess Club, New York City, are supplying the remainder.

Dr. Alekhine has just won a minor tournament at Dresden. His score was 6½-2½.

Second was L. Engels of Dusseldorf, with 6-3. Maroczy and Stahlberg tied for third and fourth with 5½-3½, while Bogoljubow had to be content with fifth with 5-4.

The following games were played in the recent Moscow tournament, won by Capablanca, with Botwinnik second. The Botwinnik-Capablanca game shows Capablanca escaping from a bad position through the overzealous aggressiveness of the Soviet champion.

Zukertort-Reti Opening

Capablanca White	Lilienthal Black	Capablanca White	Lilienthal Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	28 R-R	Kt-Q2
2 P-B4	P-QB3	29 Kt-Kt3	K-B
3 P-QKt3	B-B4	30 R-R5	PxP
4 B-Kt2	P-K3	31 PxP	Kt-Kt3
5 P-Kt3	Kt-B3	32 RxR	RxR
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	33 Kt-R5	R-R2
7 Castles	P-KR3	34 R-Q	K-K
8 P-Q3	B-K2	35 KtxKtP	RxKt
9 QKt-Q2	Castles	36 BxPch	R-Q2
10 R-B	P-QR4	37 P-B5	K-K2
11 P-QR3	R-K	38 BxR	KtxB
12 R-B2	B-R2	39 P-B6	Kt-Kt3
13 Q-R	B-B	40 P-B7	B-B4
14 KR-B	Q-Kt3	41 R-Q8	P-K4
15 B-R3	B-QB4	42 R-QKt8	Kt-B
16 R-B	B-B	43 P-Kt5	K-Q3
17 QR-B	QR-Q	44 P-Kt6	Kt-K2
18 KR-K	B-QB4	45 R-KB8	B-B
19 R-B	B-B	46 RxP	Kt-Q4
20 B-Kt2	B-Q3	47 RxP	KtxKtP
21 Kt-K5	BxKt	48 R-R7	Kt-Q4
22 BxB	KtxB	49 RxPch	KxP
23 QxKt	Kt-Q2	50 P-K4	Kt-K2
24 Q-Kt2	Kt-B3	51 P-B3	K-Q2
25 P-QKt4	RPxP	52 P-R4	K-K
26 QxP	QxQ	53 R-KB6	Kt-Kt
27 PxQ	R-R	54 R-B6	Resigns

Zukertort Reti Opening

Botwinnik White	Capablanca Black	Botwinnik White	Capablanca Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 PxP	QxP
2 P-B4	P-K3	27 R-QB	Q-Kt2
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	28 RxKt	QxR
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	29 KtxKP	PxKt
5 Castles	P-B4	30 RxR	P-B5
6 P-Kt3	Kt-B3	31 P-KKt4	Q-K2
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	32 K-R3	Q-Kt2
8 Kt-B3	Castles	33 Q-Q3	K-Kt2
9 P-Q4	KtxP	34 P-Kt4	P-QR4
10 KtxKt	BxB	35 P-QKt5	P-R5!
11 KxB	PxKt	36 P-Kt5	B-B4
12 QxP	Q-B2	37 R-Q6?	BxR
13 P-K4	QR-Q	38 PxBch	K-B
14 QR-Q	Q-Kt2	39 B-B6	K-K
15 P-B3	Kt-K	40 B-K7	R-B4
16 R-Q2	P-B4	41 Q-B3	K-Q2
17 KR-Q	B-Kt4	42 P-Kt6	Q-B3
18 R-Q3	B-B3	43 Q-Kt7	QxPch
19 P-K5	B-K2	44 K-R2	Q-Kt6ch
20 Q-B2	R-B2	45 K-R	QxPch
21 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	46 K-Kt	Q-K8ch
22 P-QR3	B-B	47 K-R2	K-B3
23 Kt-K2	Kt-B2	48 Q-Kt2	R-Q4
24 Kt-B4	P-Kt3	49 Q-B2ch	K-Kt4
25 P-KR4	P-QKt4	Resigns	

Oarsmen Prepare For Busy Session

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—America's oarsmen are in for a busy time on three fronts from now until the end of the week.

Headlining the program is the Olympic eight-oared tryouts on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, N. J., where the mighty Washington crew which won the intercollegiate championship at Poughkeepsie will seek to defend its laurels against California. Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton and three strong club eights, the New York A. C., the Penn A. C. of Philadelphia and the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo. The Cornell varsity, the big disappointment at Poughkeepsie, may also turn up rowing under the colors of the Olympic Club of Philadelphia.

On Friday, the day before the eights begin their struggles, the Olympic tryouts for four-oared crews, singles, doubles and quads are slated to begin on the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. Washington and California will both be represented in the fours by some of their junior varsity sweepswingers.

The week's first event gets under way in England tomorrow when the four-day royal Henley regatta opens on the Thames. Three schoolboy eights have gone over to try their fortunes, the Kent School of Kent., Conn.; Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., and Browne & Nichols of Cambridge, Mass. Fourth American entry in the famous regatta is the Union Boat Club of Boston.

Washington, although handicapped by lack of competition in its practice rows over the Olympic 2000-meter route at Poughkeepsie since the four-mile intercollegiate regatta, remains one of the favorites to win the Olympic eight berth. They turned in a 6½-minute trial on the Hudson yesterday. Washington is due to leave Poughkeepsie for Princeton and Philadelphia tomorrow. California, which spent a week drilling on the Hudson, left Monday.

Texas Rangers Win

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—The Texas Rangers, with two internationalists in their lineup, defeated the Jaguars, 13 to 8½, in the final round of the London polo tournament yesterday. The Rangers, spotting their rivals 4½ goals in handicap, lined up with C. B. Wrightsman, Eric Pedley, Cecil Smith and Eric Tyrell-Martin. Pedley and Tyrell-Martin were on opposing sides in the recent international matches. The Jaguars' lineup was made up of the Hon. W. K. Rous, Gerald Balding, Tom Guy and D. M. Kearns.

Lawn Tennis Back To Grass Courts For Summer Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—American lawn tennis comes back to its native habitat, grass, this week. With the conclusion of the National Clay-Court championship, and the National Intercollegiate championships at Chicago, the leading players of the nation will rest their eyes on soft turf for the balance of the summer, with few lapses, until the conclusion of the season in September. Staten Island and Glen Cove inaugurate the season this week, and Longwood, Sea Bright, Southampton, Rye, Newport and Forest Hills will be ready in their turns, with Philadelphia also an occasional entertainer.

The college players are setting the pace, as the Eastern Intercollegiate championships got under way yesterday on the courts of the Richmond County Country Club, with 62 players from 29 colleges competing in the singles, with doubles teams from 16 of them, a total of 23.

For the historic plate, which goes to the institution which first scores 150 points on a match-winning basis, with the figures advancing with each round, Harvard is now leading, with 109 points, Princeton is second with 94, with Columbia and New York University well forward with 77 and 68 respectively. Tulane and University of California at Los Angeles, well up on the list, are absentees this year, but the South and the Pacific Coast are sending other representatives in University of Miami, with Gardner Mulloy, leading seeded player, as its leader, and Stanford University with Robert Underwood, while other newcoming colleges include Georgia Technology, Ohio State University, Franklin and Marshall, and Johns Hopkins.

Mulloy led the way into the third round as the result of yesterday's play, winning two matches in short order, with William T. Tilden 3d, the nephew of "Big Bill," also accomplishing the feat for Princeton. Harvard had worse fortune than expected, as its captain, Germain G. Glidden, and another member of the quartet, G. E. Lowman, were eliminated, leaving slight chance of any increase in the team score by any real figures.

The Nassau Country Club will entertain those beyond college age, as well as a few of those who played at Chicago in the nationals, in its annual invitation tournament later in the week, over the holiday, with Gregory S. Mangin and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. as the bright particular stars. Two prominent figures of the past, however, will be absentees, as R. Berkeley Bell and Edward W. Feibleman are no longer in the amateur ranks.

Wood Betters Record But Margin Too Small

RICHMOND, Va., June 30 (AP)—Gar Wood Jr. of Algonac, Mich., drove his Class A outboard motorboat oven a mile straightaway on the James River here yesterday at a speed faster than the recognized world's record. But not quite fast enough to have his performance recognized as a new record.

His speed of 46.823 m. p. h. was .059 faster than the record, but regulations require the present mark to be bettered by one tenth mile per hour to be recognized.

Al Deemer of Duke also fell short of a world's record in yesterday's time trials when he drove his Class C boat at an average speed of 56.83 m. p. m. to fall short of the world mark of 56.878.

Both Deemer and Wood had speeds above the world's record for Class B motors on trials with the current, but lost time coming upstream and ended with averages below the present marks. Each averaged 50.139 on their downstream runs, but slower time on the return gave Deemer an average for the trial of 49.592, and Wood of 49.421. The world mark is 50.07.

Batters Ahead Of Pitchers In Major Leagues

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Major league baseball's annual duel—the struggle between batters and pitchers—is decidedly in favor of the bludgeon swingers up to this point. In fact, the boys who earn their salaries bouncing base hits against enemy fences are so far ahead of their mound rivals that a few of the "experts" are wondering if the 1936 ball isn't livelier than the 1935 edition.

Consider the pennant situation in the American League.

The Yankees are seven and one-half games in front of the parade, and even before the halfway point is reached in the season, it is apparent that unless the unexpected turns up to wreck the New York machine, Joe McCarthy will be one of the World Series managers next October.

Hits Carry Yanks

A powerful batting punch put the Yankees where they are today. Averaging hit against hit and run against run, the 1936 club is as strong offensively as the great 1927 outfit that wrecked nearly every hurling staff in the American League. The slugging of Lou Gehrig and the sensational work of young Joe Di Maggio are responsible for the improvement in the Yankee attack.

Through recent victories that have tightened New York's grip on the junior circuit lead, however, McCarthy's pitching was wild and generally ineffective. Several of the regulars delivered work that wouldn't win in the minor leagues. But the unceasing batting attack overpowered nearly every Yankee opponent.

If this stretch of minor league pitching were confined to the Yanks, McCarthy's future might develop into many sleepless nights. But fortunately for the leaders, the Red Sox, Tigers and Indians are all suffering from a similar trouble. And not one of the other contending clubs can match or even approach the lethal attack of the New Yorkers.

While the Yanks have forced their way to the head of the junior circuit with base hits, the Cubs have climbed into a tie for the National League lead by a fine combination of pitching and batting. The Bruins have five regular starting pitchers and two relief men who would probably be starters on any other team in the league. The recent addition of Curt Davis, formerly of Philadelphia, established the Chicago staff as the best in the majors.

Old Diz Only Winner

The cream of National League pitching ends with the mention of the Cubs, however. The Cardinals have lost their early lead because only Dizzy Dean has hurled consistent baseball. Frisch cannot win the pennant with "Ol' Diz" alone and there doesn't seem to be any help in sight.

The Pirates and Giants are having their mound troubles, and have all season, which is the reason they are bobbing back and forth at the bottom of the first division.

Only one game was played yesterday in the majors, and that saw the Cincinnati Reds defeat the Cubs, 4 to 3, in a night contest at Crosley Field. A crowd of 33,468 attended, the largest gathering to watch a baseball game in Cincinnati since 1928.

It was Cincinnati's seventh straight victory and puts Chuck Dressen's boys within half a game of the fourth-place Giants. Also, it knocked the Cubs out of undisputed possession of the lead, into a tie with the Cards.

The Reds are rapidly becoming an important factor in the National League flag race. Their sudden rise is one of the surprises of the year, but even more surprising is the fact that Dressen has assembled his club without large cash outlays.

Where to Go for
Luncheon·Tea·Dinner
IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

The Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
68 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

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Home Building Contracts in 5 Months Up 114 P. C. Over 1935

Westerfield Sees Disastrous Rise In U. S. Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSONBURG, N. J. — When governments contemplate projects which make only a shallow pretext of being economically sound, then the taxpayers' money would better be left in their own pockets, where it can be put to more effective use, Laurence E. Frost, electrical engineer of the New York Edison Company, told the sixth annual economics conference for engineers at Stevens Engineering Camp here.

At last night's meeting Ray B. Westerfield, professor of political economy at Yale University, declared that a disastrous rise in prices and serious monetary inflation threatened the United States.

"Although capitalism, socialism, communism and other 'isms' may phrase the formula in different words," said Mr. Frost, "still the underlying truth remains unchangeable: No construction is economically advantageous unless it returns, in some form, more than enough of value to offset the original construction work and to compensate for any delay in doing so," Mr. Frost said, emphasizing that popular ignorance of this relationship implied unsound expenditures of capital.

Hits Unsound Policy

"Billions of dollars are being poured into public works under circumstances in which the ordinary commercial standards of judgment are often conspicuously disregarded," he added.

Mr. Frost stressed as an example of unsound policy in public expenditures the proposal "by a mayor of one of the largest American cities" where existing public works have cost many millions of dollars, that the Federal Government should loan large sums of money without interest to municipal governments in order that they might undertake projects of a semi-commercial nature without the necessity of earning interest charges.

Stressing that widespread confusion on monetary questions existed in the United States, Professor Westerfield said:

"This confusion is remarkably well exemplified in the platform of Lemke's Union Party and the monetary legislation and operations of President Roosevelt in the past three years," Professor Westerfield said.

"I believe our country is headed toward a disastrous rise of the price level. Through the teachings of a small group of engineers who had the presumption to name themselves 'technocrats,' and the teachings of the New Deal messiahs, the engineering profession was made *particeps criminis* along with the bankers in causing the current depression. It seems particularly fitting that in talking to a group of engineers who have unreservedly been stigmatized for their signal service to mankind, I should discuss the true cause of the depression and all the havoc it has wrought, and drive home the cause of even worse danger which threatens our country.

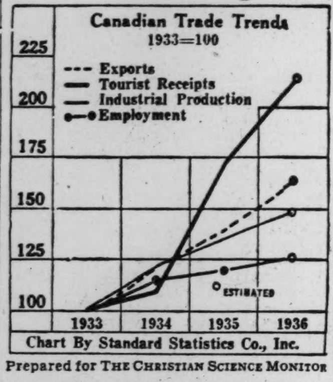
Sees Inflation Ahead

So long as the Government's expenditures continue and the budget remains unbalanced, the United States is "doomed to the continuance of the present inflationary program until it cracks," according to Professor Westerfield.

"We have indeed a singular situation," he continued, "a constantly growing national debt, a correspondingly increasing demand for government securities, the credit of the United States never so high, a scheme and philosophy of high expenditures becoming more and more intrenched, the people unabashed turning more and more to Washington with an outstretched hand for alms, the proportion of our population unemployed staying quite constant, and the whole thing supported by the creation of bank deposits through the sale of government securities to our banks!

"There are some brakes that may be applied, the Federal Reserve banks may sell their $2,400,000,000 of government securities and force the contraction of ten times that amount of deposits. Such an action, if at all rapid or brusque, would, however, ruin the market for government securities, would destroy the earnings of the Federal Reserve banks and cause a great contraction in the value of member bank portfolios. Indeed he would be lucky if it should not cause a panic.

Canadian Trade Trends Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE accompanying chart traces the course of exports, tourists receipts, industrial production, and employment in Canada for the past four years.

Truckers Oppose Keeshin Purchase Of Seaboard Lines

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—J. L. Keeshin, who has built up a nationwide motor truck network during recent years, and his financial backers, the New York banking house of Lehman Brothers, were objects of a sharply worded attack filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Counsel for the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carrier Conference, Inc., contended Keeshin and the banking firm had used a "dummy corporation" in an effort to avoid terms of the 1935 Motor Carrer Act, which placed highway transportation under the ICC control.

Carriers See Violation of Act

Claiming to represent 500 motor carriers with a total annual business of more than $50,000,000, the attorneys asked the ICC to refuse authorization for purchase of the Seaboard Freight Lines by the Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc.

The protesting truckers asserted Keeshin and the banking firm had paid $250,000 for control of Seaboard late in 1935, before ICC approval and in violation of the 1935 act.

Seaboard operations included most of the eastern seaboard and coastal states from New England to Washington. Keeshin also headed truck operating companies that extended from New York to Chicago and down to the Gulf of Mexico with a maze of connecting links.

The truckers asserted that the Seaboard stockholders received their money last winter although the ICC application was not filed until May this year.

They contended title to the Seaboard properties was taken by Motor Carrier, a corporation said to have been formed by Lehman employees with only $1000 capital, to which a $250,000 "advance" was made.

The ICC was told that the "prestige of distinguished financiers and their counsel or the disagreeableness of requiring the eggs to be unscrambled" should not halt refusal of the authorization.

Say Statute Is at Stake

Counsel for the truckers said the banking firm and Keeshin started in the spring of 1935 to build "transcontinental operations extending from New England to the Far West."

The bankers were said to have provided financial backing and talent and Keeshin "his own companies, his operating experience and judgment, and a name and driving power which already had achieved favorable national prominence."

In the Seaboard transaction the ICC was told that Keeshin represented his interests, Harold Foreman was the "neutral" and Daniel G. Arnstein, the Lehman firm because of "his long years of intimate association with John Hertz," Lehman member who directs the motor truck financing.

"The integrity of the statute is at stake," the protesting truckers contended.

Keeshin operating companies now are active in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Louisiana. Several recent proposals to combine railroad and highway transportation by placing loaded motor trucks on railroad flat cars for movement between cities have been made by the Keeshin interests.

Barking Dogs in Billboard Give Packer Snappy Canned Food 'Ad'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A barking billboard on Michigan Avenue—this is the latest indication that feeding Fido has become a big industry. Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, have introduced their new line of canned dog food with a billboard which presents live dogs in a fascinating daily exhibition.

The billboard differs from the usual ones in that its face is of glass, with a large room behind it. A dozen or more doggies can repose with comfort in its air-conditioned space. Each week the billboard is host to some special breed of dogs, and people drive up in their automobiles, get out and stand for a half hour at a time admiring the prize-winning canines who pose for the public there.

"It's a question whether dog food or canned milk ranks first as the biggest seller in the canned food industry," said a representative of one mid-western packer. "Its rise in the last 18 months has been remarkable."

There are a number of good reasons for this. In the old days folks just scraped off the plates and gave Spot the bones, or if the day's meal didn't supply sufficient scraps, they asked the butcher for some and he would slip them in with the rest of the order. And all else failing, there was always liver at 10 cents a pound.

Now it's different. Hotel dwellers, who in the big cities appear to be the most ardent dog owners, eat in restaurants. Many apartment dwellers, too, eat out. That means no leftovers for the hound. Moreover, meat is high, and city butchers don't have scraps to give away. And even if meat should come down in price, it is still work to prepare it for doggy's dinner.

How big a volume of this business is done? "We only wish we had anothed line that would sell one-quarter as well as our canned dog food," said one packer. It appears to be a dog's world, after all.

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Court Halts U. S. From Collecting In Harriman Case

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Government attorneys, with a view to appealing their case, are today studying a decision by the New York State Supreme Court yesterday which restrains collection of $2,842,616 from nine member banks of the New York Clearing House Association and two bank officers, to cover losses of creditors of the defunct Harriman National Bank and Trust Company.

The decision was handed down by Justice Bernard L. Shientag, closing a trial which began April 20 with the Comptroller of the Currency, the Harriman Bank, and Henry E. Cooper, last president of the Harriman Bank, as plaintiffs.

The Government had sought to recover proportional liabilities alleged to have been assumed under an informal agreement between members of the Clearing House Association to take group action when necessary to protect funds of depositors. It was claimed that the banks, acting with this motive in 1932, guaranteed $16,000,000 of deposits in the Harriman Bank, then in difficulty, to prevent a failure and consequent damage to their own structures during a period when public confidence in banks was at a low point.

Suit Against 20 Banks

Originally the suit was filed against 20 banks of the Clearing House Association and against a group of officials as individual defendants. Before the suit came to trial, however, 11 of the banks and six officers, made an aggregate settlement of $3,592,943. The court's decision was interpreted as having failed to affect the legality of these payments, which ratified the informal agreement.

In the case of the nine dissenting banks, Justice Shientag found that the failure of bank presidents who negotiated the arrangement to present it for ratification by their boards of directors had prevented the execution of a valid contract. All other essentials of a contract were present, he said, emphasizing that directors actually represent the banks while bank president legally are persons of only small powers.

"It would be inconsistent to hold directors to this measure of responsibility and at the same time permit executive officers of the institution, acting without express or implied authority, to enter into engagements of the character we are considering," he said.

"There was ample opportunity to place the matter before the boards of the various banks. The failure to do so is not excused by the explanation that secrecy was essential and that the whole plan would fail if disclosed to the directors. An examination of the depositions submitted by the plaintiffs shows that wide publicity was given promptly in a number of instances in which similar situations were dealt with in other states."

76 Per Cent Repaid Depositors

When the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company failed to open on March 13, 1933, there were on deposit about $16,000,000. Nearly 76 per cent of this amount had been repaid to depositors. An estimated deficit of $4,862,801.70 was reported by the court yesterday.

The defendant banks benefiting by the decision are: Bankers Trust Company, Chemical National Bank and Trust Company, Continental Bank and Trust Company, Fifth Avenue Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Public National Bank and Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, The First National Bank of New York, and the Guaranty Trust Company.

The 11 banks which settled without trial are: Chase National Bank, Irving Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Commercial National Bank, National City Bank, New York Trust Company, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, Bank of New York and Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company, Marine Midland Trust Company and the Lawyers' Trust Company.

Two bank officers who, as alternative defendants, benefited by the decision are Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, and William C. Potter, president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The court held that the Controller of the Currency, who desisted from closing the bank, was acting within his legal powers, answering an argument that it was "illegal for the Controller to have refrained from closing an insolvent national bank, notwithstanding the promise to protect the deposits alleged to have been made to him on behalf of the defendants."

Loans to Farmers Rise 17 P. C. in Five Months

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A 17 per cent increase in the number of farmers obtaining loans from production credit associations in the first five months of 1936 compared with the corresponding period of 1935 is reported by the Farm Credit Administration.

The associations made 168,222 loans in the amount of $104,536,000 during the five-month period, compared with $85,931,000 in five months of 1935. The average-size loan was approximately the same for both periods.

The number of farmers financed through the associations increased in 41 states and the loan volume was up in 38 states. North Carolina had the largest number of loans, more than 17,000; and California the largest amount, with $10,157,000. States showing the greatest percentage of increase in the amount of loans were Indiana, Ohio, South Dakota, and New Hampshire.

Australia's 'Balanced Trade' Policy Is Inducing Reprisals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—By prohibiting the importation of large quantities of goods except by special license at the discretion of the Minister for Trade and Customs, and imposing higher duties over a wide range, the Federal Government has taken the most momentous step for years in the shaping of its fiscal policy.

The new policy is directed chiefly against the United States, which will lose trade worth millions of dollars annually. President Roosevelt has responded by directing the withdrawal from Australia on Aug. 1 of the benefits of lower United States tariff duties flowing from reciprocal trade agreements.

The basic aim of the Government is to divert trade from Australia's "indifferent buyers" to the United Kingdom and Australian manufacturers. The total diversion will probably be more than £6,000,000 ($30,000,000), and of this sum no less than £4,500,000 sterling will be represented by motor chassis in which the United States is vitally interested.

Opposite to U. S. Policy

By her far-reaching proposals Australia is running directly counter to the United States policy of an aggregate trade balance in dealing with foreign countries. Australia is seeking to balance her trade with all customers instead of balancing her exports and imports as a whole, a policy which was condemned by leading economists the day after the new system was announced.

The total value of import trade expected to be diverted almost immediately will be £2,290,000. Australian manufacturers will benefit by an increased output of £845,000 sterling, the manufacturers of Great Britain by £1,310,000 and what the Government terms "good customer countries" by £135,000. Added to this is the £4,500,000 for motor chassis.

This is all part of a plan to benefit once again Australia's secondary industries. A great impetus will be given to the iron and steel industries with a coincident contribution to defense plans, a reduction of unemployment and a real step toward the resumption of migration on a large scale.

Export of primary produce is the life blood of Australia and the Ministry is concerned because there is little hope of recapturing markets held before the depression. To service the annual overseas debt charges of about £28,000,000, and maintain Australia's high standard of living, primary production must be increased. At present the only hope of encouraging this is to bring about the expansion of Great Britain's purchases. There, then, is the key to the situation. To enable Great Britain to buy more, Australia believes that she must open her door wider to British traders.

To Favor Canada

To avoid damaging Canada's import trade the Government intends to open negotiations with her at once with a view to reaching a friendly agreement. Australia has a large adverse trade balance with Canada, but she argues that because Canada is prepared to extend a fair measure of reciprocity, she should not be penalized as some countries, such as the United States, will.

Textiles figure largely in the new policy. Foreign countries have so greatly undercut Great Britain on the Australian market that Lancashire has become genuinely alarmed. She has no longer any reason to be. Japan is the principal supplier of foreign textiles and negotiations for an agreement have been going on for months. At last, however, the Government has been forced to admit a breakdown and to announce higher duties against Japan. Even so Japan will continue to be Australia's chief supplier of rayon, and she will maintain a reasonably firm hold on the market for cotton goods.

Subsidize Auto Industry

One of the most interesting features of the proposals concerns the automobile industry. The manufacture of chassis in Australia will be subsidized by a special duty of 0.7d a pound on all chassis imported under license. It is expected by the Government that local industry will be able to begin the manufacture of automobile engines within two years, and that within five or six years Australia will be producing 80 per cent of its engine requirements. Steps will also be taken to limit the importation of accessories and to encourage their manufacture locally.

Restricts Auto Imports

In future the United States and Canada will not be allowed to send more than 50,000 chassis to Australia each year. The share of the United States will be about 25,000 and of Canada about 23,000. Last calendar year imports of chassis from the United States totaled 25,611, valued at £2,005,000, and from Canada 23,201, valued at £1,254,000. They almost monopolized the trade, the United Kingdom supplying only 12,000 and other countries 107.

Among the goods to be diverted at once from United States to Australian manufacturers are:

Motor bodies	£134,000
Motor springs	110,000
Refrigerators	42,000
Refrigerator parts	54,000
Frocks and dresses	20,000
Corsets	20,000
Boots and shoes	12,000
Lawnmowers	11,000
Hinges	12,000
Camera apparatus	12,000
Toilet preparations	16,000
Shock absorbers	30,000

Trade by Australian firms with American distributors may be diverted as follows:

To Germany—Guns, rifles, celluloid and cameras.

To Japan—Artificial silk, piece goods, celluloid sheets.

To Belgium—Guns, rifles and ammunition.

To France—Perfumes, motorcars, footwear of high quality, toilet preparations, model frocks.

To Czechoslovakia—Footwear.

Prohibits Fashion Goods

One interesting move is to enforce the complete prohibition of fashion goods from the United States, except those sent as samples. These, however, cannot be sold in Australia and must merely be used as models for Australian manufacturers. It is the Government's intention to enforce this rigidly. The rule will upset the plans of many big department stores in Australia which at the present moment have their buyers in America.

As soon as the new policy was announced there were fears that Japan would retailiate by restrictions upon Australian imports, chiefly of wheat and wool. However, this may not occur once Japan has studied the proposals, for the Government is determined not to shut her out of Australia as she is shutting out the United States. Rayon, for instance, has been placed on the licensed list for the sole purpose of stopping imports from the United States, and Japan will be allowed a liberal license. In the meantime, however, the Government is giving no indication as to the manner in which the license system will operate generally, until it has some idea of reactions abroad.

A total of 16 countries will be affected by the prohibition of imports now valued at £6,349,000 a year, except under license.

Retaliations May Result

The effect of this momentous step is to place the tariff in the forefront of national policy. Its effect is so widespread that there are bound to be repercussions. A big move against United States trade was predicted in the Monitor from here many months ago and, as stated then, Japan has been given great concessions over the United States. Time only will tell what will be the effect of Australia's policy of trying to balance her trade with individual countries. It is a policy which economists the world over have denounced as impossible within the present complex system of world trade. Political reactions may be as important as economic, another consideration which should weigh heavily with Australia now that economics have come to be inseparable from politics.

Australia has regretted many of her tariff decision made during the early days of the depression. Now there is a prospect that other countries with an adverse trade balance with Australia will deal with her in similar fashion. If that occurs, the result might be disastrous, for Australia is finding it difficult enough to retain her existing markets, let alone find new ones.

May Residential Construction Has Gain of 79 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Residential construction in the United States during the month of May was 79 per cent ahead of the like month of 1935, according to an announcement by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. This is equal to an increase in the value of permits of more than $20,000,000.

The aggregate value of building permits issued during May was below the April level, although the value of permits issued for new residential buildings and additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures increased. The aggregate decrease was due, says the report, to a sharp decrease in the value of permits issued for nonresidential buildings.

"Reports from 1522 cities in the country to the Bureau of Labor Statistics," she said, "show an increase of 1 per cent in the value of new residential buildings, an advance of 10 per cent in additions, alterations and repairs, and a decrease of more than 13 per cent in the value of permits issued for new nonresidential buildings.

"Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings increased $11,000,000, or 45 per cent, and the permit valuation of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings increased nearly $7,000,000, or 33 per cent. The increase in total expenditures amounted to approximately $38,000,000, or 54 per cent.

"During the first five months of 1936 permits were issued for buildings valued at $466,441,000. This is an increase of 71 per cent over the corresponding period of 1935. Over the same period, the value of new residential buildings for which permits were issued increased 114 per cent; the value of new nonresidential buildings, 65 per cent; and the value of additions, alterations and repairs, 30 per cent."

There was a gain of 65 per cent in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 792 cities having a population of 10,000 or over, comparing May, 1936, with the corresponding month of 1935. The data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistcs include, in addtion to private construction, the number and value of buildings for which contracts were awarded by Federal and State governments in the cities included in the report. For May, 1936, the value of public buildings amounted to $3,470,000; for April, 1936, to $1,483,000; and for May, 1935, to $4,486,000.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Wheat—An increase of about 1,000,000 acres of grain sown in Canada is to be expected this year. A survey of Canadian farmers' intentions shows acreage allocated for spring wheat at 24,354,000 acres, compared with 23,560,600 acres in 1935 and 26,646,100 acres in the peak year, 1932. Saskatchewan and Alberta will account for most of the advance in spring wheat acreage. Fall wheat sown largely in Ontario is expected to be about the same as last year. A smaller acreage was sown but winter killing was much less in the current season. A reduction of the fall rye crop is predicted, but hay and clover registered a general improvement.

⁂

Tourists—Canada's favorable balance on tourist trade account was appreciably higher in 1935 than in the preceding year. Total expenditures by foreign tourists in 1935 amounted to $202,314,000, against $129,974,000 in 1934. Expenditures of Canadian tourists abroad in the two years were, respectively, $79,399,000 and $53,658,000. The favorable balance accruing to Canada on tourist trade account in 1935 is estimated at $122,915,000, compared with $76,316,000 in 1934, an increase of $49,599,000. The year 1936 is expected to be a better year than 1935.

⁂

Construction—Construction contracts awarded during May in Canada amounted to about $15,000,000, against less than $10,000,000 during April, an increase of over 50 per cent. The May total included 509 commercial buildings, 55 industrial plants, 161 engineering projects and 1393 residential structures.

⁂

Exports—Canadian exports from Canada increased in value more than $10,000,000 over those of April a year ago. The excess of exports over imports amounted to more than $15,000,000. Exports to Great Britain showed a gain of 11 per cent and those to the United States 24 per cent.

⁂

Power—The first quarter of 1936 witnessed the highest output of electric power on record in Canada, reports Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada. The increase over the first quarter of 1935 was 7 per cent and that period had in turn held the record for the first quarter of the year. Not only was electric power production higher in the first quarter of the present year than in any similar period, but the month of March recorded a monthly peak for the index of electric power output in the Dominion.

⁂

Fur Farming—Fur farming in Canada has grown to be an industry of considerable economic importance. The industry was inaugurated about 40 years ago and since that time has been supported by the Government. There were 7019 fur farms in Canada in 1934, of which 6083 were fox farms and 624 mink farms. Other fur-bearing animals such as raccoon and muskrat are also extensively raised. Fur-bearing animals on Canadian farms during 1934 were valued at $3,966,010, of which silver fox pelts represented 93 per cent, mink 4 per cent, and all other pelts 3 per cent.

⁂

Motor Exports—Exports of automotive products from Canada in May were valued at $1,956,511, compared with $1,514,899 in April and $2,903,842 in May, 1935. Shipments of passenger cars increased from 3108 units valued at $1,040,716 in April to 3945 units valued at $1,263,736 in May. Exports of trucks in May totaled 1277 units valued at $512,739, compared with 618 units valued at $212,644 in April.

⁂

Radio—An organization to control radio broadcasting in Canada patterned after the British Broadcasting Corporation has been unanimously recommended by a special committee of the Canadian House of Commons. The proposed unit would replace the three-man radio commission now supervising radio activities in the Dominion. It would be headed by a board of nine honorary governors which would determine broadcasting policy, the functions being carried out by a general manager.

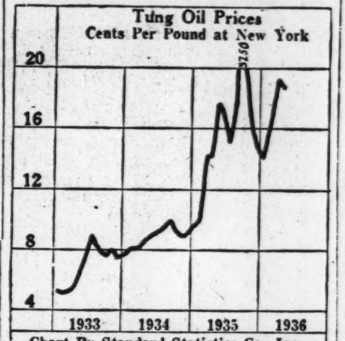
⁂

Hides—Imports of hides and skins into Canada in the first quarter of the current year amounted to 90,000 cwt., valued at $1.185.000, a volume increase of 3 per cent and a value increase of 38 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1935. Cattle hides were the most important item in this trade. accounting for about two-thirds of Canada's purchases abroad of hides and skins. Imports account for about 25 per cent of the total hides and skins used in Canadian tanneries.

⁂

Motor Sales—Official Government figures as to the number of new automobiles sold in Canada during the first quarter of 1936 show Ontario far in the lead among all provinces of the Dominion as the outstanding motorcar market, with 47 per cent of the national total. Quebec ranks second with 24 per cent. Sales of new cars, trucks and busses during the 12 months ended March last reached the high total of 101.853 units, an increase over the preceding 12 months of 27 per cent.

Tung Oil Industry Shows Marked Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the interesting minor economic phenomena of the past four years has been the growth of the tung oil industry.

Not only have new processes greatly increased demand and domestic production, but this demand, coupled with unusual floods in China, has greatly increased tung oil prices since 1933.

Demand for Seasonal Clothing in Chicago Heaviest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Chicago retail and wholesale markets report heavy demands for all kinds of summer apparel during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Department store activity in seasonal clothing was the best in years. Several of the stores added temporary workers to take care of purchasers. The demand covered millinery, shoes and accessories, as well as clothing. In like fashion, sporting equipment was also a source of heavy turnover.

Wholesalers indicated the receipt of heavy repeat orders. With many of the rural areas in more cheerful mood and farmers beginning to capitalize on their crops, country stores are said to be catching up on delayed commitments.

The Chicago steel zone kept to the output figures of previous weeks. Much of the new buying is said to be for Government financed roads, bridges and other public works. There has been a slight recession in automobile requirements.

Employment shows little change. Several companies which would appear to be in a mood for expansion are very obviously awaiting election campaign developments before making additions.

Earnings Prospects Bright for Canners In the Current Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Canning crop prospects for 1936 point to satisfactory earnings for the canners, declares a survey by Poor's. The study expects no material price declines from now on.

This year's late frosts, continues the survey, and droughts in various sections of the country, rainfall in others, should keep the 1936 canning pack below the 1935 production level. It is further pointed out that rising business activity should maintain an increasing consumption trend.

"Earnings for canning companies, being dependent upon crop conditions and consumer trends, will continue to show wide swings from year to year," continues the study. Despite the improved methods of providing urban markets with fresh vegetables throughout the year, it is probable that canned foods will hold their own because of the attractive variety available the year around. Given a fair legislative break, the firmly entrenched canning companies, strong financially, should continue to prosper, although earnings will fluctuate with crop conditions."

Spring Pig Crop Up 29 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of about 29 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1936 over the very small crop of 1935, has been announced by the Department of Agriculture.

The Government's pig crop report said there was a prospective increase of about 14 per cent in the number of sows in farrow in the fall season of 1936 over the number farrowed in the fall of 1935; an indicated increase of about 24 per cent in the total farrowing in 1936 over the total of 1935; and a moderate increase in the number of hogs over six months of age on June 1, 1936, over the number a year earlier.

Although the number of litters farrowed in 1936 promises to be substantially larger than the abnormally small numbers in both 1934 and 1935, it will be nearly 20 per cent below the average of 1932 and 1933, and probably below any other year in the last 20 years, at least, the report said.

New Women's Magazine To Come Out on Sept. 9

NEW YORK — The New York Woman, new weekly magazine in the interests of the women of Greater New York, will issue its first number on Sept. 9, according to an announcement by William E. Wheeler, president and general manager.

J. Mora Boyle has resigned as advertising counsel of the Hearst organization to become vice-president and publisher of The New York Woman. The other officers are: J. Wilfrid Megargee, vice-president and advertising manager; Syd J. Hughes, vice-president; and Melville M. Greig, treasurer and secretary.

The common stock of The New York Woman, Inc., is held and voted by a trust consisting of Arthur J. Morris, Alan G. Rinehart and William E. Wheeler. The original offering of 300,000 shares of voting trust certificates was made by Brown Young & Co., Inc., at $1.25 a share.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Holds Well, With Prices Firm

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Trading slackened somewhat in volume in primary cotton goods markets during the week, but was still generally active. Prices were fairly well maintained, bolstered as they were by extremely buoyant raw cotton quotations, due to the scarcity of spot offerings in the better qualities. Buying interest continued to spread to all quarters of the market, and some of those lines formerly less responsive to the upward swing of values began to advance this week and were more actively in demand.

It was estimated that the week's total sales were approximately equal to the current output of the active looms, and some estimated that sales somewhat exceeded production for the period.

There has been steady absorption of goods deliverable during the next 60 days, and some activity was noted on orders running through the balance of the year. For the most part, however, sales were held to limits this side of November.

The fine goods division of the market showed increasing activity and prices advanced substantially. Fine combed lawns moved up fractionally to a basis of 9¼ cents for 40-inch, 7.50 yard 96x100s, and 8¾ cents for 40-inch 86x92s, and 7¾ cents for 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s, and 6⅝ to 6¾ cents for 40-inch 9.00 yard 76x72s, and 6.38 cents for 40-inch 9.50 yard 72x68s.

Broadcloths Advance

Combed broadcloths, which have been offered down as low as 9¼ cents or even 9 cents flat for 128x68s or 136x60s, advanced to 10½ cents for some of the better known makes and 10¼ cents was said to be the lowest the market still had. On the two-ply yarn 144x76s the price moved up to 27½ cents, while the single yarn goods of the same count were brought in at 12 cents. On the 2x1 combed 108x60s, most mills were asking 16 cents.

Colored yarn shirtings were moving smartly, especially the patterns involving the use of a great deal of color, usually in the pastel shades. The 80x76 pastel madras brought 12½ cents, while 88x76s made of yarns finer than 40s were priced around 13¼ cents. The dark-colored woven-through patterns were bringing around 15¾ cents.

In the coarse goods section of the market, narrow sheetings provided the bulk of the week's total sales, and prices improved an eighth on many of the standard numbers. The wide sheeting constructions proved strong in price, but the volume of trading was not impressive.

Print Cloths Ease

Standard print cloth construction had eased slightly from the peak levels reached the preceding week. and had been traded very actively on a basis of 7½ cents for 39-inch four-yard 80x80s, 6⅝ cents for 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, 5½ cents for 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, and 4⅞ cents for 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s. This week's trading has been chiefly for July and August deliveries.

The market has seen additional trading in some of the heavier fabrics. Drills were bought this week at slightly better prices and in good volume. Twills have been in wider demand and were selling readily at very firm prices. Osnaburgs came into their own, with increased demand for heavy bagging.

Steady Upward Move In Realty Bonds Holding

NEW YORK—The steady upward movement of real estate bonds in the East and Middle West was resumed in May after an April interruption, the first break in nearly two years, a survey by Amott, Baker & Co. discloses.

Eastern issues have been climbing steadily since Jan. 1, 1935. In that period the rise has been 37.1 per cent, the average price per $1000 of face value advancing from $291 to $399. Middle West prices have risen 49.1 per cent from Jan. 1, 1935 to June 1, 1936. The average price has increased from $224 to $334. Middle Western issues have increased 4.7 per cent in the five months' period of 1936.

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BANK BY MAIL
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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank . . . July 1
Franklin Savings Bank . . . July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank . . . July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank . . . July 10
Home Savings Bank . . . July 10
Union Savings Bank . . . July 10
Warren Institution for Savings . . . July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank . . . July 15
East Boston Savings Bank . . . July 15
Eliot Savings Bank . . . July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury . . . July 15
Wildey Savings Bank . . . July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank . . . July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank . . . July 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks
Cambridge Savings Bank . . . July 1
Medford Savings Bank . . . July 1
Somerville Savings Bank . . . July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank . . . July 6
Brookline Savings Bank . . . July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank . . . July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge . . . July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank . . . July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea . . . July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank . . . July 20

Listed Stock Quotations •

Chrysler at New Peak: Utility Senior Issues Make Good Gains

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Specialties Move Up But Numerous Soft Spots Appear

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Selective specialties rolled onto the buying track in today's stock market.

Business news motivated those issues that attained popularity in quiet dealings. Preferred equities came into the limelight on hopes of resumption of dividends or adjustment of back payments.

Near the final hour, a number of soft spots were in evidence. The steels, still a little fearful of a labor controversy, lacked stamina. Chrysler was again active, but profit taking kept its advance to within a point.

The late tone was somewhat irregular. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

Utility Shares Wanted

Among utility preference shares up 2 to 3 points were those of Standard Gas, American Power & Light, Electric Power & Light and Engineers Public Service.

Others ahead fractions to 2 or so included American Telephone, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Can, Commercial Credit, S. H. Kress, Greyhound Corp., Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, Douglas Aircraft, Borg-Warner, U. S. Smelting, Union Carbide and Bethlehem.

A shade either way were U. S. Steel, National Steel, Inland Steel, Midland Steel Products, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, General Electric, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

A. O. Smith dropped more than 4, Allied Chemical 2, and Dome, Owens-Illinois and Schenley about 1 each.

The stock of S. H. Kress & Co. pushed forward when the directors doubled the dividend rate and declared an extra.

The better action of American Telephone was said to be partly because of the belief that the company will go to court in an attempt to enjoin the lower rates ordered for its principal subsidiary, New York Telephone.

Rail Bonds Are Firmer

Medium and low priced rails moved irregularly higher in today's bond market.

Gainers of fractions were North Western 4¾, St. Paul 5s, Boston & Maine 5s, Lehigh Valley 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 4s and Southern Railway 4s. Down a little were Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s.

Under pressure were American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, North American 5s and Texas Convertible 5s.

U. S. Government issues were steady with limited advances predominant. Those higher included Treasury 2⅞s, the 3s of 1947 and the 3⅜s of 1941. The 3¼s of 1944 were slightly lower.

Foreign obligations were mixed. Cuba 5½s were down a point shortly before noon. Poland 7s were off a little. Others were quiet.

The attention of bond men was focused on the revival of the opinion in some banking quarters that action may be taken soon to reduce excess reserves. Some said an increase in bank reserve requirements might be used to cut the excess total. The continued high level of reserves has been regarded by investment experts as a virtual guarantee of steadiness for bond prices, particularly those in the low-yield brackets.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	72c

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@ 13/16%	⅞@ 13/16%	13/16%
3 mos bills	¾	13/16	13/16
Bar silver	19⅞d	19½d	32⅛d
Bar gold	138s 8½d	138s 9½d	141s 2½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%	3/16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16	¼@ 3/16
5-6 months	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16	⅜@ 5/16

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	3½
Chicago	2	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	4
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.0178	$5.0263	$8.2397
Cables	5.02	5.0275	8.2397
France—franc	.66325	.0663	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1692	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3273	.3278	.3267
Italy—lira	.0787	.0787	.0891
Germany—mark	.4035	.4030	.4033
Holland—florin	.6810	.6818	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2588	.2592	.4537
Norway—krone	.2522	.2526	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2241	.2248	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1374	.1375	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz.ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengö	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0456	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3348	.3351	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8128	.8125	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2942	.2944	.8440
India—rupee	.3792	.3796	.6180
Java—florin	.6855	.6846	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3246	.3246	*
Shanghai—dol	.301250	.3013	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5900	.5900	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.4988	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.9631
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8400

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 30	Last June 29
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	112	112	112	111¾
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3)	63	63	63	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20)	12	11½	11¾	11⅝
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	27¾	27¼	27⅝	..
2½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	..
9	7¾	Affiliated Prod (.60)	68½	68	68½	..
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	4¾
4⅝	2½	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	33½	33½	33½	..
39¼	29¼	Allegheny Steel (1)	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	201	199⅛	199½	202½
28¾	23½	Allied Mills (¼c)	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅞
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10½
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	78¼	78	78¼	79⅛
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmebs (1)	47½	47¼	47½	47¼
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98¾	98¾	98¾	98½
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1)	42	41⅜	41⅜	41¾
63¼	50	Am Am Ch Del (3)	51	51	51	51½
50⅛	40	Am Brake S&F (.60)	48⅞	48½	48½	
131¾	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	133½	131½	132	133½
135½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	132¾	130½	130½	131⅝
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	165	164⅛	165	
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	34¾	34½	34⅝	35⅜
73¼	57⅛	Am Car & F pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69½
58¾	31	Am Chain	44	44	44	45
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	91½	91½	91½	91⅜
32⅝	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	21	21	21	21
26¼	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	28	27	27	28
99½	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	98½	98	98	98½
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
9¾	6¼	Am & For Pow	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34	33½	33½	33⅜
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	30¾	30½	30¾	..
18⅛	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
18¾	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	21	20½	20¾	20¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35½	35½	35½	36
41⅛	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	41¼	40¾	41	40½
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	26	26	26	26
95½	66	Am Loco pf	75	75	75	
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24	24	24	24½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (¼b)	11⅞	11¼	11½	11¼
33⅞	27	Am Metal	30	29½	29½	29½
42½	35½	Am News (2.40)	44	44	44	43
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12⅛	11⅞	12	11¾
58	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	60⅞	58½	60¼	58¼
67⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	69⅝	68	69⅛	67⅝
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	19½	19	19⅛	19½
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26	25¾	25⅞	26
27	18	Am Seating	21¼	21	21¼	21
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	80¼	79½	80¼	79¾
108½	104	Am Smelt&R 6% pf (6)	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
143½	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	143	143	143	143
33⅜	20⅛	Am Steel Fdries	29¼	29⅛	29¼	29⅛
125	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	122	122	122	
36	26	Am Stores (2)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56	55¾	55⅝	56
178	140½	Am Tel& Tel (9)	168¾	166⅜	167½	166⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	97	97	97	97½
104	88¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	99	98¾	98⅞	99¼
11⅛	9⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9⅛	8⅞	9	9⅜
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	23¼	22⅞	23	23
107	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	104	104	104	..
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	66¾	66⅛	66⅜	66¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	
7¾	3⅜	Am Zinc Lead & S	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	50	50	50	..
32½	24	Am Z pf	25	25	25	..
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	34¼	33¾	33⅞	34
26¼	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	120	120	120	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
84	69¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	70½	70⅜	70⅜	70¼
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	53½	53¼	53½	52
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	14	13½	14	13
18	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17	16½	16⅝	16¾
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	76¾	75½	76	75½
106⅜	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	102⅝	102⅝	103
35⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
19½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	20	19½	19⅞	19½
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	29	28½	28½	28⅜
126½	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	122	122	122	..
115	111⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	114	114	114	..
30⅛	15	*Atlas Tack (½b)	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	28	26¾	27¼	28½
10⅛	5⅝	Austin Nichols	5½	5⅜	5½	
46½	31	Austin Nichols A (2)	32	29½	29½	32
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅛	3	3	3
54½	29½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	39	39	39	39
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26	26	26	26
3¾	2⅞	Bald Loco Asd (h)	3	3	3	3⅛
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	43	44	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.80)	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17½	17½	17½
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
115⅝	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	107⅛
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	26½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	56½	55⅞	56½	55½
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	51	50⅛	50⅛	50⅝
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17	17	17	17
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	112½	112¼	112½	112
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.40)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	35	35	35	35½
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	21¼	20½	20½	21½
63⅛	44⅜	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	44	44	44
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	85½	85½	85½	85¼
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	39	39	39	39½
30½	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	30¼	30	30¼	30⅛
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	76	74¾	76	74½
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	47⅝	47½	47½	50
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	45	44¼	45	44½
50½	40¼	*Brooklyn Man T (3)	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
104	97¾	*Brooklyn M H pf (6)	102	102	102	102½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
65	50	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51½	51½	
14⅛	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
121	100	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	121	120	121	120
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12¾	12¼	12¼	12½
3⅜	2½	Budd Rts	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	26
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
29	22	Byron Jackson (1)	28	27⅛	27⅞	..
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31	30¾	30¾	..
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	⅞
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (xb)	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	36⅜	35½	35¾	35¼
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
9¾	6¾	Carriers G Gen (.20)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
186	92½	Case Thresh	177¾	175	175	177½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	76½	76	76½	76½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	23⅝	22⅞	23½	23
31½	19	Celotex Co	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	64¾	64¼	64¾	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
57	35	Central RR of NJ	36½	36½	36½	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53	52⅜	52⅜	52
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	88	88	88	88¾
21	19½	Champion P&F (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	73	72⅝	73	72¼
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	59½	59	59½	59⅛
2⅝	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil St P pf (h)	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	51½	51½	51½	53
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5	4½	4½	4½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	27⅛	26¾	26¾	28
30¼	20	Chickasha Cot O (2)	20¼	20	20⅛	
112¾	85½	Chrysler (6)	114	111¼	113	111¼
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17½	17⅛	17½	..
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	79½	79	79½	79
46⅞	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
46	34¾	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	33½	33⅜	33⅜	34¾
102	84	Coca Cola (2)	98¾	98½	98½	98⅞
20½	13⅛	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	13⅜	13	13⅛	13¼
51⅝	39½	Collins & Tikman	45½	45	45	45⅛
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110	110	110	109½
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	22½	22½	22½	22½
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27¼	26¼	27¼	26⅞
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	31	30	30	
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	25½	25⅛	25½	26
36	16	Colo & So 2pf	23	23	23	..
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19½	19	19	19⅛
106	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	103¾	103¾	104
99	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	95	95	95	
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	34¾	33½	34¾	34½
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	46	46	46	45¾
64⅞	44	Comm Credit (3)	64½	63¾	64½	63⅜
116⅝	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	116½	116½	116½	115¼
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60¶)	75¼	74¼	74¾	74½
114½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	113¼	113	113¾	113
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
5½	2¼	Comwealth & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
82	59¼	Comwlth & S (3)	71	70⅛	70⅛	71
44½	32⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅞
30	10	Conn Ry & Lt	12	12	12	12
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
81	79½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	80½	80½	80½	80½
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
20½	12¼	Consol Coal vtc pr	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5	5	5	5⅛
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film 1pf (1)	17¼	17	17¼	17
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	35¾	34¾	35	34¾
108⅝	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60)	13¼	13	14	14⅛
106	101	Consol Oil pf n (5)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	½
26¼	15¾	Container n (1)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18½
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baknig B	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	77	76½	76½	76¾
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	17⅞	17½	17⅞	18
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40½	40¼	40½	
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31½	30¼	30¼	31
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60¼	60	60¼	
82½	68½	Corn Products (3)	79⅝	79	79⅝	79
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	36⅜	36¼	35¼	36⅜
28¾	15⅝	Crosley Radio (½e)	27½	27	27	27
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	61¼	59¾	60	59½
47⅞	45¼	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45¼
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
41	28	Crucible Steel	37¼	37	37¼	37
18⅛	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅜
14⅛	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
24¼	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
104	99⅛	Curtis Pub pf (7)	104¼	104	104	104
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
21¼	10¼	Curtiss-Wright A	15¼	14¾	15	14¾
¼	⅛	Curtiss W Rts	⅛	5-32	⅛	5-32
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	54½	54	54	54½
		—D—				
89¼	53	Deere & Co	78½	77⅝	77⅝	78
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
26	18¼	Deisel W G (½g)	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40	39¾	39¾	40
23¼	14¾	Del Lack & W	16½	16⅛	16¼	16½
9¾	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
40¼	33¾	Diamond Match (1½¶)	35¼	35	35¼	..
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Co Seag	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	21
61½	41¼	Dome Mines (2¶)	55¾	54¾	55	55¾
11⅜	7¾	Dominion Stores	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	62½	57⅝	57¾	61½
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5	5	5	5¼
18¼	13¾	Duplan Silk (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	149⅞	148	149½	147½
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115	114	115	113½
		—E—				
9⅞	6	Eastern Roll Mill	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32½	32¼	32½	32½
44⅞	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36	35	35½	35⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13⅜	13	13	13⅛
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	
16¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15½
68⅞	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	68⅜	67½	68	67⅛
73⅞	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	74½	73⅜	73¾	72¾
55¼	43½	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	44¼	43¾	44¼	44
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾
82	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	84	82	82	82
95	55	Engineers PS 6pf	97	95⅛	95⅛	95
87	48	Engineers PS ww	89½	88½	88½	87
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
17⅜	11	Erie RR	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
40⅞	27¼	Evans Products (1)	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	7¼	7	7¼	7
		—F—				
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	11½	11½	11½	..
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	50
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	149¾	149¾	149¾	
41⅞	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	41⅜	40	41	40⅞
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21¼	20½	21¼	21¼
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	9	9⅛	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
30½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	43	43	43	43¼
25	20¼	Filene's Sons Co (1.20)	25¼	25¼	25¼	
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28⅞	28¾	28¾	29⅛
105¼	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
48¾	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	47⅝	47¼	47¼	48
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	25¾	25½	25½	25½
38	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛
35⅝	27¼	Freeport Texas (1)	28½	26⅛	26⅛	28⅜
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	60	60	60	60¼
		—G—				
18¼	11½	Gamewell	13	13	13	13
12½	8½	Gen Am Inv	10	9⅞	10	10
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	48¾	48¼	48¼	48½
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	23½
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
11¾	7⅜	Gen Bronze	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	22	22	22	21¼
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	92	88	92	..
59½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	57	57	57	..
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	38	37½	37¾	38
43⅛	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	41⅞	41⅛	41½	41⅞
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
48	14	Gen G & E cv pf	37	35½	37	35½
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	63⅞
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	119	118½	118½	118½
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	67⅛	66⅛	66⅜	66½
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121½	121½	121½	..
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
36	18⅜	Gen Out Ad A	37	35¾	36	34
50	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	34	34	34	
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	29½	29½	29½	30
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (6)	36¾	36	36	..
18½	18½	Gen Theatre Equ	18½	18½	18½	..
18⅝	13⅝	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
90	75¾	Gillette S R pf (5)	75	74	74	75¾
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
94	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	92¼	92	92	..
55¼	39¾	Glidden (2)	44	43¾	43¾	43⅞
7½	3⅞	Gobel Adolf	4½	4¼	4½	4½
10¼	7	Goabel Brew (.20¶)	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
21⅜	13¾	Gold Dust vtc (.60)	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14
23⅞	13⅝	Goodrich	19½	19½	19½	19½
99	78	Goodrich pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	24¾	24⅜	24½	24½
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9½	8¾	9¼	9¼
4½	2⅛	Graham-Paige	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
11¼	1½	Granby (2) Std	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
6⅜	3⅛	Grand Union ct	3½	3½	3½	
23⅝	16	Grand Un pf (⅝g)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
33½	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	39½	38¾	38¾	39
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	35¾	35½	35¾	35¼
55	50½	Green Bay & W (5)	51¾	51¾	51¾	
28⅜	22	Green H L (1¶)	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
80¼	48¾	Greyhound Corp (3.20)	58¾	56	57¾	55½
48	28⅜	Gulf States Steel	45¼	45	45¼	45
118	105	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf (10½g)	112	112	112	..
		—H—				
21⅜	14	Hamilton Watch	14½	14½	14½	14½
105½	100	Hanna M A 2pf (5)	101	101	101	
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	34	34	34	34½
126	120	Harbison W pf (6)	126	126	126	
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15	15	15	15¼
9	4⅝	Hayes Body	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
133	111⅛	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	108½	108½	108½	..
108	84	Hercules Powder (5)	108	108	108	..
135	128	Hercules P pf (7)	129	129	129	..
80	71⅜	Hershey Choc (3)	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
44⅞	30⅛	Holland Furnace	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	37
112	108	Holland Furnace pf (5)	112¼	111¼	111¼	112
14⅛	9	Hollander (½)	13	12¾	13	12¾
37	19¼	Holly Sugar (2)	36¼	35¼	35¾	36
33	22½	Houdaille Her B (1½)	24	23⅝	23⅝	24
56⅛	54¾	Household Fin A (3¶)	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56¼
12¼	6⅜	Houston Oil vtc	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
57⅛	48¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	49	49	49	49
17⅜	8½	Hud & Man pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19¾	13½	Hudson Motor	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
3¼	1	Hupp Motors	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
		—I—				
28⅞	18⅝	Ill Central	22¼	21¾	21¾	22⅛
45	30	Ill Central pf	33	33	33	..
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	64½	64	64½	
34⅝	25⅜	Indus Rayon 1.68	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
147	106	Ingersoll-Rand (2¶)	125½	125½	125½	..
114¼	90	Inland Steel (3)	95	95	95	95½
13¾	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
18⅞	11½	Interboro R T (h)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5⅛	2½	Intercon Rub	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
15⅜	9⅞	Interlake Iron	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
5⅞	3	Int Agr Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
41	25	Int Agr ppf	26	26	26	
185¼	160	Int Business M (6¶)	172	172	172	172
49¾	35½	Int Cement (1½)	447⅛	47	47⅛	47½
90½	56⅝	Int Harvester (1.20)	88½	87⅞	88⅜	87½
160	148½	Int Harvester pf (7)	154½	154½	154½	..
5½	2¾	Int Hydroelec	3⅛	3	3	3
54¼	43¼	Int Nickel (1.20)	50	49½	49½	49¾
129½	125¼	Int Nickel pf (1)	129	129	129	..
7⅜	3¾	Int Pap&Pow A	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
4	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	3	3	3	2⅞
3⅛	1⅝	Int Pap&Pow C	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
36⅜	20½	Int Pap&Pow pf	34	32¼	33	32
111	107	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	110	110	110	110
8½	3¾	Int Rys Cen Am	7½	7½	7½	
6⅝	3	Int Rys C A ct	6⅛	6	6	
41¼	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	39¼	38¾	38¾	40
29¼	23	Int Salt (1½)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25½
53⅛	47⅛	Int Shoe (2¶)	49	49	49	
19¼	12⅛	Int Tel & Tel	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
15¾	10⅜	Interstate Dept S	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15½
96½	82	Int'sta DS pf (7)	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
22¾	15	Intertype Corp (1)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
123	113	Island Crk C pf (6)	120	120	120	..
79	58½	*Jewel Tea (4)	79	79	79	79
139	88	Johns Manville (2)	104	103	103	105
126¼	121¾	Johns Man pf (7)	122¾	122¾	122¾	122⅝
90½	75⅛	Jones & L'lin pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	79
		—K—				
26	13	Kan C South	20	20	20	20⅝
22¾	17	Kaufmann D St (1)	22	22	22	22
33¼	27	Kayser J & Co (¾b)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28
28⅜	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
24⅞	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (½¶)	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	39⅜	38¾	29	29⅛
22⅜	17¾	Keystone Stl & W	21½	20⅞	21½	20⅞
43	30	Kinney pf	33½	32	32	
25½	20½	Kresge (1)	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	23⅞
110⅜	102½	Kresge pf (7)	103	102½	192½	103
77½	66	Kress Co (1¶)	74	74	74	71
28	19½	Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19½
		—L—				
47¼	32	Laclede Gas pf	35¾	35	35¾	35
26¾	19½	Lambert Co (2)	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
16¼	12⅛	Lee Rubber (½)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
102½	94½	Lehigh P Cem pf (4)	96	96	96	97½
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val Coal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16⅜	9⅝	Lehigh V Coal pf	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
14⅜	8½	Lehigh Val RR	9¾	9¾	9¾	
101½	89	Lehman Corp (3¶)	102	101	102	101
15⅞	12	Lehn & Fink (1)	15	14⅝	15	15
50½	37½	Lerner Stores (2)	52	50¾	52	50½
63⅛	47¼	Libbey-Owens-F (2)	57½	57	57	57⅞
11⅛	7	Libby McN & L	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
31⅛	25	Life Saver (1.60)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
115	97	Liggett & Myers (4¶)	107¾	107¾	107¾	
116½	97¾	Liggett & M B (4¶)	108¼	107	108¼	108
165	160¼	Liggett & M pf (7)	163	163	163	..
39¼	25⅞	Lima Loco Wks	30½	30	30⅛	
50⅞	36¼	Link-Belt (1.20)	37¾	37½	37½	38
44¼	32½	Liquid Carbonic (1.60)	35	35	35	35
54⅞	43	Loew's Inc (2¶)	48¾	48½	48⅝	49
3⅝	2	Loft Inc	2	2	2	2⅛
8⅜	3⅜	Long Bell Lum A	5	5	5	
45	40½	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	43½	43½	43½	43½
112⅞	107	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	111	111	111	111
26½	21⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	22⅞
151	142	Lorillard pf (7)	145	144¾	145	
51½	13	Louisiana OR pf (h)	36	34½	34½	37
24¼	20	Louisville G&E A (1½)	22½	22¼	22¼	23
77½	57½	Louisville & N (2b)	76⅛	75⅛	75½	76½
35	22⅜	Ludlum Steel (1)	23⅜	23	23⅛	23⅜
		—M—				
37	27⅜	Mack Trucks (1)	33¼	32⅞	33	33½
49⅜	40⅛	Macy, R H, & Co (2)	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾
43⅞	34½	Magma Copper (2)	43½	43½	43½	43⅞
3⅞	1⅝	Manati Sugar (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
10½	8	Mandel Bros	7	7	7	
23¼	14¼	Man Elv mg (h)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
6¾	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	3½	3½	3½	3½
19⅛	11⅛	Marshall Field	14⅞	14½	14¼	14¾
12	6½	Martin Parry	8¼	8¼	8¼	
36½	27½	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	29½	29⅜	29½	29½
54	43¼	May Dept Stores (2)	53½	53	53½	53½
21½	13½	Maytag	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
110½	103	Maytag 1pf (6)	109½	109½	109½	..
32¼	29	McCall Corp (2)	31¼	30⅞	31¼	31
15⅛	12¼	McCrory Sto	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	14¾
24	16	McGraw-Hill	17	17	17	..
49⅜	39⅝	McIntyre Poru (2)	43¼	42⅞	43¼	43
118½	101	McKeesport Tin (¶4)	100¾	100½	100½	101
11¾	8⅝	McKesson & R	9¼	9	9⅛	9¼
15¼	11½	McLellan Sto	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
19	12¾	Mead Corp	14½	14½	14½	14½
108	97½	Mead Corp pf (3g)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
79	55¼	Melville Shoe (4)	78¾	78½	78¾	78¼
51¾	40⅝	Mesta Mach (3)	49½	49½	49½	49¾
12¼	5¾	Miami Cop	9	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
23	17¼	Mid-Cont Pet (.40b)	21¼	21	21	21¼
47⅛	21⅝	Midland Steel (1)	35¼	34	34⅞	35
131½	110	Midland Stl pf (8)	120½	119½	120	120
12⅜	6½	Min Moline	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
5¼	2¾	Min Sp & SSM pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
26¼	16¾	Mission Corp	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅝
9⅝	5½	Mo Kan & Tex	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
26⅞	14½	Mo Kan & Tex pf	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	25¾
4	2⅛	Mo Pacific (h)	2½	2½	2½	
7¾	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf (h)	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
103	79	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	94	94	94	93½
45⅞	35¾	Montgom Ward (.80)	44½	43¾	43¾	44⅜
71	60½	Morris & Essex (3.87)	67¼	67¼	67¼	68
1⅞	¾	Mother Lode	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
39⅜	28⅜	Motor Products n (2)	39⅞	38¾	39	39
22½	15⅛	Motor Wheel (1)	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	19½
84	70	Mullins pf (3½b)	77	77	77	77
28	21	Munsingwear (1½b)	27	26¼	27	..
22¾	14	Murray Body	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
59¾	44	Murphy G C (1.20)	50	50	50	..
		—N—				
21⅞	16⅜	Nash Motors (1)	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝
30½	20½	Nash Chat StL	21½	21	21¼	21½
15⅝	9½	Natl Avia Corp	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10¾
38¾	31⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35⅝
30	21⅛	Nat Cash Reg (½)	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
26½	21	at Dairy Prod (1.20)	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26½
112¾	108½	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
15¼	10	Nat Dept Stores	12½	12⅛	12¼	2½
33⅜	25⅝	Nat Dist Pr (2)	27	26¼	26½	26¾
31⅜	26½	Nat Lead (½)	26¾	26½	26¾	27
143	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	124	142	142	142
14⅞	9⅝	Nat Pow& Lt (.60)	11⅛	10½	10¾	10⅝
75	57¼	Nat Steel (1½)	64	61¾	62	64½
47½	19⅞	Nat Supply	45	45	45	45
114	74⅛	Nat Supply pf	113½	113	113	114
11⅜	8⅛	Nat Tea (.60)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8½
13¼	10¼	Natomas Co (.80¶)	11	11	11	..
106	104½	Newberry Co pf (5)	106	106	106	..
46	32½	NY Air Brake	45½	45	45½	45½
42¼	27¾	NY Central	36¾	36¼	36¼	36⅜
35½	17¾	NY Chi & StL	31	31	31	31¼
70¼	36½	NY C & StL pf	68½	67¾	67¾	67½
6½	3½	NY Dock	3½	3½	3½	3½
2¼	1	NY Investors (h)	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
5⅝	3	NY NH & H (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
7½	4⅛	NY Ont & W	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅝	9½	NY Shipbldg	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
250	210	Norfolk & West (8¶)	255	252	255	250
108½	105	Norfolk & W pf (4)	108½	108½	108½	
32⅛	23⅛	North American (1)	29⅜	28¾	29¼	28⅝
10¾	6⅝	No Am Aviation	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
105½	98	No Am Edison pf (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
36¾	24⅛	Northern Pacific	28	27½	27⅝	28
57	51	Northwestern Tel (3)	52	52	52	..
4½	2	Norwalk Tire	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
		—O—				
17½	12½	Ohio Oil (½)	13	12⅞	13	13
54⅝	24⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	47⅛	46⅝	46¾	46⅞
25⅛	17⅝	Omnibus vtc	18½	18½	18½	18½
22¾	24¼	Otis Elevator (.60)	25½	25½	25½	25½
20¾	13	Otis Steel	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
95⅛	72⅞	Otis Steel ppf	78½	77	78⅛	76¾
164	128	Owens Ill Glass (5)	150	149½	149⅞	151
2 9/16	2 1/16	Owens Ill Glass rts	2½	2 1/16	2 1/16	2½
		—P—				
39⅝	30¾	Pacific Gas&El (1½)	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	38½
56⅞	47⅝	Pacific Lighting (2.40)	51½	51¼	51½	51
150	140	Pacific T&T pf (66)	150	150	150	150
18	11¾	Pac W Oil Corp (¼e)	13	13	13	13¼
13	6⅞	Packard Motor (¼b)	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
4¼	1⅝	Panhandle P & R	2½	2½	2½	..
74½	18½	Panhandle pf	57¾	56	57¾	..
12	7⅜	Param Pic	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅛
87¾	59	Param Pic 1pf	70½	67¾	70	..
12¾	8⅝	Param Pic 2pf	9½	9⅛	9½	9
50⅜	40¾	Parke Davis (1 35b)	42¾	41½	41½	42½
5¼	3	Park Utah	3⅛	3	3	3¼
10	4⅛	Parmalee Trans	6	5⅝	6	5¾
11⅞	6⅝	Pathe Film	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
17¼	10⅛	Patino Mines	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
2⅞	1⅛	Peerless Motor	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
73	64½	Penick & Ford (3)	70½	70¼	70¼	70½
10½	4½	Penn Dixie Cem	6	6	6	6
48¼	28¾	Penn Dixie C pf A	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
18⅛	17⅞	Penn Glass ct	17	17	17	17⅞
85¾	69	Penney, J C (3¶)	85½	85¼	84⅜	85¼
39	28¼	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31⅞
43	30	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	39¼	38½	39¼	..
49½	38	Peoples Gas Lt & C	41	41	41	40¾
37½	25⅛	Pere Marquette	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	..
72¾	56	Pere Marq pf	74	73½	73½	72¾
88	64½	Pere Marq ppf	86	86	86	..
18	12⅛	Petroleum (¼b)	13½	13⅜	13½	13½
19⅛	11⅝	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	11⅜	10⅛	11⅜	11¾
40¼	25⅝	Phelps Dodge (1½b)	33⅜	33	33⅜	33
16⅞	8⅛	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Phila & Reading	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
88½	66	*Philip Morris (1)	87	86½	86½	87⅞
49⅜	38⅛	Phillips Pet (1¶)	42½	41⅝	42	42½
17	8	Pierce Oil pf	11	11	11	..
2½	1½	Pierce Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
37¼	30⅞	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	31	30⅝	30⅝	31
40½	35½	Pitts Coal pf	40	40	40	40½
181	176	Pitts Ft W & Chi pf (7)	181	181	181	
11⅜	7½	Pitts Screw & Bolt	8½	8½	8½	8½
85½	49	Pitts Steel pf	62½	62½	62½	..
9½	3	PPitts United	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
91½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76¼
3¾	1½	Pittston Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	
16½	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (.25b)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
19¾	12	Poor & Co B	16	16	16	16
5⅜	2¼	Pressed Stl C (h)	3	3	3	3
36	18	Pr Stl C pf (h)	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	26
49	40¼	Procter & Gam (1½)	46	45⅛	46	45⅛
122¼	117¾	Procter & G pf (5)	118½	118½	118½	..
48¾	39	Public Service (2.40)	43⅝	43¼	43½	43½
107½	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	107½	107½	107½	107⅜
157	146	Pub Serv pf (8)	157	157	157	..
48⅞	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	47	46	46	47
24⅞	16¼	Pure Oil	18⅜	17⅝	17¾	18¼
118	91¼	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96½
133¾	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	107	106¾	107	106¾
17⅜	9⅝	Purity Bakeries .40	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12½
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11½
79¾	68½	Radio pf n (3½)	78⅜	77⅝	77⅞	78¼
9¼	5	Radio-K-O (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
28¼	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½)	31⅝	31½	31⅝	31½
23¾	18¼	Remington Rand (.60¶)	18¾	18⅛	18¾	19
24¾	22⅛	Rem Rand ppf (1¼)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
8¼	4⅞	Reo Motors	5⅛	5	5	5
26¾	16⅞	Republic I & S	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅝
120	90	Revere C&B pf	109½	109½	109½	
34	22⅛	Reynolds Metal (1)	24⅛	24	24	24¼
85¼	27	††Reynolds Spring (1)	26¾	25½	25½	53
65⅝	60	Reynolds Tob (3)	60½	60	60	
58⅝	50	Reynolds T B (3)	54	53¾	53¾	54
		—S—				
35¼	30	Safeway Stores (2)	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾
114½	111	Safeway S pf (7)	110¾	110½	110½	111
29¾	22⅜	St Joseph Lead (.80)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛
6¾	2⅜	StL & SF pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
16⅜	11	Savage Arms	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
52	38¾	Schenley D's Co (.75b)	40½	40¼	40¼	41
101¾	97½	Schenley pf (5½)	100	100	100	99⅞
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret S (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
76	53½	Scott Paper (1.80)	60½	60¼	60¼	60
1¾	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1	⅞	1	⅞
43⅝	30¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	32¼	32	32	32¼
76⅜	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2)	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
24⅜	15⅝	Servel Inc (.60)	23¾	23⅜	23½	24
32	20¾	Sharon Stl	22½	22	22	22
8⅜	4¾	Sharp & Dohme	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
54½	43⅛	Shary & D pf (3½)	57	57	57	54½
16¾	11⅛	Shattuck, F G (½)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
19¼	14¾	Shell Union Oil	17¾	17	17¾	16¾
120⅛	110½	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	120	119½	119½	119¼
14½	9⅛	Silve K Coal (.40)	9½	9½	9½	9⅞
32¾	19¾	Simmons	30	29½	29⅝	29⅛
6¾	4⅝	Simms Petroleum	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞
31½	19½	Skelly Oil	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24½
72	42	Smith, A O	43	40¼	40½	
28½	22	Snider Packing	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
17	12½	Socony Vacuum (.40)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
7⅛	4	Sou Am Ga p (.20b)	3¼	3	3	3¼
34¾	26	So P Ric Sugar (2)	26¾	26½	26½	26½
160	150	So P R Sug pf (8)	153	153	153	
29⅛	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	28¼	27⅞	28	28¼
38⅞	23¼	Southern Pacific	34⅛	33½	33⅝	34¼
20⅝	12¾	Southern Ry	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
32⅞	19	Southern Ry pf	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	29
78	63¼	Spalding pf	65	65	65	65
9¾	5¾	Sparks Withing	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
23⅞	15⅞	Sperry vtc (¼e)	20	19½	19½	19⅝
24⅛	13⅜	Spicer Mfg	22½	22½	22½	22½
53¾	44	Spicer pf (3)	50	50	50	50
77¾	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	69½	69¼	69½	69½
31⅜	21¾	Square D Co B (.50)	24¾	24¾	24¾	25
18	14⅞	Stand Brands (.60)	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
13¾	10	Stand Coml Tob	10⅛	10	10	10
9½	5⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	7⅜	7	7	6⅞
17¼	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	16⅛	15⅛	16	15
36½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	37¼	36	37	35½
42⅛	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	44⅛	41	43¾	41
3¾	2	Stand Investing	3	3	3	
41⅞	30⅞	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½
40½	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	34¼
70	51½	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	59⅜	58⅞	58⅞	59⅛
33¾	20¾	Starrett Co (1.40)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
71¾	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	69¾	69½	69½	69¾
4½	2⅜	Sterling Secur	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½)	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18½
21¼	14⅜	Stone & Webster	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	18¾
14⅝	9⅝	Studebaker	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
91	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	77½	77½	77½	..
6¾	3	Superior Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14⅝	9¾	Superior Steel	10½	10	10½	10¾
29⅞	23	Sutherland Pap (1¶)	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½
25	20¼	Swift & Co (1)	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21
35⅞	28¼	Swift Intl (2)	30½	30	30¼	..
11¾	5⅞	Symington A (h)	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
		—T—				
10¼	5⅝	Tennessee Corp	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
39½	28⅞	Texas Corp (1)	35⅝	35⅛	35½	35⅞
38¼	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2)	35⅛	35⅜	35¾	35¾
15¼	7⅞	Texas & Pac Coal (.25b)	11	10¾	10¾	..
14⅜	9⅝	Texas & P Land	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
12⅝	8⅝	Thermoid Co	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
32½	24⅝	Thompson Prod (.30b)	28	28	28	27⅞
17¾	12⅛	Timken-Detroit	17⅛	17	17	17¼
72½	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	60⅞	60	60¼	61½
14¾	11	Transamerica (.36b)	14	13⅞	14	14
27⅜	14⅞	Tran & W Air	19½	18⅛	18½	19¾
16½	10⅜	Transue & Wil (.60)	11½	11⅜	11⅜	..
12	7⅛	Tri Continental	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
41	31⅜	Twen C Fox F (1½)	34⅜	34	34⅜	34¼
32⅜	22½	Twen C Fox Film	24¼	24⅛	24¼	24¼
7	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal	6	6	6	6
12¾	8¾	Twin City R T	9⅛	9	9	..
83	65¼	Twin City RT	69⅛	69	69	69⅛
		—U—				
8¾	3	Ulen & Co	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3
92⅞	71⅝	Union Carbide (2.40)	90¾	89⅜	89⅜	90
28½	20½	Union Oil Calif (1)	22⅜	22	22	22¼
138⅛	108½	Union Pacific (6)	128½	128½	128½	..
100	90⅛	Union Pacific pf (4)	99¾	99	99¾	98½
32⅜	20⅝	United Aircraft	23	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
21	13	United Airlines vtc	16⅞	16½	16½	17
28½	21¼	United Biscuit (1.60)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
82¼	66	United Carbon (2.40)	79	78½	78½	78¾
29⅞	22⅝	United Carr Fast (1.20¶)	25	24½	24½	..
9¼	5⅜	United Corp	7	7	7	7⅛
47⅞	40¼	United Corp pf (3)	45¼	44¾	44⅞	45
16½	10¾	United Drug	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅛
26¼	15	United Dyewood (1b)	25	24⅞	24⅞	25
105	93	United Dyewd pf (7)	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
7⅜	4½	United El Coal	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
80⅛	66½	United Fruit (3)	78½	78	78	78¼
19½	14⅜	United Gas Im (1)	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅞
12⅜	6⅛	United Pp Bd (h)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
19⅞	10	US Distrib pf	13	12¾	13	..
20	13	US & For Sec	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅝
110½	80½	US Gypsum (2)	100	99	99	99⅞
14¼	8⅞	US Hoffman M	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅞
59	33½	US Indus Alco (1)	35¼	35	35	35⅛
18⅜	11¼	US Leather A vtc	12	12	12	..
85	71	US Leather ppf vtc	84	84	84	84
42⅞	21½	US Pipe & Fdry (1½)	41¾	41	41½	41
13	7⅝	US Realty	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅛
35	16⅝	US Rubber	29⅝	28⅞	29	29⅝
80¾	47	US Rubber 1pf	73¾	73½	73⅝	74
96½	83	US Smelt R&M (8b)	86	85⅛	85½	85½
75⅛	68½	US Smeltpf (3½)	73	73	73	73
72⅞	46⅞	US Steel	60¾	60	60⅛	60⅝
132¾	115½	US Steel pf (2)	127½	127	127	128
7⅜	5	United Stores A	6	6	6	6
160	153	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼
3¼	1	Univ Pipe & R (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22¾	13½	Univ P & R pf (h)	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
		—V—				
2⅜	1¼	Vadsco Sales	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
27¼	16¼	Vanadium	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
38⅞	28¾	Van Raalte (1)	38⅜	38	38	38
46	40	Vick Chem (2¶)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
8⅜	4⅛	Va-Caro Chem	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
114½	109	Va El & Pow pf (6)	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
		—W—				
4½	2⅝	Wabash RR (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
10⅜	5	Wabash pf A (h)	6½	6½	6½	6¾
15⅞	9⅛	Waldorf System (.80)	13½	13¼	13½	..
34⅞	30	Walgreen (2)	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
34½	26⅛	Walker Hiram (2)	29	28½	28⅝	28¼
10	5	Walworth	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
20⅜	10⅞	Ward Baking A	19½	19½	19½	19¼
3¾	2½	Ward Baking B	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅛
79	47⅜	Ward Baking pf (3)	75	75	75	75
14⅝	9¼	Warner Bros A	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10¼
2⅞	⅛	Warner Quinlan (h)	⅞	¾	¾	..
10⅛	4⅜	Warren Bros	8¼	7⅞	8	7⅞
28½	21	Warren F & P (1)	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
29¼	19¼	Waukesha Motor (.60¶)	23	23	23	23
11¼	6⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	6½	6⅜	6⅜	..
46½	34⅛	Wesson Oil (½¶)	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛
82⅜	78	Wesson Oil pf (4)	80	78⅞	78⅞	79⅜
98½	87	W Penn El pf (6)	97½	97½	97½	98½
110	96	W Penn El pf (7)	108	107	107	108
116	111⅜	W Penn Pw pf (6)	114	114	114	113½
122	116½	W Penn Pw pf (7)	122½	122	122½	122
4	2	Westn Pacific	2	2	2	2⅛
95	72½	Westn Union (2b)	85½	84½	84½	84¾
48⅛	34¾	Westing Air Br (1)	44¼	43½	43½	43½
122⅞	94½	Westing Elec (4)	118⅝	117½	118	116⅝
145½	123½	Westing El pf (3½)	134	134	134	..
28½	19⅞	Westvaco Chlor (.40)	20	20	20	19¾
37⅛	23½	Wheeling Steel	23	23	23	..
109¼	85½	Wheeling Stl pf (2g)	90	90	90	90
28¼	18⅜	White Motor	22½	22¼	22¼	22⅜
24½	16	White Sew M pf	18	18	18	..
5¼	2¾	Wilcox Oil & G	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11	6⅜	Wilson & Co (½)	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	74	74	74	73½
66⅜	43⅜	Woolworth (2.40)	53⅛	53	53⅜	53¼
35½	23⅛	Worthington Pump	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	26¼
75	56	Wor Pump A pf	64	64	64	64
79	66	Wrigley (3¶)	69½	69	69	..
		—Y—Z—				
45	33⅜	Yale & Towne (.60)	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
20⅛	8¾	Yellow Truck	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	17½
138	83½	Yellow Truck pf	131¼	131¼	131¼	131½
55	41¾	Young Sp & W (3)	43¾	42⅞	42½	43⅞
68	41¾	Youngstown	62½	61¼	61⅜	62⅛
26⅛	11⅛	Zenith Radio	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
9⅝	5⅞	Zonite Prod	6	5⅞	6	5⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. i Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

Boston Stocks

June 30, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	129	129	129	130½
5.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66½	66½	..
..	Bos & Me pr pf	20	20	20	20
..	Bos & Me Stm A	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5½
	Copper Range	6½	6½	6½	..
5.00	Eas Gas & F pf 6%	59	59	59	59½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	71	70	70	..
..	East Mass pf A	50	50	50	..
..	Eastern S S	12¾	12½	12¾	12
8.00	Edison Elec	162½	161⅛	161⅛	162½
.60a	Employer's Group	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22½
..	Gilchrist Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
..	Quincy	6	6	6	..
..	Hath Bak	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	..
..	Hath Bak B	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
..	Loew's	11	11	11	..
..	Maine Cent	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Mass Util Assn	2½	2½	2½	..
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¾	121	121	121
3.00f	New River pfd	80	80	80	..
.40	Shawmut Assn	113	112½	113	112¼
..	Sulliv Mach	19⅞	19½	19⅞	..
4.00	Torrington	97	97	97	..
..	Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	70c
2.50a	United Shoe M	88¼	88	88¼	88½
1.50	United Sh M pf	40½	40	40	..
1.00	United Tw Dril	22	22	22	..
..	Texla Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
..	Warren Bros	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 5s	82½	82½	82½	84

a—exclusive of extras.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	12:15 p.m.	Net Chg
July	12.36	12.42	12.15	12.23	—.07
October	11.65	11.73	11.48	11.51	—.10
December	11.63	11.72	11.49	11.52	—.17
January	11.64	11.71	11.48	11.51	—.09
March	11.65	11.72	11.49	11.53	—.09

Spots 12.33, down 6 points. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.71	6.71	6.63	6.70	+.10
October	6.34	6.34	6.14	6.21	+.10
January	6.23	6.23	6.14	6.21	+.10
March	6.21	6.21	6.14	6.20	+.10
May	6.20	6.20	6.13	6.19	+.09

Gen. Theaters Equipment

Arthur W. Loasby, chairman of the reorganization committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., dated Aug. 31, 1935, announces that the reorganization of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., has been consummated with the approval of the Chancery Court of the State of Delaware, and that the securities distributable under the plan are ready for delivery June 29, 1936, at the office of the depositary of the committee, City Bank Farmers Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City.

New Philadelphia Bonds

A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offers a new issue of $5,000,000 City of Philadelphia 3¼ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1986, optional 1956, at a yield of 2.75 per cent to option date and 3.25 per cent thereafter. The bonds are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York and Pennsylvania.

Samson Tire to Raise Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Samson Tire & Rubber Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Rubber Company, plans to increase production of its Los Angeles plant to 7000 units daily from 5000.

Guilders and Francs Are Slightly Lower

By the Associated Press

With the exception of Swiss francs, foreign currencies moved lower against the dollar in world exchange markets today.

The Swiss unit gained .01 of a cent at 32.76 cents in New York, while Holland guilders lost .05 of a cent at 68.12 cents and French francs eased .00⅛ of a cent at 6.63⅛ cents. The pound sterling lost ½ cent at $5.02⅛.

The London demand for the dollar and gold currencies to settle half-year accounts improved those currencies against sterling. The American unit gained ⅝ of a cent at 5.02 to the pound, compared with the overnight New York rate of 5.02⅝. In Paris the dollar closed at 15.08 francs (equivalent to 6.631 cents to the franc), against the New York overnight rate of 6.633 cents.

General Electric Company, Ltd.

General Electric Company, Ltd., of England in a pamphlet report for year ended March 31 shows profit on trading and income investments of £1,485,153, compared with £1,184,483 in previous year. After deducting depreciation, directors' fees, contribution to pension fund, transfer to taxation reserve and other charges, net profit was £943,783, against £633,558 in preceding year. Dividends on preference shares, less income tax totaled £193,725 in year ended March 31, 1936. Transfer to general reserve of £100,000, proposed dividend on ordinary shares, at 10 per cent per annum, less income tax of £291,024 and proposed bonus of 5 per cent less income tax on ordinary shares of £145,512, leaves a balance of £213,477 which with £467,018 brought forward made £680,495 to be carried forward.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	Last	Low	Last
July	94.00b	95.05a		96.0
September	94.00b	94.00		94.0
October	94.00b	94.00a		94.5
December	93.05b	93.08a		94.0
January	93.05b	94.00a		94.0
March	94.05b	95.00a		95.0

Spots 102.05. a—Asked. b—Bid.

Baldwin Plan Opposed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A petition filed in federal district court by 555 preferred stockholders of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, demanded rejection of a proposed plan to reorganize the company under federal bankruptcy laws. The group said it represented 13,273 shares of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, with a par value of $1,327,320.

Brokers Open Summer Office

Bright, Sears & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and associate members of the New York Curb Exchange, have opened their summer office at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, under the management of George H. Carey. S. B. Chapin & Co. are the firm's New York City correspondent.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Resumed				
Century Elec Co	50c	..	July 15	June 30
Extra				
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. (St. Louis Mo.)	50c	..	July 20	July 10
National Automotive Fibres Inc A	12½c	..	Aug. 1	July 10
Increased				
Avondale Mills, A	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Do B	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Holly Sugar	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Initial				
Associated Telephone Co Ltd $1.25 pf	31¼c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Bald Rub Co ($1)	12½c	..	July 20	July 15
Canadian Bronze Co. Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Accumulated				
Central Illinois Securities $1.50 pf	15c	..	Aug. 1	......
Gordon Belyea Ltd 6% 1st pf	$2.25	..	July 2	June 26
Mohawk Hudson Power 1st pf	$1	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Regular				
Am Steamship Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Atchison T&SFe RR	$2	..	Sep. 1	July 31
Atlas Acceptance Corp. 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Beld Corticelli Ltd	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Calgary Power pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Can Bronze Co Ltd	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Canton Co of Baltimore (Md)	$6	S	June 30	June 27
Carpel Corp (np)	40c	Q	July 15	July 6
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	20c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Do v t c	20c	Q	Aug. 1	June 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 26
Central Miss Valley El Prop 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Dist Bond Co (Los Angeles, Calif) 6% pf	37½c	Q	July 1	June 30
Gen Stkyds Corp	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Holly Sugar pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Honolulu Plantat'n	15c	M	July 10	June 30
Hutchinson Sug Pl	10c	M	July 5	June 30
Ill Northern Util Co $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Jantzen Knit M 7% pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 1	......
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Corp	$1.50	Q	July 22	July 11
Los Angeles Gas & El Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Nat Automotive Fibres Inc A	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
North Am Ed pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Pac Light Corp	60c	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Pac Tin (specl stk)	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Quaker State Oil & Refining Corp	20c	Q	July 15	June 27
St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.	50c	Q	June 30	June 27
Twin Bell Oil Syndicate	$2	M	Aug. 5	July 31
Twin Coach Co	10c	..	July 15	July 3
Westland Oil Royalty Co Class A	10c	M	Aug. 15	July 30
York Railways Co 5 per cent pf	62½c	Q	July 31	July 21

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	11.14	11.14	11.04	11.10	—.19
December	11.49	11.49	11.37	11.38	—.19
March	11.85	11.85	11.67	11.70	—.23

Measures to Help Drought-Stricken Area Are Planned

ST. PAUL, June 30 (AP)—Emergency measures to carry drought distressed farmers through a crisis of withered crops were considered by government chieftains and officials of five northwest states today.

National Works Progress Administrator Harry Hopkins came from Washington to join spokesmen from the arid area in the task of drafting a program.

Aid May Cost $100,000,000

Proposals for construction of farm-to-market roads and small dams for water conservation were shaped as federal and state estimations indicated 83,000 families would require aid. The cost was unofficially calculated from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Governors Elmer Holt and Walter Welford sat in for Montana and North Dakota, respectively. WPA Administration Victor Christgau spoke for Minnesota. South Dakota and Wyoming were represented.

While cases of farmers in the Northwest who had not enjoyed a good harvest in six or seven years were cited, reports of new drought damage came from the Midwest and South.

They prompted Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to plan a personal inspection of the affected prairie states. While he arranged to leave the national capital today, the Administration's special drought committee prepared to lay relief recommendations before President Roosevelt.

Four rural resettlement agents started a tour of South Dakota.

Showers, followed by lower temperatures, provided a temporary respite in the northern half of the Midwest yesterday. More were forecast for today in parts of the same territory. But concern over inroads already made was reflected in an upswing in the corn market.

Temperatures Soaring

Tornadic wind resulted in heavy property damage in Iowa. Hail battered crops in North Carolina and South Dakota. Highways were blocked by storm-felled trees in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The mercury reached record levels at some points in the arid states. Newport, Tenn., and Mattoon and Bloomington, Ill., reported 106 degrees; Augusta, Ga., and Mt. Vernon, Ill., 105; Grand Island, Neb., and Evansville, Ind., 103; Knoxville, Tenn., and Macon, Ga., 101; and Birmingham, Ala., 100.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. B. McLaughlin calculated West Virginia's farm losses at $15,000,000. He said the situation was "alarming." Tennessee, footing its bill at $50,000,000, entered its eighty-first day of dry weather.

Southern agriculturists prayed for rain. Streams receded in Arkansas.

A 25 per cent curtailment in milk supplies was reported in southern Illinois. Pastures wasted there under protracted heat.

Observers opined the rains and cool lull came too late to save small grain in the drought belts of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and west-central Minnesota.

A new invasion of grasshoppers spread more ruin through fields and gardens and in some sections of South Dakota.

Weak Wheat Prices Feature Grains Today

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Increasing weakness of wheat prices dominated the grain markets late today.

Enlarged rural offerings of wheat to arrive in Chicago acted as a weight on the market, and so too did heavy receipts of winter wheat southwest. Primary receipts of wheat today totaled 1,206,000 bushels, against 459,000 at this time last year.

Downturns of all grain values took place early today. Unexpected setback of Liverpool wheat quotations had a "bearish" influence, and so too did overnight showers both in spring wheat areas and in the corn belt.

Opening ¼-⅝ off, July wheat was 93⅝-¾, September 94½-⅝, wheat then held near to these limits. Corn started ¼ to 1 cent lower, September 65½-⅝, December 62⅜-63, and for the time being altered little.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON — Price movements in the stock market were narrow and the closing was irregular. Tobacco and coal shares were in fair demand, while other industrials remained quiet. Oils eased under profit taking in Mexican Eagle Oil issues, and gilt-edged securities, European bonds, home rails and mining shares held steady.

PARIS—Lower money rates caused a buying wave in the Bourse which lifted prices for French issues, Rentes closing more than a franc higher. International shares moved irregularly but the tone was good.

LIVERPOOL — Wheat futures closed about a penny lower on selling by American houses and improved weather reports from the American Northwest.

Cotton advanced about 10 points following the favorable reception of the loan cotton announcement. There was also buying on reports of higher temperatures.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
July	.93⅝	.93⅞	.92½	.92½	—2¼
Sept	.94⅝	.94¾	.93⅝	.93⅝	—1⅜
Dec	.96	.96¼	.95	.95¼	—1⅛
Corn					
July	.65½	.67¼	.65½	.66⅜	— ⅛
Sept	.65½	.66¾	.65½	.65¾	— ⅝
Dec	.63	.63	.61¾	.62	—1⅜
Oats					
July	.29¾	.29⅞	.29⅛	.29⅛	—1⅛
Sept	.32	.32	.30½	.30¾	— ½
Dec	.32	.32⅜	.32	.32⅛	— ⅜
Rye					
July	.64½	.64¾	.62¾	.63¼	—1⅛
Sept	.64	.64¼	.63¼	.63½	—1⅛
Dec	.65	.65	.64¼	.64½	—.1

Winnipeg Wheat

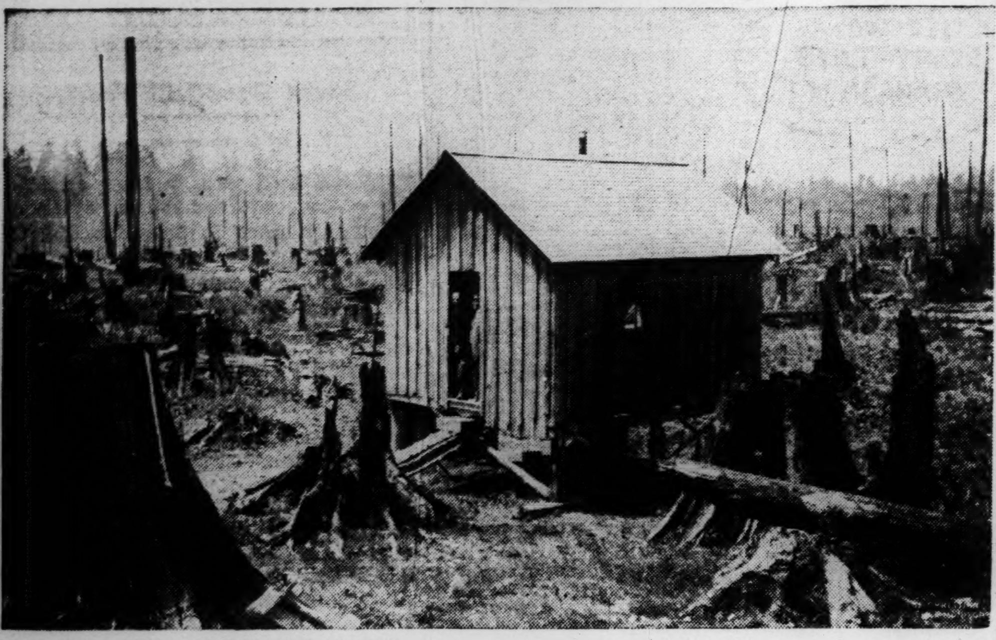
	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.81½	.80⅜	.80⅜	—1⅜
October	.82¼	.81	.81⅛	—1⅜
December	.82⅜	.81¼	.81⅜	—1½

HOLINESS is an infinite compassion for others; Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among them; Happiness is a great love and much serving.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Daily Features

THE Law of Nature is that a certain quantity of work is necessary to produce a certain quantity of good of any kind whatever; if you want knowledge, you must toil for it.—RUSKIN.

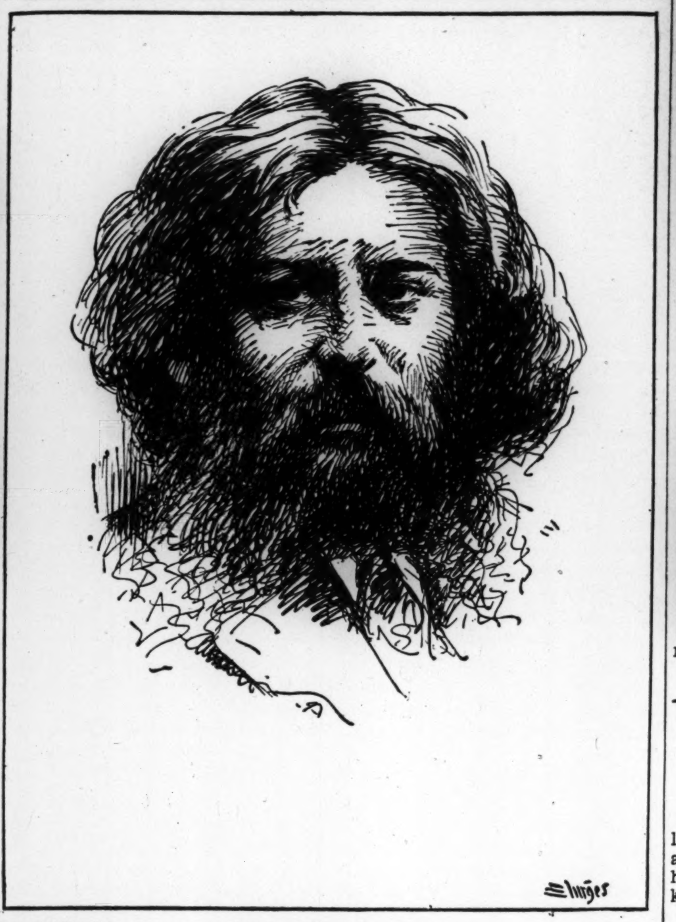
Home on the Logged-Off Range



Monitor Camera Club From G. T. Shrock, Seattle, Wash.

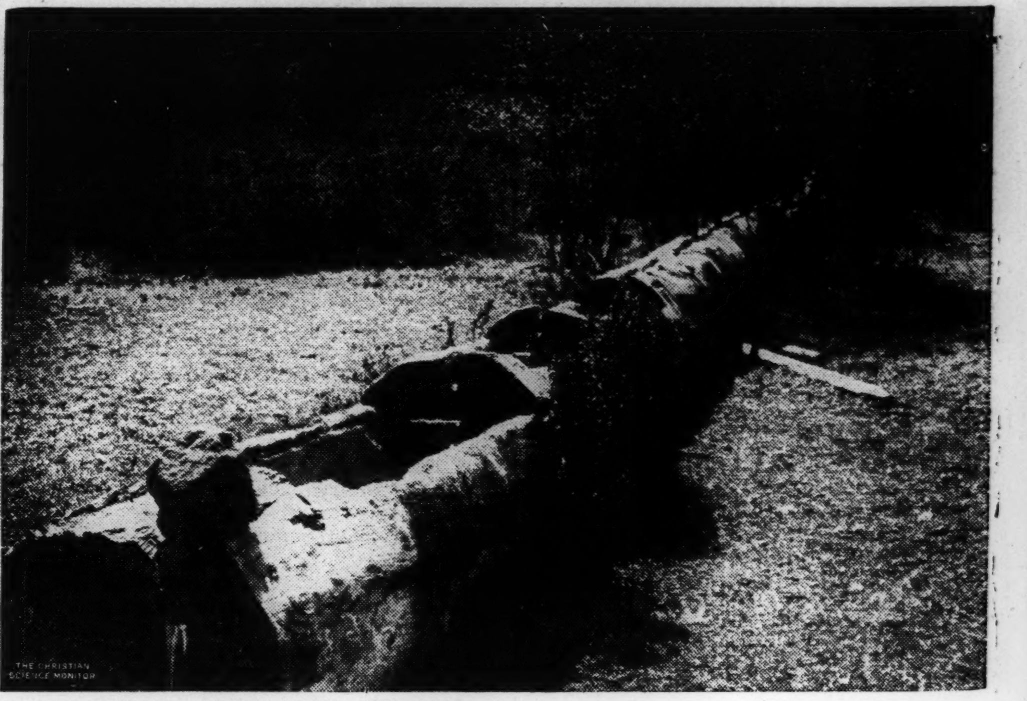
An Argument for Reforestation in the State of Washington

Lines About Leaders—XXIV



By a Staff Artist

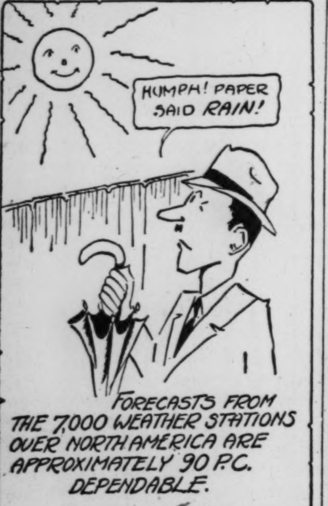
A Fallen Monarch Still Serves



Monitor Camera Club From A. R. Brown, Fall River Mills, Calif.

Unique Water Trough in California

Worth Knowing


HUMPH! PAPER SAID RAIN!
FORECASTS FROM THE 7,000 WEATHER STATIONS OVER NORTH AMERICA ARE APPROXIMATELY 90 P.C. DEPENDABLE.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Mirabelle and the Flowers

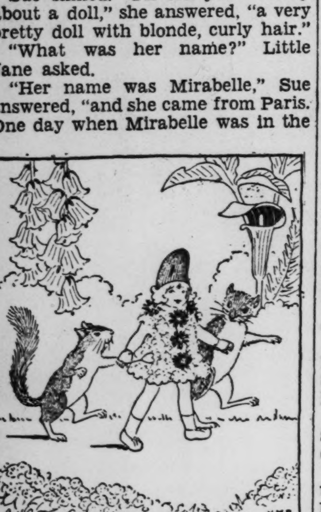
LITTLE JANE was in the garden with her big sister Sue. It was a hot June day, so they sat in the shade of the hickory tree.

"Tell me a story," Little Jane said, "please do. It's too hot to play."

Sue smiled. "I'll tell you a story about a doll," she answered, "a very pretty doll with blonde, curly hair."

"What was her name?" Little Jane asked.

"Her name was Mirabelle," Sue answered, "and she came from Paris. One day when Mirabelle was in the garden all dressed up in her Paris frock and hat and looking very fine, the clouds gathered high above her head, big black clouds full of rain. And presently they opened and down fell the raindrops thick and fast."



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mirabelle Followed With the Two Red Squirrels

"On her Paris frock and hat?" Little Jane asked.

"On her Paris frock and hat," Sue answered, "and on her dainty white kid slippers. Now Mirabelle was quite bewildered. You see she had never been in the garden before and she had only seen raindrops on the nursery window panes, so she didn't know how wet they were. In fact her Paris frock and hat were dripping water before she ran under a rose bush for shelter."

"A rose bush," Little Jane asked. "But didn't the thorns tear her frock?"

Sue nodded. "They did, that's just what they did and Mirabelle stood in wet rags."

Little Jane sighed. "And when the rain stopped what did Mirabelle do then?"

"Ah," Sue answered, "just listen. When the rain stopped and the round yellow sun shone again two gay red squirrels came running to Mirabelle.

"'We saw your plight,' the first chattered, looking at Mirabelle's wet ragged frock,' and we've come to help you.'

"'Yes,' the second added, 'we've come to tell you we can make you a new wardrobe out of the garden!'

"Mirabelle smiled. 'Out of the garden,' she asked.

"They nodded chuckling and how do you think they did it, Little Jane?"

Jane shook her head looking puzzled. "Listen then," said Sue. "They made Mirabelle a beautiful frock of Queen Anne's lace trimmed with Bachelor Buttons!"

Little Jane clapped her hands with delight.

"And," Sue went on, "they made her a hat of Monk's Hood and fetched her two Ladies' Slippers to put on her tiny feet and two Foxgloves for her tiny plump hands.

"When she was all arrayed in her new finery (and it was quite as lovely as the old had been and perfumed too) what do you think the squirrels brought her?"

"What?" Little Jane asked eagerly.

"They brought her a Shepherd's Purse," Sue chuckled, "with a Solomon Seal upon it and put it in her hand.

"'Now' said the first Squirrel, 'a sprig of Heart's Ease, for you are quite happy again.'

"And Mirabelle was! With the two red squirrels she followed Ragged Robin to where the Canterbury Bells were ringing and the Phlox was gathered to hear Jack-in-the-Pulpit preach!"

Little Jane's eyes danced. "It's a lovely story," she cried. "Please tell me another some day."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling Vacancies

Question: If members refuse to serve in office when elected, should members of the board serve in their places?

Answer: If the offices are specified in the bylaws and are filled by election of the members, that is the only way they can be filled, unless the bylaws give the board power to fill vacancies. If the board does fill vacancies, it might appoint one of its own members, provided the bylaws do not prohibit a board member from also filling some other office. Such action is not advocated, and should not be taken unless impossible to fill the office otherwise.

Daily Anecdote

A Reminder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIBUSSA, Princess of Bohemia, chose a humble peasant, one Primaslaus, for her husband, thereby elevating him to the throne.

So that he might not become forgetful of his former position, Primaslaus brought with him to the court a pair of worn wooden shoes. Asked what he intended to do with them, he replied that he would set them up in the castle of Visegrade to remind his successors, lest they become too haughty, that the first Prince of Bohemia had been raised from a cart to the throne.

Today these shoes remain a precious monument to a modest prince who built the great city of Prague.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A CHICAGO reader who enjoys solving cryptograms turns tables and constructs one for the enjoyment of others:

BU WNFU IQU *KXRNIXO TUIIUO IQHR HRS XIQUO RUBDCHCUO TUMHZDU NID CHAUD HOU URWNAQIURNRA, NRDIOZMINLU, HRE URIUOIHNRNRA, HRE NID CZGGWUD HOU IQXZAQI-COXLXFNRA.

2. Letter Changing

THE LOSS to GAIN change in seven moves caused an Oakland, Calif., reader to ask if it were not permissible to use a girl's name, thereby shortening this to 4 moves: Loss, Lois, Loin, Lain, Gain. We don't know why not. So WHY NOT try changing WHY to NOT? It can be done in four moves by changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time.

3. How Wide?

A PICTURE is 36 inches long and 24 inches wide. How wide must a frame be, so that the combined area of frame and picture will be double the area of the picture alone?

4. Letter Juggling

TRY juggling or transposing the following seven letters to form two different 7-letter words:

B D E O R T U

5. Rebus

WHAT might be termed a "double" rebus was submitted recently by a younger reader from Minneapolis. Two words, the first containing 9 letters, and the second 10 letters, are presented in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

A B C E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

School is REBUS,
The teacher said;
REBUS the class.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Alphonse Daudet

DAUDET is often referred to as the Dickens of France.
He was born in balmy Provence, beloved of artists, in 1840.
His father was a silk manufacturer, yet not a successful one.
Indeed, the baker refused to send bread to the house at times.
However, there was much around to divert imaginative children.
The two boys of the family lived among romantic olive groves.
And every night delightful old songs lulled them to sleep.
Twice a year their parents drove away to the fair with goods.
Alphonse and Ernest then reigned as sovereigns in the home.
Yet the father's return from Beaucaire was eagerly awaited.
For he never came back without new books for them to devour.
Alas, things grew worse at home, and the factory had to be sold.
Farewell to the stately plane trees, to the artistic fountains.
The Daudets moved to Lyons, that city buried in a long fog.
But hours of reading consoled the youths enamored of the sun.
At 16, Alphonse heard that he must make his own living at once.
He was offered the position of usher at a far-away college.
"If you accept, you must start tomorrow," said the father.
"All right, Father, I will start tomorrow," answered the boy.

NOW Ernest lived in Paris and Ernest was a good brother.
"Come," he wrote to Alphonse, "I earn enough for us both."
Alphonse hurried off with a few manuscripts in an old trunk.
As he wished to write, the garret of Ernest enraptured him.
Had not all great men started their careers under such roofs?
The next day he dashed down to the bookstalls of the Odeon.
In those galleries he could meet some of his favorite authors.
Then he ran up his six flights again to set quickly to work.
And, his poems ready, he found the right publisher for them.

THE first visitor who called at the garret astounded the boys.
It was a messenger from the Tuileries bearing a large letter.
Daudet was to present himself at Court for important news.
There he heard that a place was awaiting him at the Presidency.
It was a pure sinecure, to which a handsome salary was attached.
The Empress loved his poems; she wished him financially free.
And from that time on Alphonse Daudet knew only happiness.
At 22, he saw one of his plays in the first theater of France.
At 25, he saw another produced on the first stage of Europe.
By then he had secured an excellent position for his brother.
And he had re-established the hearth of his parents again.

A CERTAIN year, a man passed the same street late each night.
As 2 struck, each night, a light shone at the same window.
Finally he wondered who might be so keenly absorbed at a task.
He inquired and learned that it was "Mr. Alphonse Daudet."
The novels of the author were now in demand everywhere.
And he was an author who carefully "revised and revised."
He rewrote a book several times if he thought it necessary.
And none ever reached the public before he felt satisfied.

PRINCIPLE, harmony, efficiency, were qualities dear to him.
But cheerfulness was that to which he lent most power.
At the end of his career he repeated to his friends: *When my task is finished I should like to establish myself as a vendor of happiness; my profits would consist in my success.*
Daudet passed on in the course of a brilliant talk in 1897.
Many generations yet unborn will grow warm in his sunshine.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra

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In Lighter Vein

Another Administration Story

A man who took great pride in his lawn found this year, to his dismay, a heavy crop of dandelions. He did his best to uproot them, trying every known device to get rid of them.

As his efforts were unsuccessful, it occurred to him finally that as the Government was helping the farmer and rendering so many services, he should write to the Department of Agriculture about his dandelions. So he depicted in a letter his woes to great extent, enumerating all the things that he had tried and done, and ended his letter by saying, "What do I do now?"

In due time a reply came, stating, "We suggest you learn to love them."

Honest Willie

"William," said mother severely, "there were two pieces of cake in the pantry when I went out, and there is only one now. How is that?"

"I don't know," said William. "But it was dark, and I suppose I didn't see the other piece." — *Gloucester* (Eng.) *Journal.*

Latest Type

"This typewriter will revolutionize the industry!"

"How?"

"Look at the adjustable mirror, powder compartment, manicure set built in, and a hideaway for chewing gum."—*Grit.*

Lemke Tell You in November

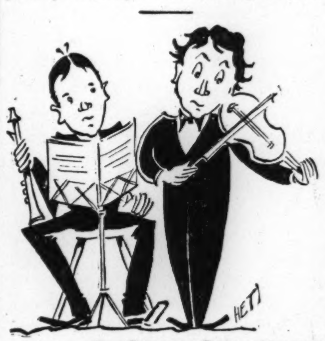
Neil C——, of Lansing, Mich., postal cards:

"Will Roosevelt - Garner enough votes while Landon-Knox?"

Anniversary

"Just think, we have been married 24 hours."

"Yes, it seems as though it were just yesterday."—*Whitewright Sun.*



— THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"My violin seems to be out of tune."

"Perhaps somebody's been fiddling with it again."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wastebaskets

A YOUNG woman with a decided talent for painting has designed some wastepaper baskets which she has found to be good sellers.

An inexpensive tin wastebasket is purchased for 10 cents. It is given a coat of flat white paint, inside and out; then the inside is painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the room in which the basket is to be used. The outside is painted a neutral shade—white, gray, or beige. then, a hand-painted bouquet of flowers, in which the color of the interior of the basket predominates, is added; and the entire basket is finished with a rub of burnt sienna oil paint, to which has been added enough turpentine and linseed oil to make it the consistency of enamel.

A particularly attractive basket had an interior of peach color and exterior of white, with a bouquet of roses, delphinium, and lilies of the valley. Another had an interior of red, with a white exterior of old white and a bouquet of poppies, delphinium, baby breath and fern. —Margaret R., Liberty, Mo.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Compositions

PROVIDE guests with pencil and paper on which has been written the subject for the composition, also, the five consonants to be eliminated from the alphabet, being careful not to eliminate any letter contained in the subject word.

Allow a specified time for writing the compositions without the five consonants, and award the prize to the best or funniest story. For every error in using the eliminated letters subtract one point.

Should the subject be "horse," eliminate such letters as, b, j, n, w, y. The composition should contain no fewer than 70 words. — Mrs. Z. J. B., Watsonville, California.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Peace

Crawfordsville, Ind.

ONE evening the members of a family were gathered in their living room and heard for the first time the announcement made by a well-known radio artist of a $5000 scholarship award to be given for the best essay on the subject "How to Keep America Out of War." An eight-year-old child, unnoticed by the rest, went to her mother's desk and wrote the following letter:

> Dear Eddie:
> I think the way to keep America out of war is to love everybody. Don't you think if we just love everybody we will keep out of war?
> Lovingly,
> Margaret.

Surely out of the mouths of babes may come wisdom that nations would profit by accepting!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Buck and Billy" (N. C. W.)—The correspondent writes:

> Some time ago P. M. H. inquired in the Word a Day for information regarding a humorous story, which had appeared in a magazine many years ago, about an animal named "Billy." If the inquirer will read the tales in a book by Henry Wallace Phillips, entitled "Red Saunders' Pets and Other Critters," published by Doubleday, he will find two amusing stories, one about a deer by the name of Bill, and the other about an intelligent hog named Foxey Bill.

Poem wanted (Mrs. F. H. M.) — The inquirer would like to get the remaining verses of a poem beginning:

If we had been among the throng
Who saw the lowly Savior die,
If we had heard the ribald song,
The cruel jest, the mockery,
Would we who now his triumph sing
Have hailed him then as lord and king?
Would you? Would I?

She adds that it appeared about 30 years ago in the Houston Chronicle.

Poem wanted (O. M. P.)—The inquirer hopes that some reader will help her find an old poem containing, in substance, the following two lines:

There lived a family, way down in Bethany,
Two sisters and a brother composed this family.

She adds that the poem dealt with the raising of Lazarus, and that it was set to music.

Poem wanted (M. S.) — The correspondent is hoping that some reader will help her grandmother find a poem, a part of which, in substance, follows:

There reigned in France a King named Pepin
Who because his wife offended him
Cared little for the law . . .

The poem concludes with the story of the wife's banishment and of her subsequent bringing of twins to the throne of France.

Brevities

London Opinion: At the conclusion of a theatrical first night, the author appeared on the stage, but loud booing prevented him from making a speech. This was very unfair; the fellow may merely have wanted to apologize.

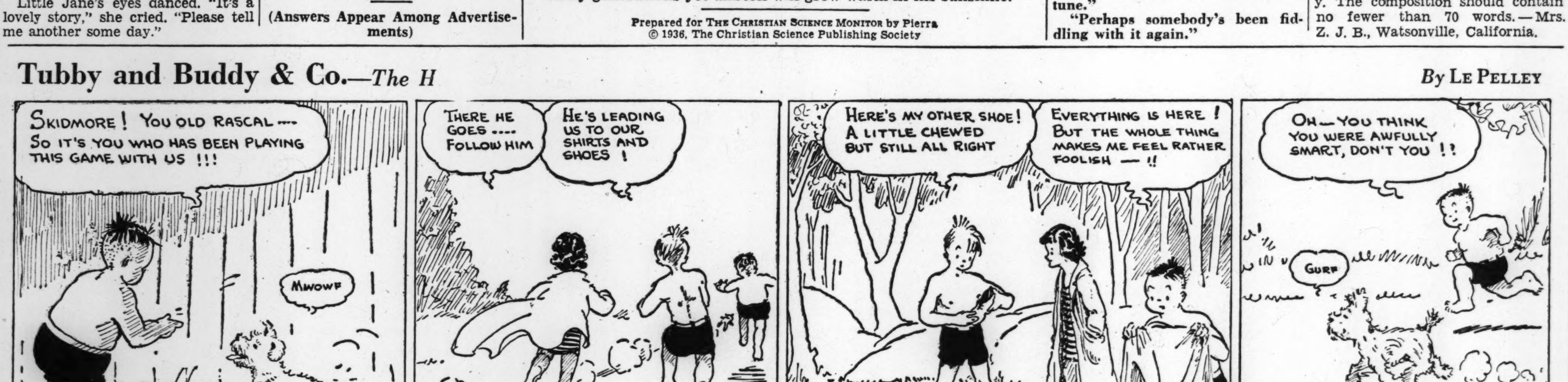
Dallas News: The only conclusion we have reached is that you can't have Coolidge economy, Hoover efficiency, and Roosevelt relief in the same year.

Hopkinsville (Ky.) New Era: A golfer's case isn't really bad until, instead of pressing his auto horn, he yells "Fore!"

Detroit Free Press: The winter wasn't so bad. Nobody started running a lawn mower two hours before you were ready to get up.

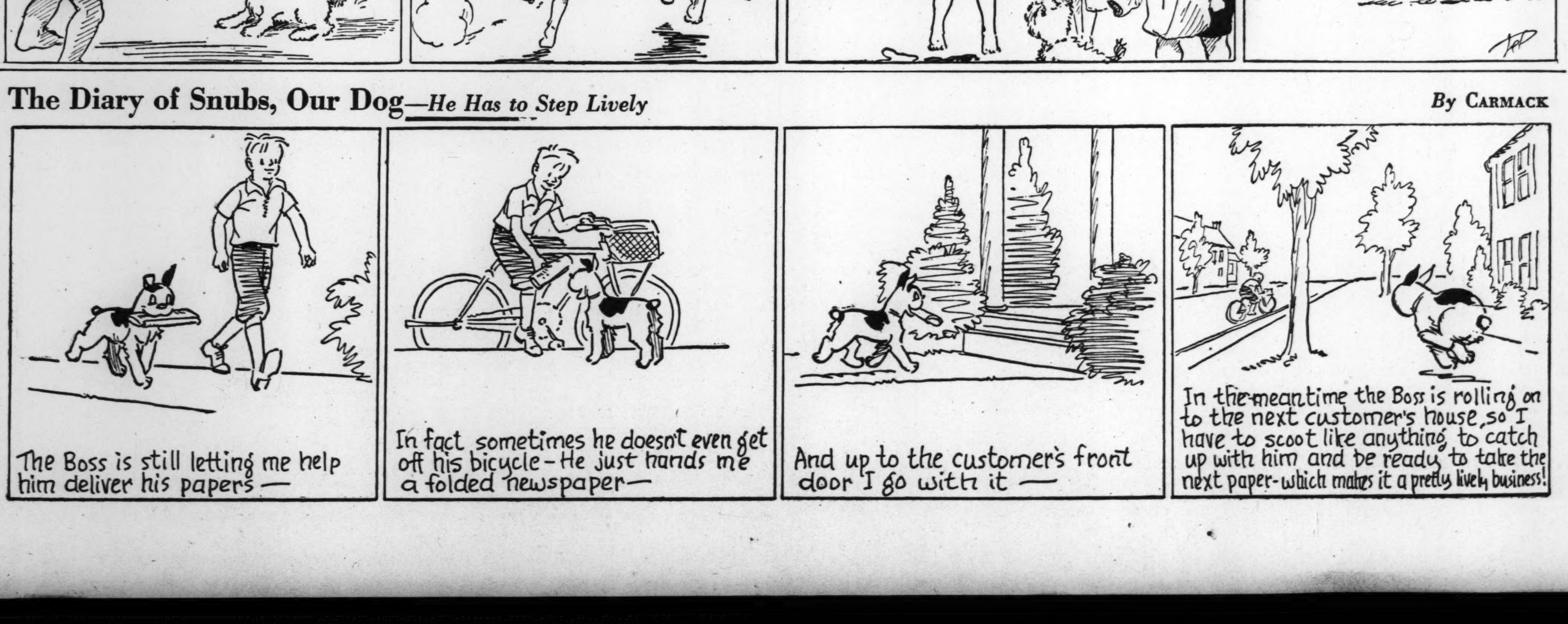
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The H*

By LE PELLEY


SKIDMORE! YOU OLD RASCAL --- SO IT'S YOU WHO HAS BEEN PLAYING THIS GAME WITH US !!!
MWOWF
THERE HE GOES .... FOLLOW HIM
HE'S LEADING US TO OUR SHIRTS AND SHOES !
HERE'S MY OTHER SHOE! A LITTLE CHEWED BUT STILL ALL RIGHT
EVERYTHING IS HERE ! BUT THE WHOLE THING MAKES ME FEEL RATHER FOOLISH — !!
OH — YOU THINK YOU WERE AWFULLY SMART, DON'T YOU !!
GURF
LeP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Has to Step Lively*

By CARMACK


The Boss is still letting me help him deliver his papers —
In fact sometimes he doesn't even get off his bicycle - He just hands me a folded newspaper —
And up to the customer's front door I go with it —
In the meantime the Boss is rolling on to the next customer's house, so I have to scoot like anything to catch up with him and be ready to take the next paper - which makes it a pretty lively business!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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• Editorials •

China in a Witch's Caldron

IN ANY new disturbance among the Chinese, the question will be asked: Is this the work of a Japanese *agent provocateur?* This suspicion of Japan has been earned by past misdeeds. While the Japanese soldiery massed in North China are parading in the Legation Quarter at Peiping, with an arrogance that testifies to the supremacy of the military in Japanese policy, a Chinese rebellion is reported in the southwestern Province of Kwangsi. Is it possible that they are both of a piece in Nipponese aggression in China? There is evidence to make the theory plausible.

The "rebellion," it will be recalled, was first advertised by Japanese news agencies. Nanking insisted that the report was greatly exaggerated. However, Kwangtung (Canton) and Kwangsi troops are now reported on the march northward, while Nanking troops are being hurried southward to stop them; and an armed clash is reported to be unavoidable.

Another significant factor is the known interference of the Japanese in Kwangsi affairs. The head of the provincial government is a satrap named General Pei Chung-hsi. A year ago he was visited by General Doihara, so-called "Lawrence of the Far East." The Japanese emissary made arrangements, apparently, for the employment of Japanese experts in various departments of the local governments. And there sprang up soon after a lively trade in munitions and arms and airplanes from Japan. It appears, finally, that there is an aviation school in the Province, with Japanese pilots as instructors.

All this, to say the least, looks very "fishy." And yet the foreign onlooker must somehow square his suspicions of Japan with the ostensible reason for Kwangsi's "rebellion." He reads that Pei intends his expedition as the spearhead of a new anti-Japanese campaign. If Chiang Kai-shek won't fight Japan, then Pei Chung-hsi will! Surely a drive against the Japanese cannot be engineered by the Japanese themselves! Stranger things than this, however, have happened in China, though the first reaction to Pei's bold pronunciamento will be to interpret it *à la Chinoise*. We have it on the authority of Lin Yu-tang, in his fascinating book "My Country and My People," that public declarations in China, like keynote speeches in the United States, are meaningless. He says:

> Political programs and official statements are issued as matters of form, being drafted by clerks who specialize in a kind of specious, bombastic phraseology, just as there are special shops keeping funeral processions, coins and paraphernalia for hire, and no intelligent Chinese ever takes them seriously.

Perhaps, however, General Pei is neither marching against the Japanese nor at the behest of the Japanese. It would be more in character for a Chinese satrap to be engaged in feathering his own nest. From China, indeed, it is reported that the Central Government at Nanking has taken over the General's revenues. Pei has no option but to move against somebody. His revenues, it seems, are derived partly from the tungsten shipped through Kwangsi to Canton, partly from the opium trade. Nanking has succeeded in diverting the traffic northward, down the Yangtse River to Shanghai. Coupled with the personal antipathy that the Kwangsi overlord entertains toward Chiang Kai-shek, this reason would be enough to send him on the warpath, while his fulminations against the Japanese are those best calculated to clothe his enterprise with a certain respectability.

It remains to be seen whether mercurial Canton will throw in its lot with rebellious Kwangsi. In the southern capital the local chieftain also has a grievance against Nanking for trying to get possession of the Province's silver in return for paper money. He is a much cleverer man than his neighbor, however, and may realize, before he takes any overt step, that to start an anti-Japanese movement or to launch a civil war is certain to invite Japanese encroachments.

Evidently Nipponese generals are spoiling for a chance to overrun China. Is this not the crux of the third point in Mr. Hirota's three demands upon Chiang Kai-shek? This point reads that China must accept Japan's help in extirpating the Communists — an innocent-looking point which, however, would justify the soldiery of Japan in spreading all over China putting down Communists, but, incidentally, putting in the Japanese. Perhaps marching feet in North China are celebrating the fresh stirring of the witch's caldron farther south.

National Defense?

ANYTHING'S fair in war, they say. But until war actually starts, the nations preparing for it are expected to be sportsmanlike.

And "sportsmanlike" is one word—just about the most euphonious word—with which to describe the spectacle witnessed at Great Britain's Hatfield Airdrome in the last day or two. Three thousand observers from fifty countries gathered there to show a not surprising interest in newest-type British airplanes.

More surprising to some naïve persons in these troublous times, however, was the cordiality of British airplane manufacturers to their foreign visitors. Especially since it was to be noticed that some of the visitors were from countries whose armament activities and foreign policies are supposedly causes of the anxiety behind Britain's haste to rearm.

Of course this air show will not surprise any student of the armaments industry. It has always been the fashion of this private and inadequately controlled business to arm all comers, potential friend or foe alike. It shocked Beverly Nichols, author of that startling book, "Cry Havoc," when a guide in a munitions factory told him: "We don't care who's having a whack at whom, so long as we get the order." It may shock taxpayers right down to the bottoms of their pockets to find that they have been paying to make possible not only a high development of British armament but also to provide for other arming governments benefits which must neutralize and may help to nullify British technical advances.

Just how many of the tax-encouraged improvements in British airplanes will be sold to other countries it is not possible to say. A report of the Hatfield exhibition said that Sir Robert McLean, chairman of the manufacturers' society, informed visitors that while many of the military machines on view were guarded by the rules of secrecy, a government wishing to purchase such machines might find the Air Ministry ready to consider requests for further information.

All this no doubt will be very confusing to the taxpayer who thought he was buying strictly *national* defense. In fact, it may help statesmen to do that peculiar "duty" Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, assigned to them recently—that of "scaring the people out of their wits." But war has not commenced yet, and as long as industrial and national leaders are willing to be sportsmanlike about the preparations, they of course expect the man in the street to be sportsmanlike too.

Fraternity and Films

"THAT two peoples who are so different should have ever agreed amazes" André Tardieu. The man who has held a Cabinet portfolio eleven times and has thrice been Premier of France was doubtless thinking of deliberations with ambassadors and representatives of the United States at the Quai d'Orsay. He made the remark in the course of a speech on French-American amity last Sunday.

M. Tardieu is evidently no movie fan. If he were, he would know that Hollywood is bringing the two great democracies together. Under the trees of the aristocratic Parc Monceau small boys scare their nursemaids with wild cries of "cowboy," and little girls play at being "Mickey Mouse." The nursemaids are devouring novels full of such expressions as "rancher," "squatteur," "scout," "pony" and "pard." Howard C. Rice, in "The Franco-American Review," tells that a Frenchman needs no dictionary to inform him of the meaning of "boom" and "bluff." When M. Tardieu's turn comes round again to preside at the Quai d'Orsay he may learn that rapprochement has made a stride via the American film.

Two of a Kind

BETTING and bribery are birds of a feather. Attempts to push a pari-mutuel betting bill through the New Jersey Legislature show how hard it is to separate gambling from suspicion of political corruption. The Horseracing Amendment Association (alias the Association to Legalize Race Track Gambling) has been knocking at the doors of the State House in Trenton for three years.

In common with those who have resisted efforts to foist this pseudo-beneficial pastime upon the statute books of other states, opponents of gambling in New Jersey have voiced the suspicion that honest-to-goodness perseverance isn't the only political persuader employed by betting sponsors.

Rumors have been thick in recent years. Take, for example, the attempt to enact a permissive pari-mutuel betting law in New York State. Newspaper comment last year centered not on the question as to whether bribes were being distributed by organized bookmakers who control gambling on the New York tracks, but on the size of the slush fund allegedly raised by bookies to prevent pari-mutuel sponsors from usurping their "concession."

Charges arising out of the temporary setback administered to the pari-mutuel gambling bill in New Jersey put betting and bribery on the same limb. E. R. Shaw, manager of the Horseracing Amendment Association, declares he was asked to contribute $5000 to have his betting bill favorably reported out of a Senate committee. Five senators have stayed behind in Trenton to act as a special investigating committee.

At any rate, the flareup has just about cooked the gamblers' goose. Whether or not the charges are sustained, sponsors themselves concede that their spokesman's outburst has given them a five-year setback. The New Jersey episode runs true to form. It tends to confirm the suspicion borne out in the dubious case history of race-track betting in America that commercialized gambling and political corruption are two inseparable birds.

Hutchinson, Historian

Book News of the Day

EVERY student of colonial and provincial Massachusetts has been at some time directed to THE HISTORY OF THE COLONY AND PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, by Thomas Hutchinson, edited by Lawrence Shaw Mayo (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 3 vols. $15), and many of them have longed for a good modern edition of that important work by the last American-born royal Governor of Massachusetts. Lawrence Shaw Mayo has now completed such an edition. Mr. Mayo's version includes the corrections and additions which Hutchinson wrote into his own copies of Volumes I and II of the History, and the original manuscript of Volume III, all of which are preserved in the Chapin Library at Williamstown, Mass.

The corrections and additions have never been printed before and the manuscript of Volume III has never before been given exactly as the author wrote it, inasmuch as his grandson, John Hutchinson, who edited that third volume in 1828, made some alterations. Mr. Mayo has also contributed to the reader's enlightenment by footnotes which give brief biographical information about the minor characters that appear in Governor Hutchinson's narrative. Thus the annotations become as interesting as the text. Perhaps more so, for Thomas Hutchinson was not a lively writer.

What he lacked in vivacity Hutchinson made up in reliability. His veracity and judgment and his thorough use of the wealth of documents to which he had access are held in high regard.

Thomas Hutchinson entered public life when he was 26 and remained in it until the eve of the Revolution. Part of his work was putting Massachusetts on a hard-money basis; another was clearing up boundary disputes. In 1758 he was appointed Lieutenant Governor, in 1771 he received the thankless honor of the governorship of a province that was thoroughly out of hand. It was his misfortune that loyalty to his office and an uncompromising manner antagonized the General Court and the populace. The Otis family was resentful of a fancied slight, Samuel Adams was prompt to seize the advantage of some private letters written by Hutchinson to a friend in England and sent back to America by Benjamin Franklin. In 1773 Hutchinson was superseded by General Gage. He went to England to talk over the American situation with the heads of the Government and remained there.

From 1763 almost to the end of his life he worked, as he could find time, on his History. The first volume was published in 1764, the second in 1767, but the third, which he wrote in England, had to wait fifty years for a printing. The entire work covers the history of Massachusetts from 1628 to 1774.

W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Time for Class Prejudices

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is apparent, as an aftermath of the national political conventions, a desire, consciously or unconsciously entertained, to arouse and appeal to latent class prejudices. Until quite recently the average American would have denied that there exist any class divisions in his country. Actually there are none today. But partisan rivalry and hoped-for partisan victory must needs create, foster and incite sharp and often bitter divisions. But as it is realized that fundamentally no vital economic or sectional issues separate the people of a country by arbitrary party lines, the temptation seems to be to arouse among them suspicions, too often fanned into convictions, that there exists an aristocracy of wealth and power which would submerge and finally subjugate those excluded from it by circumstance.

Those who listened, a few nights ago, to the acceptance speech delivered on Franklin Field in Philadelphia, and who hoped and expected to hear a constructive, conciliatory and forward-looking pronouncement touching national policies, could hardly fail to deplore the unconcealed purpose of the President to kindle and fan into flame prejudices which do not actually exist. Of course we all are grateful for those timely warnings of actual or possible danger. But many of those who sat in their own homes or in public places throughout the length and breadth of the land, insensible to and unswayed by the mass influences which arouse those in the presence of a speaker to a sympathetic pitch, were able, more calmly than those of the crowd, to analyze and interpret the message.

* * *

These same people, compared numerically with the cheering thousands in Philadelphia, represent the preponderance of those who will think and vote deliberately and intelligently in November next. They are the tried and seasoned veterans of an economic campaign of blockade, reprisal and regimentation who have come through with some scars but no bitterness or lingering animosity. They were never discouraged by the fear that what has been achieved could not be realized or accomplished.

There is manifested, apparently with determined persistence, the desire to recapture and reinflame the influences which swayed the masses of American voters in 1932 and again in 1934. It seems to have been realized that what is attempted can be accomplished only if it is found possible to appeal convincingly to those prejudices which class divisions, rather than concern regarding the general welfare, nourish and perpetuate. The distinguished speaker on the occasion referred to assured his vast audience that in the years since 1933 the nation, through the assistance given, had overcome and destroyed fear.

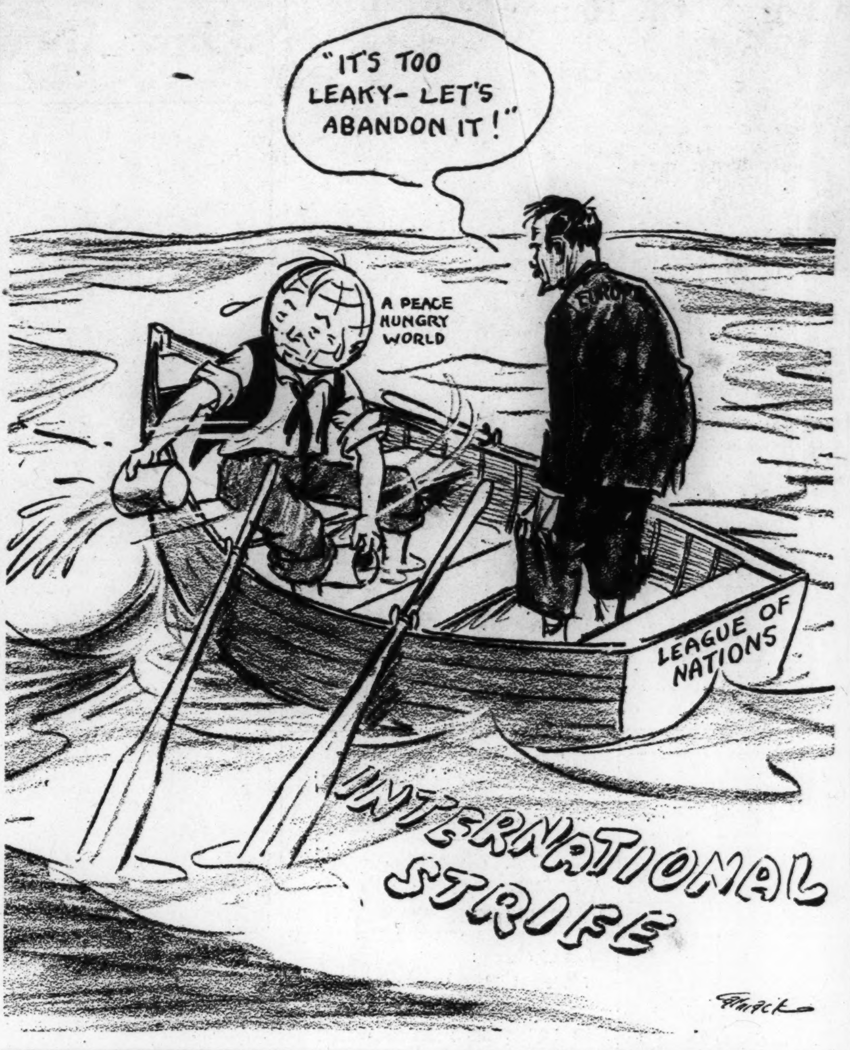
If this statement is true, much has been accomplished. And if it is true it will be vain and purposeless to appeal to class jealousies and hatreds. These cannot exist in the absence of fear. We cannot doubt the purpose of friend or neighbor unless we fear that he will take from us something that is not his, or that he will impose upon us some burden which he seeks to avoid.

* * *

There are many gratifying and reassuring indications that through their own sober reasoning and independent thought the men and women of the United States have overcome and destroyed fear. This has been the result of a clearer realization of their own capabilities, their own dominion, and their own characteristic honesty of purpose. It is undeniable, of course, that we have not reached, as a people, that point in our progress where there is a willing sharing of opportunity and an entirely just division of the gains and profits of industry. But this goal is in sight and is being approached. It will be gained, finally, not because of dread or fear of reprisal or destructive economic revolution, but through a better appreciation of the benefits which thereby accrue.

Those who esteem practicality as a virtue still are convinced, apparently, that brotherhood is best exemplified and most fully realized when the interests of all concerned are common. And this is progress. It is a practical application of a rule which must, or should, shape and direct our intercourse in our march onward. Let us not, now or ever again, by any selfish desire to promote our own or another's cause or desires, subscribe to or applaud any attempt to engender and capitalize, in times when thought may respond readily and eagerly, an appeal to fear, class hatred, or sectional animosity.

For What?



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Frustration of Knowledge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who find electioneering ballyhoo of political office seekers a bit wearying at this season may be comforted to know that in spite of all the noise, men who represent research in America, the honorary society of Sigma Xi and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, view the events of the past and present of American government as extremely hopeful.

They feel that sooner or later the same dispassionate approach now used in laboratory experimentation will be applied to problems of national and international relations. Trial and error will some time be succeeded by trial and success, they believe. As Dr. Edwin Conklin of Princeton pointed out in a gathering of physical and biological scientists at Cornell recently, discovery of ways and means to protect society against forces which would destroy it are far in advance of their general adoption.

Social stagnation was the implied charge he hurled against a world which has misused physical knowledge to the extent that it tries to balance overproduction with underconsumption, vast prosperity with appalling poverty, multiplied occupations with unparalleled unemployment. The list of advantages research has brought to a world unable at one time to produce sufficient worldly goods to support its population, and the contrasting list of misuses still depriving widespread distribution, might be continued indefinitely.

One paradox in particular which provoked considerable mirth at Ithaca, were signs in market windows proudly advertising "Polish Pork," while local farmers were spending public money received for not raising pigs. Only a comparatively short time ago did research develop our modern "porker" from the thin wild pig and likewise find ways of producing pork in sufficient quantities for every American to buy reasonably. Having the opposite effect, the Federal Government has established a shortage of American pork and Polish farmers are reaping the benefit.

However, governments everywhere seem to be frustrating the utilization of knowledge responsible for superabundance by limiting production in other lines, in sugar, cotton, corn, calves, milk, coffee, and potatoes, and at the same time financially supporting agricultural departments, colleges and experimental stations striving to increase production.

No doubt similar thoughts were crossing the minds of many attending the Cornell meetings, especially when a prize of $1000 was handed to Dr. Richard E. Shope by the officers of Sigma Xi for his research aiding the American swineherdsman. Meanwhile, those who bear the burden of today's experiments hope the time will not be slow in arriving when unbiased use will be made of scientific examinations into government and economics, resulting in wider application of the method of "trial and success." H. B. N.

Westwood, Mass.

With Cloves

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recently published letter signed by C. W. Woodruff in which he states that in all of fifty odd years of apple pie connoisseuring he has "never tasted one single teeny little bit of cloves in one of them."

May I state that for twenty-five years I made apple pies for my husband and he would not consider one worth eating unless it contained cloves, and not ground cloves either, they had to be whole cloves.

MRS. MABEL L. HOPKINS

Swissvale, Penna.

Without Cloves

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While wishing in no way to belittle the wide experience of your correspondent, Mr. C. W. Woodruff, I have eaten apple pie in the Australian bush, while the setting summer sun cast a red eye over a baked landscape; when flitter-mice darted through the deepening twilight; when straight winter rain volleyed down through the dripping gum leaves. In tents while the Southern Ocean hurled itself against the cliffs of Cape Schanck, Bass Strait, and polar gales howled across the night sky, have I partaken contentedly of this most noble dish. In pink snows on the Australian Alps, and on the broad, boiling Pacific, when the good ship seemed bent on taking a final nose dive, has this grand ancient dish appeared, only to vanish as suddenly, and nought behind save a few dried buds of a tropical tree of the myrtle family, called cloves.

'Twas but the fading perfidy of man that caused nine-tenths of such creations to be marred by the addition of aromatic condiments such as cloves. At least two of your correspondents will remain true to their ideal —cloveless pies. A. J. C.

Melbourne, Australia.

Yardsticks for "Average"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note what "R. M. B." has to say regarding "a large section of America" appraising Landon as "a common or average man." R. M. B. seems to think that the "average man" is one who "has no particular capabilities."

Is R. M. B. not underestimating the common conception of the average man? By this term do we not mean one who possesses and reflects the common virtues—faith, honesty, stability, steadfastness, intelligence, courage, quietness, and good humor? On the other hand, he is not strikingly brilliant, charming or learned; nor is he extremely impulsive or daring.

After three years of experimentation, innovation, investigation, dictation, speeding, spending and of "brain trusting" more than "brawn trusting," some of which was needed, it is not surprising to find a large section of America turning to an average man like Landon. C. R. P.

Waban, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Good-Will Tours

By Demaree Bess

MOSCOW

TWICE each year, in May and November, several hundred men and women come to Soviet Russia as guests, with all expenses paid by the Soviet Trade Union Council, which is, practically speaking, one department of the ruling Communist Party. These visitors form "workers' delegations," and as such participate in the Moscow celebrations of International Labor Day and of the Bolshevik revolution.

What kind of people are these visitors? Are they foreign revolutionaries, devout worshipers of the Communist experiment? Some people have regarded them as such. I have made a careful study of several such delegations from the United States, England, France and other countries, and have found that the overwhelming majority are substantial, successful workingmen and women of the highest type, usually well placed in skilled trades at home. Many of them are officials of the most conservative trade unions, most of them have "made good" under the capitalist system.

* * *

Invitations for these semiannual visits are issued by the Soviet Trade Union Council to trade unions in other countries. The unions are invited to send delegates with the understanding that they pay expenses to and from the Soviet border. Inside Russia, the Soviet organization pays for everything.

The visitors are elaborately welcomed; officials meet them at the border and look after them closely during their entire stay in the Soviet Union. The "workers' state" houses them in the best hotels, gives banquets for them, provides them with theater and concert tickets, arranges excursions to factories, collective farms, kindergartens, workers' clubs, schools, and so on. After the Moscow celebrations, the visitors may choose one of several fortnightly tours through the provinces. The President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Kalinin, receives and talks with them.

Why does Russia's ruling Communist Party spend so much effort and money to entertain foreign workers? Does it expect in this way to create Communist agitators, who will return to their own countries to work for a "proletarian dictatorship" of their own and for "world revolution"? Some observers have suggested this is the Soviet aim.

This may be the hope of some zealous Russian Communists, who fanatically believe that they have discovered the final answer to all human problems. But it does not seem to be the main purpose of Soviet Russia's hard-headed rulers, who see that invitations are sent to the most conservative and successful trade unions abroad, and who "lean over backward" to avoid the appearance of propaganda among delegates while they are in Russia.

* * *

It seems more probable that Soviet leaders organize and welcome these delegations as genuine "good-will tours." They desire to create a friendly feeling for their country among the most substantial sections of foreign workers. They desire to counteract unfair propaganda against the Soviet Union, which certainly exists.

It seems to the writer that these delegations, as now constituted, serve a useful purpose, not only from the Soviet but from any other point of view, except that of extremists who insist that the Soviet system is entirely evil. It is true that some visitors may go away with an exaggerated conception of the advantages of the Soviet regime, due to the disarming hospitality with which they are received and to the Russian talent for stage management.

But practical working men and women, familiar with conditions of labor elsewhere, usually may be trusted to discover both the good and the bad features of the Soviet dictatorial state. If they go home with a friendly feeling for the Soviet Union, that is surely not to be deplored. Soviet leaders, convinced that aggressive nations may combine to attack their country, desire to create as many friends as possible in the hope that public opinion will prevent aggression. That is a purpose with which no right-minded person can find fault.

Mirror of World Opinion

Spying on Van Gogh

OVERHEARD at a public exhibition of Van Gogh's works, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston:

"Insane? Oh no! Just a tiny bit eccentric."

"If that is art, I am an artist."

"You should like that. It is a famous thing!"

"Subtle strength in that."

"There's something I like about all the faces. Maybe it's the peasant in me."

"I'd like to see a student try to copy that thing."

"*Corner of an Orchard*. Funniest orchard I've ever seen." . . . "But, Henry, don't you see? It's his impression of an orchard." . . . "It's different from any orchard I ever saw."

"*Portrait of an Actor!* No one would ever get on the stage with a face like that."

"They say he cut off his ears and sent them. . . ." "Wouldn't be surprised if he did. A man who'd put confetti in everyone's moustache would do most anything."

"Let's go somewhere for tea now. I just came because I told Jack I would. You know, he's so crazy about this stuff. I've seen enough."

"I don't pretend to understand it, but it fascinates me. Simply fascinates me!"

"*Potato Eaters!* Who eats potatoes now? Everyone's on a diet." —*Marjorie Trott*, in *The Lasell* (Auburndale, Mass.) *News*.